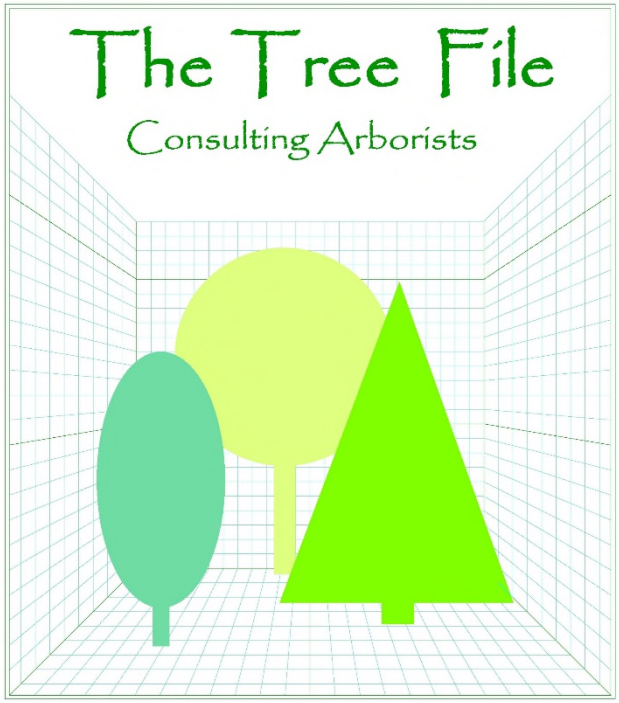

Arboricultural Report

Trees at Proposed Site at Coolagad Greystones Co Wicklow

March 2022

The Tree File Ltd
Consulting Arborists
Ashgrove House
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086-3819011

Contents

Associated Drawings

This report is for reading in conjunction with the drawings noted below

	Drawing Title	Drawing Subject
1)	Coolagad Tree Constraints Plan	Tree Constraints Plan A plan depicting the predevelopment location, size, calculated constraints, and simplified tree quality category system
2)	Coolagad Tree Impacts Plan	Tree Impacts Plan This plan represents the effects of the proposed development works on the above tree population and depicts trees to be retained and removed.
3)	Coolagad Tree Protection Plan	Tree Protection Plan This plan depicts the nature, location and extent of tree protection measures required for sustainable tree retention.

1 Report Summary

1.1 The survey of the receiving site, including a recent review update carried out in February 2022, has shown a variable tree population, often dominated by Ash. There is an ongoing history of tree failure and damage, with many trees showing signs of mechanical failure and breakage. Note is made that tree collapse has been recorded in the past year. This form of damage, combined with an expected loss of trees across the site and an associated increase in exposure and shelter loss means that further tree failure should be expected. Many trees offer limited sustainability, but issues such as the spread of Ash Dieback disease suggest that many more trees could die in the coming years.

1.2 The proposed development will, because of levels issues, require the modification of substantial areas of the site. This means that many areas where trees might be retained are encroached upon by collateral works. In this respect, the tree retention extent outlined in this report is reliant upon the provision of suitable tree protection during the construction period. Equally, this report appreciated that some details remain unknown and will only be addressed at detail design stage.

1.3 Note is made of specific engineering methodologies being employed at various positions across the site, orientated towards the rapid or immediate return to native ground levels, and the avoidance of space consuming grading works. Where levels issues occur near minimum tree root protection areas, then successful and sustainable tree retention will be reliant on the adoption of similar methodologies where necessary, for example adjoining the site's southern boundary.

1.4 Note is made of various works intended for completion near trees or vegetation intended for retention. An example of this includes the proposed walk-ways through and about "Woodland Area 1" to the north-east of the site. It is understood that such works will have an unavoidable impact on immediate vegetation. That impact must be minimised by the adoption of low impact methodologies and material and should be undertaken using manual means and avoiding mechanical or vehicular access wherever possible.

1.5 In respect of perceived impacts, attention is drawn to the "tree impacts drawings" associated with this report. These drawings provide a reasonable representation of likely impacts, based on a review of drawn information. The assumed extent of tree protection has been represented on the "tree protection plan" drawings. Note is made that in many instances, it appears that minimum tree protection cannot be attained. Similarly, it appreciated that the reconciliation of some level issues may affect the ability to provide the desired extent of tree protection. Ultimately, the extent of tree protection provided is likely to affect the sustainability of any retained tree.

2 Introduction

2.1 This report was commissioned by-
Cairn Homes Properties Ltd.

This report was prepared by-
Andy Worsnop Tech Arbor A, NCH Arb (PTI LANTRA)
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Report Brief

2.2 The Tree File Ltd has been requested by **Cairn Homes Properties Ltd.** to provide an Arboricultural report in respect of the proposed development.

Report Context

2.3 As "BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" is the accepted framework for such reports, its composition, inclusions and recommendations being followed as a general basis for this report. An arboricultural review of the proposed development project is included in this report. The report includes an evaluation of the existing tree population at the site in its current context. The report evaluates their chances of long-term retention in the post-development scenario. The report also discusses the potential effects and consequences of the development and construction process on those trees. It also provides information on the necessary tree protection and avoidance of tree damage during the construction process, which is required to achieve long-term tree retention.

2.4 The report conclusions were created after studying the design team's proposed project specifics and evaluating trees as specified and presented in "Appendix 2" This includes an ongoing review of the sites tree population, including survey updates carried out in March 2021 and February 2022. Appendix 1 provides a preliminary "Arboricultural Method Statement" and a Tree Protection Plan. This plan depicts the necessary conservation and protection methods to ensure tree sustainability. However, this paper is not meant to criticise the proposed development, but rather to examine the development's implications for the sustainable retention of trees. This report is only for planning and may not be suitable for building.

Report Limitations

2.5 This report relates the Arborists interpretation of information provided to him before the report compilation and gained by him during the undertaking of the site review and tree survey. The site review data is subject to the limitations set out under "Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers" in "Appendix 2" of this report. The findings and recommendations made within this report are compiled based upon the knowledge and expertise of the inspecting Arborist.

2.6 The "Implication Assessment" element of the report builds on assumptions and estimates, particularly in respect of how construction works might proceed on a day to day basis and appreciates the "design" stage of the project, as opposed to "detail design" or "construction" detail.

2.7 In line with the "design" stage of the development proposals, many elements of the "Arboricultural Method Statement" are deliberately broad and generic. They will require review, amendment and consolidation at the construction stage, for example, in respect of the size and nature of the equipment, plant and machinery that might be utilised by any potential building contractor and any details as may change at "detail design" or "construction detail" stages.

2.8 Accordingly, this assessment is premised on all its elements/recommendations, and the omission or alteration of any part of it, particularly the application of tree protection methodologies, can radically alter outcomes regarding sustainable tree retention.

3 Site Description

3.1 The irregularly shaped site is located circa 2 kilometres north-west of Greystones village centre, and within the townland of Coolagad.

3.2 The review area is distinctly agricultural in layout and aspect. Much of the site space comprises open fields or paddocks. The field boundaries are often defined by hedges, sometimes in conjunction with ditches and banks or streams. A clear majority of the tree and woody plant material associated with this site arises from these hedge lines.

3.3 The site supports a variable but distinct slope, being highest to the west and lowest to the east. The site supports an number of water bearing ditches and a small stream.

4 Pre-Development Arboricultural Scenario

4.1 The site at Coolagad is particularly diverse in respect of its tree population. Though the population is dominated by hedgerows, many of which are outgrown, these hedgerows in turn support a particularly substantial tree population. Whilst many hedges support naturally regenerating material, they also support substantial number of particularly large and aged specimen is suggesting substantial site history. Many of these hedges are associated with drainage ditches, banks, or streams. Such ground feature will have influenced root growth and development, sometimes restricting spread.

4.2 Overall, the condition of the trees on the site tends to be mediocre to poor. Many trees show signs of deterioration or decline, suggesting limited sustainability. Many other trees show signs of mechanical failure and breakage, illustrative of the broadly exposed nature of the site. Considering these factors, it is reasonable to expect continued deterioration of trees over time.

4.3 Many of the trees encountered have immense potential for growth over time and can attain particularly large sizes at maturity. Accordingly, and notwithstanding good health, their suitability for retention within a change context must be considered, particularly where that context will attain increased rates of occupation and use.

4.4 The species profile, being dominated by Sycamore and Ash is highly suggestive of minimal planting input however and a greater extent of natural regeneration. Only in some instances do species such as Pine and Oak suggest some degree of deliberate planting.

4.5 Tree condition and quality is variable. Whilst only a small proportion of the trees reviewed exhibited obvious signs of mechanical defect or safety issues, such as storm damage or decay, a substantially larger proportion of the population is affected by Ivy cover, a factor that prevents effective review at present. This factor, combined with the high proportion of Ash encountered on the site raises concern in that a common pathogen of Ash, Inonotus is readily obscured and hidden by Ivy cover. Accordingly, concerns exist regarding in respect of the quality and safety of many trees on the site regarding their potential to be affected by such.

4.6 Great concern exists regarding the potential for Ash decline (*Hymenoscyphus*

fraxineus) to affect the site's tree population. Many specimens exhibit symptoms that are suggestive of Ash decline and it is advised that all Ash on the site are monitored closely over coming years. Nonetheless, with many authorities projecting the "death of the majority of the ash trees over the next two decades" (Teagasc 2021), it is advised that the species be considered as being of limited sustainability.

4.7 Considering the above, we must appreciate a clear numerical dominance of Ash across the site (see fig 5), with circa 103 Ash specimens recorded among a total of 183 individually recorded trees (circa 56%). Tree sustainability across the site will be highly reliant on additional and new planting. Such planting must avoid the creation of monocultures and to minimise pathological threats and to address issues of climate change, should aim for maximum possible species diversification.

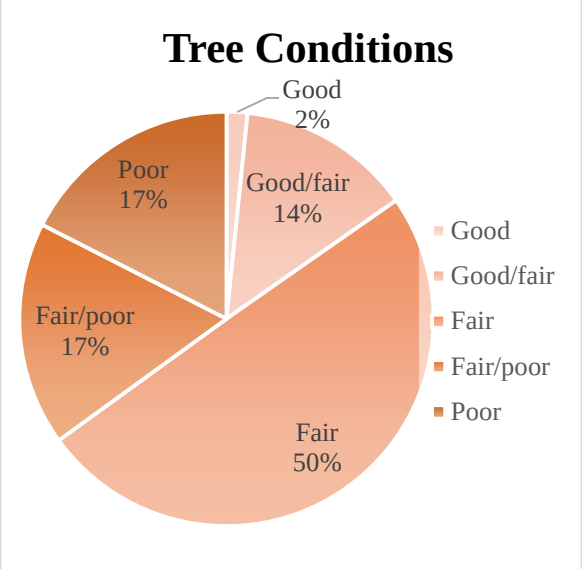

Fig 1

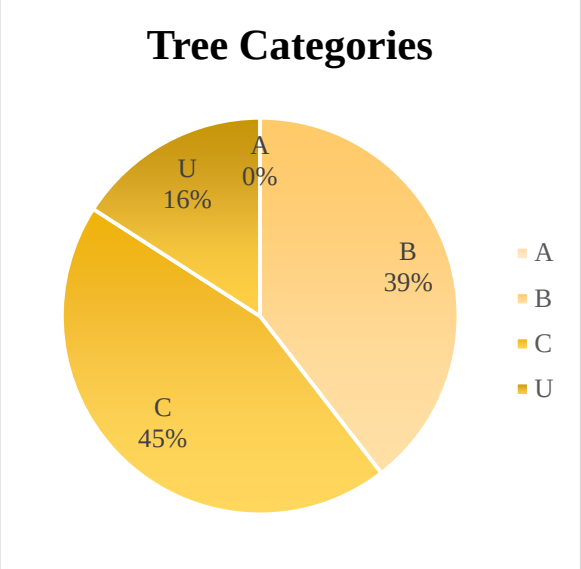

Fig 2

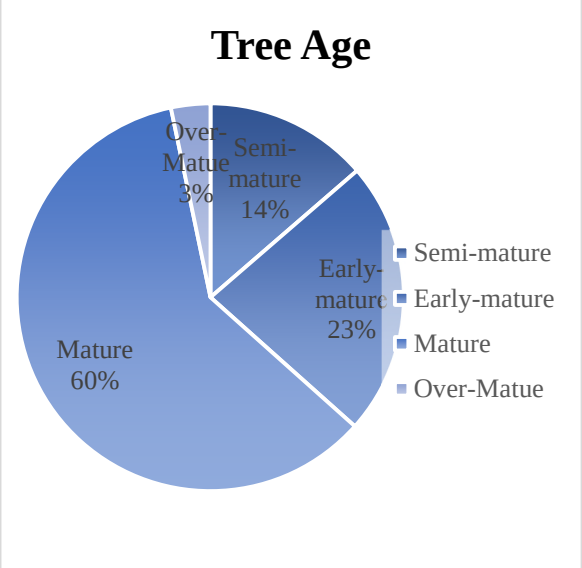

Fig 3

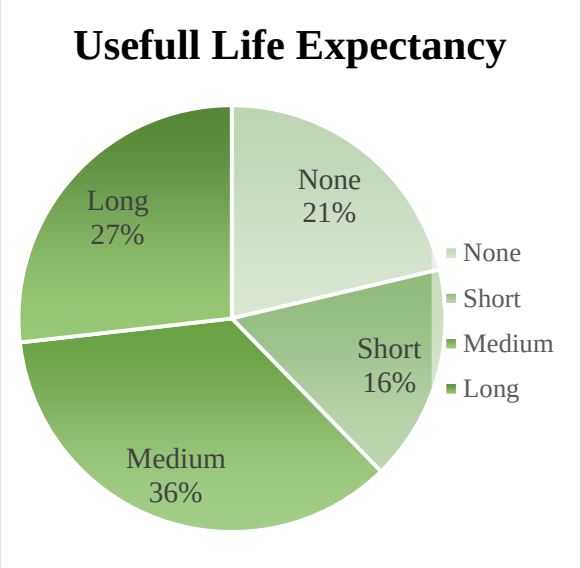

Fig 4

4.8 Sustainability issues are also illustrated by other criteria . We note that 34% of trees have been categorised as being of poor or fair/poor (see fig 2). Similarly, 37% of trees

offer little or no sustainability (See fig 1). These issues are likely reflective of the high proportion of mature trees when compared to younger specimens.

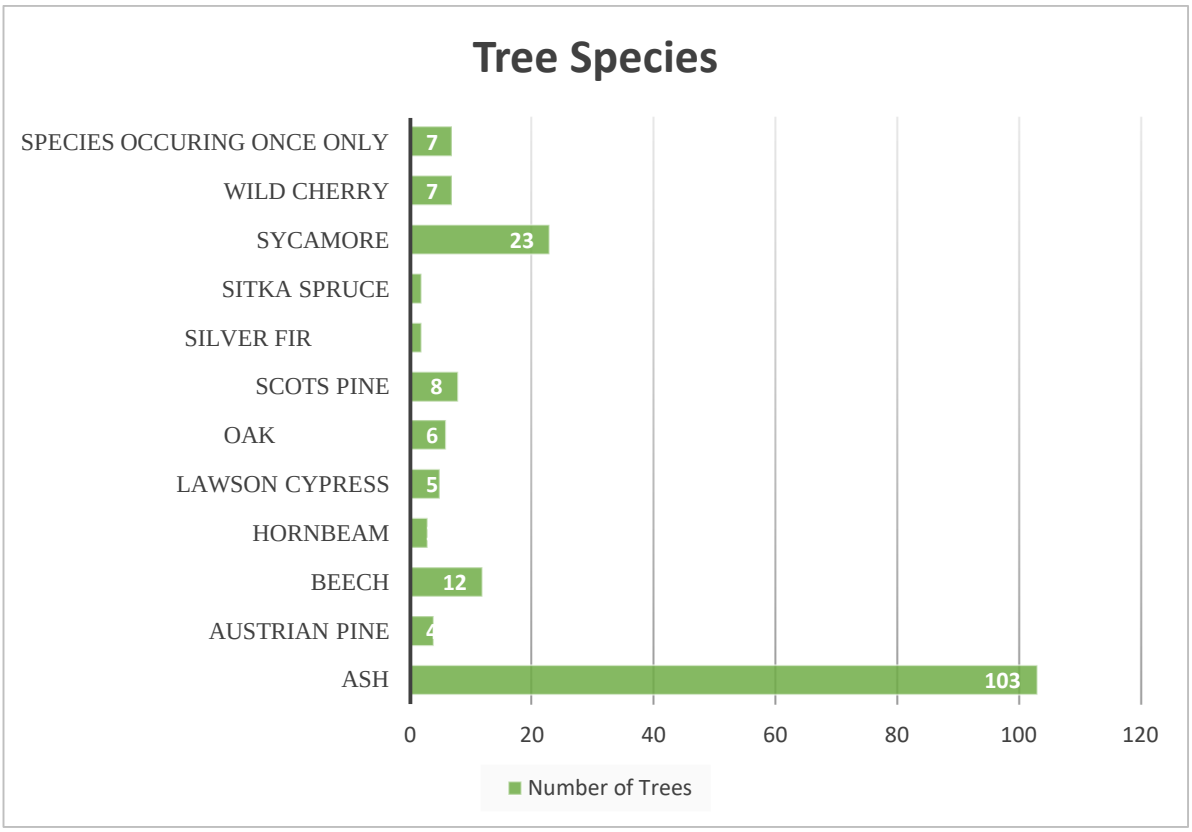

Fig 5

5 Planning Scenario in Respect of Tree

5.1 Trees and woodlands are dealt with under Chapter 10 – Heritage, within the Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022. Particularly, Section 10.3.3 that sets out tree orientated objectives including

5.2 Woodlands, Trees and Hedgerows Objectives

NH14 To promote the preservation of trees, groups of trees or woodlands in particular native tree species, and those trees associated with demesne planting, in the interest of amenity or the environmental, as set out in Schedule 10.08 and Map 10.08 A, B & C of this plan.

NH15 To consider the making of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) to protect trees and woodlands of high value, where it appears that they are in danger of being felled.

NH16 Development that requires the felling of mature trees of environmental and/or amenity value, even though they may not have a TPO in place, will be discouraged.

NH17 To discourage the felling of mature trees to facilitate development and encourage tree surgery rather than felling where possible.

NH18 To encourage the preservation and enhancement of native and semi-natural woodlands, groups of trees and individual trees, as part of the development management process, and require the planting of native, and appropriate local characteristic species, in all new developments.

NH19 To encourage the retention, wherever possible, of hedgerows and other distinctive boundary treatment in the County. Where removal of a hedgerow, stone wall or other distinctive boundary treatment is unavoidable, provision of the same type of boundary will be required of similar length and set back within the site in advance of the commencement of construction works on the site (unless otherwise agreed by the Planning Authority).

5.3 Note is made that the site area is affected by no specific or local objective and that the site does not support and "Tree Preservation Orders" as denoted on Schedule 10.08 Existing Tree Preservation Orders or as defined on Map 10.08A

6 Other Legislative and Legal Constraints

6.1 Under the Forestry Act 2014, the felling of a tree standing in a county area requires a felling license unless the trees are exempted under Section 19 of the Act. Section 19(1)(M)(ii), where "the removal of which is specified in a grant of planning permission".

6.2 Other non-specific exemptions may also be applicable, including-

- Trees standing in an urban area.
- Trees within 30 metres of a building (other than a wall or temporary structure), but excluding any building built after the trees were planted.
- Trees removed by a public authority in the performance of its statutory functions.
- A tree that is, in the opinion of the planning authority, dangerous on account of its age, condition or location.
- A tree within 10 metres of a public road and which, in the opinion of the owner (being an opinion formed on reasonable grounds), is dangerous to persons using the public road on account of its age or condition.

6.3 The above derogations do not apply where-

- The tree is within the curtilage or attendant grounds of a protected structure under Chapter 1 of Part IV of the Act of 2000.
- The tree is within an area subject to a special amenity area order
- The tree is within a landscape conservation area under section 204 of the Act of 2000.
- The tree is within a monument or place recorded under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994, a historic monument or archaeological area entered in the Register of Historic Monuments under section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987, or a national monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for the Arts, Heritage and the

Gaeltacht under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 1994 or is within a European Site or a natural heritage area within the meaning of Regulation 2(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011)

6.4 For further clarification, contact should be made with Forest Service (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food). The Felling Section of the Forest Service is based in Johnstown Castle, Co. Wexford

6.5 Other legislation may affect tree cutting and felling. Particular note should be made of the "Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), as well as the EU Habitats Directive. These offer protection to animals, including Bats that often root or even breed in trees. The protection afforded by the above legislation means that particular care must be taken in the pruning of felling of trees that may contain Bats. For this reason, specific specialist advice should be sought.

7 Construction Activities and their Effect on Trees

7.1 Retaining trees takes up space. There is a big difference between physically preserving a tree and ensuring its future survival. Sustainable tree retention often depends on the extent and nature of construction protection.

7.2 Like all living things, trees are highly dependent on their environment in which the exist. A tree continuity in supplies of water and nutrients from the soil. Any long-term change in ground conditions can easily affect a tree's metabolism, health, and sustainability.

7.3 Particularly, development and construction activities can easily damage the soil environment. Removing, disturbing or denaturing soil can irreparably damage tree roots and can render the soil incapable of supporting plant root function. Most modern construction requires large plants, equipment, and vehicles. Such machinery causes soil profile destruction and compaction that denatures the soil.

7.4 Where the above issues occur within the minimum "root protection area" as defined by "BS5837-2012", the tree's sustainability and safety may be compromised.

7.5 Sustainable tree retention must accept changing contexts and increased management in the future. Where rates of occupation and use increase, then any retained trees have a potential to cause harm or damage. This issue may be exacerbated where shelter-loss and exposure occur regarding the retention of individual trees.

7.6 Retained trees should be considered in respect of shadow-cast, light admission, and view-blocking. Wind patterns can affect leaf shedding, causing drifts and accumulations creating management issues around drains and gullies, or the creation of slippery surfaces.

8 Nature of Project Works

8.1 The development will principally consist of:

8.1.1 The proposed development consists of 586 residential units (351 houses; 203 apartments and 32 duplex units) at a site c. 26.03 ha at Coolagad, Greystones. The development will also include the provision of a community building, a creche, a sport field and a MUGA. A proposed new vehicular entrance with signalised junction from the R761 Rathdown Road to the north of Gate Lodge, Rathdown Road opposite Sea View and Redford Cemetery, providing a distributor road as part of the long-term objective to provide a northern access route from Greystones to the N11 is also proposed. The development also includes site development infrastructure, a hierarchy of internal streets including bridges, cycle paths & footpaths; new watermain connection and foul and surface water drainage; the development also provides for the upgrading of the public sewer within the wayleave of the R761/R762 (Rathdown Road) from the site entrance as far as the R762 in front of St. Kevin's National School, Rathdown Road, Greystones.

8.2 Considering the scope and scale of the proposed development, then many of the issues dealt with at "Construction Works and Trees" above could apply if trees are not protected during construction works, including-

a) Direct conflict with proposed structures, thus requiring tree removal.
b) A partial conflict where the "Root Protection Area" is encroached upon by works or ground amendments and cannot be preserved/protected in full.
c) Environmental damage e.g. compaction, capping, sealing – changing the existing ground environment to one that can no longer support tree root function.
d) Construction activity and the use of large plant and machinery that can denature the ground.
e) A change in site context or a change in occupation or use which makes a tree unsuitable for retention.

9 Development Related Issues and Arboricultural Concerns

9.1 The greatest issues affecting trees has been the consumption of site space and encroachment on trees ostensibly retainable trees and hedges.

9.2 The above issue is often compounded by the sloping nature of the site. This means that site levels require modification and space adjoining new structures is often affected by collateral grading between the new and existing ground levels. While specific methodologies have been employed at various positions across proposed the development, it will be necessary to employ engineering and construction strategies in many areas if substantial tree protection is to be provided.

9.3 Notwithstanding 9.2 above, the sustainable retention of many of the tree's currently shown for retention will be reliant upon the provision of suitable extents of tree protection. Where this is not provided, then the sustainability of such trees may be affected, and their future retention will be subject to ongoing review.

9.4 The site's tree population is subject to ongoing deterioration. The tree population includes many mediocre to poor trees that will deteriorate further over future years. This is particularly pertinent considering the high number of Ash trees on the site and the national spread of Ash Dieback disease. The long-term sustainability of many of the site's trees, and particularly the Ash is questionable, regardless of any site development.

9.5 Many trees across the site have been subject to impromptu mechanical damage, often related to high winds and storm conditions. This issue will continue into the future and may be exacerbated because of tree removal related shelter loss and exposure regarding those trees that may be retained.

9.6 Ultimately, the site's Arboricultural values and sustainability will rely on new plantings and the provision of greater species diversity.

10 Design Iterations and Arboricultural Considerations

10.1 This report relates to clause 4.4.2.1 of BS5837-2012 in that its finding relate to a predefined concept that was issued for review. Accordingly, the report assesses Arboricultural implications and impacts of the proposals, making recommendations in respect of tree protection relating to those trees that might be retained and as outlined below.

10.2 Notwithstanding 10.1 above, the design team had been issued with the preliminary tree constraints information prior to design. In this respect, trees have been considered, though overall, the requirement to deal with the sloping nature of the site has tended to take precedence.

11 Identification of Development Impacts to Trees

11.1 Though listed in this report, the expected tree impacts have also been represented graphically on the tree impacts drawing "**Coolagad Tree Impacts Plan"**. This drawing combines the tree constraints plan information (survey data) with the development details, including the architectural and services layouts below, thereby allowing for simple and direct comparisons between the existing site context and the development proposals regarding new structures.

11.2 In this drawing, trees denoted with "Broken Pink" crown outlines are to be removed, and those denoted with "Continuous Green" crown outlines are to be retained.

11.3 Detail of the development proposals where gained from project drawings provided by-

- McCrossan O'Rourke Manning Architects- Architectural Design
- AECOM - Consulting Engineers – Drainage and Engineering information overlaid on Masterplan
- Kevin Fitzpatrick Landscape Architecture - Landscape Design

11.4 The assessment attempts to consider both direct and indirect consequences. Estimated construction requirements and a tree's likely interaction with the development are considered. In addition to growth, the assessment considers changes in the context and their impact on tree amenity value.

12 Tree Retention and Loss

12.1 As can be seen from the tables below, tree losses are greatly skewed towards the loss of poorer quality tree, including the loss of only 3no. category "B" trees.

12.2 Tree retention and loss relating to proposed development.

	Category A	**Category B**	**Category C**	**Category U**
Total No. of Trees	0	87	98	35
No. of Trees Retained	0	84	84	15
No. of Trees Removed	0	3	14	20
Total Hedges/Groups	0	2	27	0
Hedges/Groups Retained	0	2	25 - Punctuations	0
Hedges/Groups Removed	0	0	2 + punctuations	0

Table 1, Numeric Representation of Tree Loss/Retention Scenario

12.3 Because of safety issues and a lack of sustainability, most poor-quality category "U" trees would be removed regardless of any site development. The proposed development will require the removal of lesser numbers of other quality trees, including category "B" and "C" specimen. These trees are identified by their survey numbers in the list below-

Category A	None
Category B	1, 40 and 126.
Category C	2, 34, 60, 61, 62, 63, 80, 93, 127,128, 144, 145, 153 and 157
Category U	3, 35, 59, 59a, 64, 67, 79, 92, 94, 97, 129, 130, 131, 132, 137, 142, 143, 147, 151 and 159.
Groups/Hedges	Hedge A, Hedge I, Hedge N, Part Hedge k, Part Hedge P, Part Hedge Q, Part Hedge Y, Part Tree Group 1.

Table 2, Itemised Tree Loss List

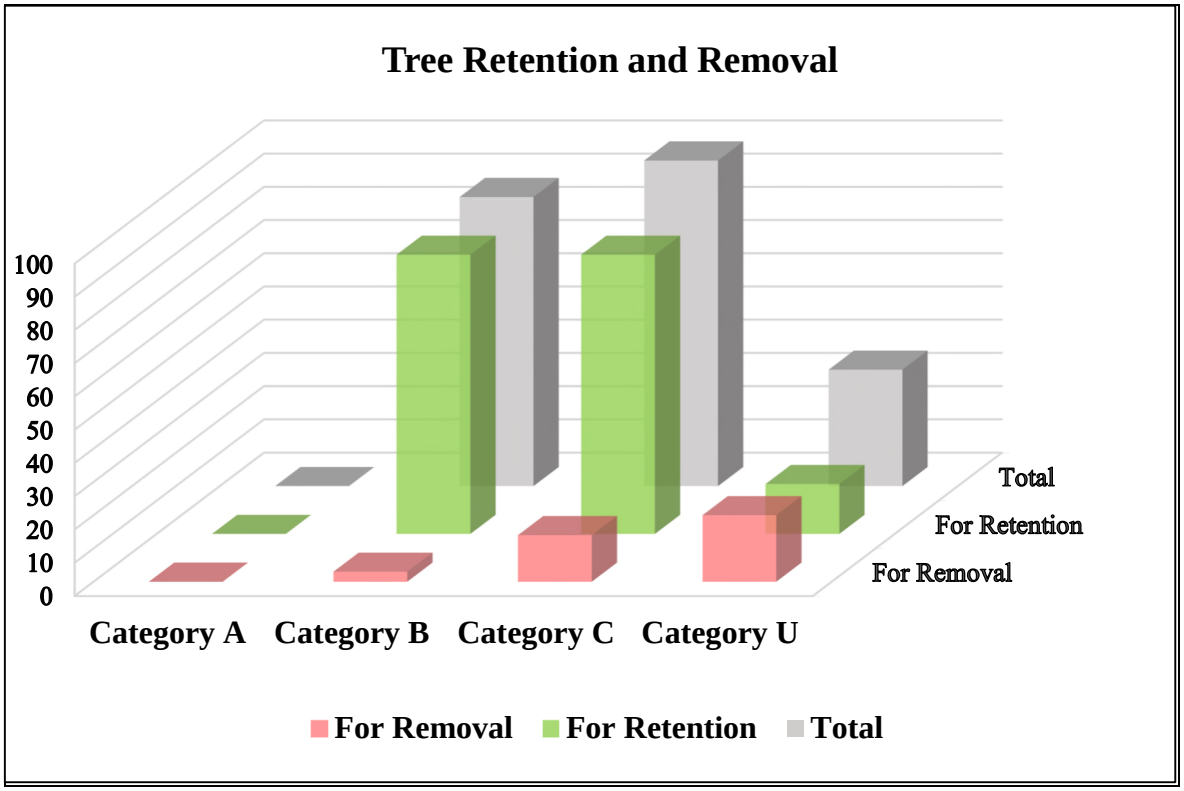

Fig 5 Graphic Representation of Tree Loss/Retention Scenario

13 Tree Protection within the Scope of a Development

13.1 This report provides a "Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement" at "Appendix 1" to this report, as well as the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing "Coolagad Tree Protection Plan".

13.2 In the drawing, the "Construction Exclusion Zone" is defined by an orange hatching with bold "Orange" lines representing the proposed location of the primary protective "Construction Exclusion Fencing".

13.3 The above drawing provides only a representation of the protection locations and extents that must be located, positioned and erected under the guidance of the project Arborist. This drawing may require referral to a figured and dimensioned, "construction stage" version of the "Tree Protection Plan" drawing. All recommended protection measures will be installed before the commencement of any site works and must remain in situ (unless under the guidance of the site Arborist) until the completion of all site works.

14 Preliminary Management Recommendations

14.1 Provided in the tree survey table (Table 1) are "Preliminary Management Recommendations". These recommendations relate to the trees as they existed at the time of the tree review. Therefore and in line with the changing context of the site, such

recommendations may no longer apply. Examples include where the felling of trees or other specific works are necessary to facilitate development requirements.

14.2 Many of the concerns raised in the tree survey relate to evidence suggesting mechanical failure to trees, ill-health or contextual issues. These may continue to a point where the suitability of a tree for retention may change over time.

14.3 Additionally, any development related loss of trees can result in exposure and shelter loss issues. Therefore all retained trees must be reviewed immediately after the primary site clearance works. A review will allow for the updating and amending of the "preliminary management recommendations" of the primary survey. Such amendments would address such issues as may arise and may include additional structural pruning works. Regular reviews of all retained trees must be maintained, so that early and prompt intervention and action can be applied as required.

15 Bibliography

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A1 Appendix 1 - Arboricultural Method Statement (and Tree Protection Plan)

Method Statement Outline

A1.1 This method statement intends to provide guidance in respect of tree protection on a development site. This is a broad and prescriptive method statement, intended to provide general advice and guidance in respect of trees and tree protection on a typical development site, dealing with issues known at planning stage.

A1.2 Any inability to conform to the recommendations of this method statement or the associated tree protection plan could readily change the sustainability of trees and/or their suitability for retention.

A1.3 This method statement addresses, amongst others, two primary issues, those being –

a) The avoidance/prevention of physical damage to a tree to be retained.
b) The avoidance/prevention of physical damage or disturbance to the ground/earth upon which a tree is reliant.

Drawings

A1.4 This Arboricultural Method Statement must be read with the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing, "Coolagad Tree Protection Plan". The "planning stage" drawing must be updated for "Construction" stage purposes, to include tree protection ranges/dimensions as defined for that tree within the tree survey table or unless otherwise defined by the project Arborist.

Method Statement Use

A1.5 This Method Statement should be used under the direct guidance of the project Arborist. As limited "construction stage" detail was available at planning stage, it may require amendment and adjustment to address construction stage issues.

Amendments and Modifications to Tree Protection Plan

A1.6 Any amendment to the tree protection plan must be agreed with the project Arborist, including the adoption of specific methodologies and/or procedures and structures for access into/use of certain parts of the above defined "Construction Exclusion Zones". Such procedures, including the provision of suitable ground protection may allow for the relocation of the "Construction Exclusion Fencing" to provide access to and across the previously protected areas.

Works Related Impacts

A1.7 In respect of any necessary and unavoidable structures/works required within or entry into the "RPA" zone, all efforts must be made to minimise impacts. Aerial issues may require "access facilitation pruning" or clearance pruning. Subterranean works that require excavation must, by design, location, and action, minimise impacts to trees.

Tree Works Specification Updates

A1.8 Many of the tree management recommendations stipulated within the "Preliminary Management Recommendation" section of the primary tree survey, relate to the "as was" site scenario. Because of changing site contexts, these may no longer apply and may require modification to account for the changes that the built project will cause.

General Method Statement

1.0) Overview and Implementation

1.1 **Prior to any site works or construction/demolition related works or access, this method statement will be addressed and discussed by all member of the construction team management.**

1.2 The project Arborist or another suitably qualified person will oversee the application of all tree protection measures and any necessary modifications to this Method Statement (any issues as may have arisen in respect of planning conditions or details as may have changed between the design stage) to provide a basis upon which tree protection will be managed on the construction site.

1.3 Any situation that requires entry into the "root protection zones" of a tree intended for retention must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist regarding the adoption/amendment of suitable tree protection measures.

1.4 As unforeseen tree losses may compromise project planning permissions, it is imperative that issues relating to tree protection and/or tree damage be brought to the immediate attention of the project Arborist for review and possible discussion with the relevant planning authority.

2.0) Works Sequence

2.1 No construction related works or mechanised site access will occur until the agreed level of tree protection, in accordance with the "Tree Protection Plan", is completed.

2.2 The only exception to the above will relate to the undertaking of tree works and felling as defined in the Arboricultural report and/or grant of permission.

2.3 On completion of tree felling/site clearance works, the tree management plan will be reviewed, accounting for (if necessary) the updating of the "preliminary Management Recommendations" stipulated in the original Tree Survey.

2.4 Any revised pruning/cutting works will be agreed with the local authority and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.

2.5 After the completion of primary tree clearance, but prior to the commencement of construction works, all "Construction Exclusion" and "Protective" fencing must be erected and "signed-off" as complete, by the Project Arborist.

2.6 Only on completion of all construction works will any/all tree protective measures be removed, and only then in a manner, that does not compromise the "Protection Zones". Such works must be agreed and overseen by Project Arborist.

2.7 At construction works completion stage, all retained trees will be reviewed regarding their condition and longer-term management recommendations and regarding site hand-over,

3.0) Tree Protection

3.1 All tree protection measures and locations must be agreed, overseen, and verified by the Project Arborist prior to works commencement.

3.2 All construction, works or access areas must be enclosed and defined by protective fencing, this comprising the "Construction Exclusion Zone" based upon drawings "Coolagad Tree Protection Plan" (Construction Stage version).

3.3 Unless specifically stipulated by the project Arborist, the default minimum range of the protective fencing from a tree is the range stipulated for that tree within the "RPA" (root protection area) column of the original survey.

3.4 Such a fence must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of activity expected upon the site and should comply with "Section 6.2" of BS5837: 2012.

3.5 The fence should be affixed with notification signs such as "TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT"

3.6 Structures such as "lock-ups", offices or other temporary site building, not requiring excavation or underground ducting, might be positioned such as to comprise part of the "Construction Exclusion Zone" fencing. All remaining fencing must be continuous with such features and effectively prevents access to protected ground.

3.7 If entry into the "RPA" (Root Protection Area) zones becomes unavoidable, ground protection systems agreed with the project Arborist, will be utilised.

3.8 No amendment, alteration, relocation, or removal of the tree protection fencing shall occur without prior liaison and approval from the Project Arborist.

4.0) Provision of Ground Protection (If Required)

4.1 No vehicular/mechanised access whatsoever will be allowed onto unprotected "Construction Exclusion Area" ground.

4.2 Ground protection can comprise the use of proprietary materials/structures (installed to manufacturer's specifications and recommendations) or procedures that avoid ground damage/disturbance/compaction, or the use of procedures that avoid such effects e.g. manual/pedestrian installation procedures.

4.3 Any system utilised must effectively spread load-weight, avoid compaction, maintain drainage/percolation/aeration, and be installed in a manner that avoids these issues.

4.4 Newly provided access will be strictly limited to the area of the new protection structure.

4.6 Protection installation will require a progressive laying down of ground protection, with previously laid material providing vehicular access to the next zone will be accepted as an approved methodology.

5.0) Works within "RPA" Zone

5.1 Only works and construction practices, agreed with the Project Arborist prior to commencement, will be allowed in the "RPA" area.

5.2 All works will be undertaken under the supervision and guidance of the Project Arborist who will have the authority to stop works if activities are considered such as to have the potential to damage trees.

5.3 Preference must be given to manual labour and techniques within the fenced "RPA" zone.

5.4 On completion of the required works, the area will be inspected by the Project Arborist regarding the reinstatement of the original protection and the relocation of the protective fencing to a position relating to the original "RPA" area.

6.0) Service Installation

6.1 The "Project Arborist" must be consulted for advice and procedural recommendations, in respect of any installation of services within or requiring entry into the "Root Protection Area" of any tree intended for retention.

6.2 Any such works found to be unavoidable, must be undertaken with special care, incorporating the recommendations of both "BS5837: 2012 and the National joint utility groups, guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees (NJUG 10)

6.3 Preference must be given to trench-less techniques including Mole-piping, Directional-drilling manual hydro-trenching (high-pressure water), "Air-Spade" or broken-trench techniques.

7.0) Tree Management and Works

7.1 All tree works should be undertaken under the guidance of the project Arborist

7.2 The primary site clearance and felling should be undertaken at the earliest stage of the overall development works, to enable the re-assessment of all ostensibly retainable trees and the updating of the "Preliminary Management Recommendations" to account for context changes and construction access and/or other issues coming to light.

7.3 All Tree Works must adopt safe work procedures and must be undertaken by staff suitably trained for the purpose at hand and compliant with all legislative, safety and insurance requirements.

7.5 All additional works will be agreed with the local authority and/or other stakeholders and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.

7.6 On completion of site works, the retained tree population will be reviewed and re-evaluated regarding its ongoing condition and the likely requirements of any ongoing or future monitoring or management needs.

8.0) Demolition

8.1 All demolition procedures must be agreed and overseen by the Project Arborist or other suitably skilled staff to monitor for damage and to protect exposed roots/cut-trim exposed roots/oversee backfilling of exposed roots.

8.2 Where access into unprotected "RPA" zone becomes unavoidable then suitable ground protection, provided in accordance with an engineer's direction and agreed with the Project Arborist will be installed.

8.3 Care will be taken to avoid damage to soil volumes beneath and adjoining demolished structures that may contain tree root material.

8.4 Whilst existing foundations/structures may provide temporary protected access to areas within the "RPA" zone, preference must be given to the location of demolition plant outside of the "RPA" zone.

8.5 Where tree(s) exist near a structure to be demolished then the demolition should be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building (top down, pull back).

8.6 Underground structures (services etc.) within the "RPA" zone should be reviewed with regards to decommissioning and retention in situ in the interest of avoiding tree damage.

8.7 Preference should be given to the retention existing sub-bases where hard surfaces are removed, particularly if the hard surface is to be replaced.

9.0) Ancillary Precautions

9.1 The methodologies as set out in this document apply to all undertakers of work upon or adjoining the site as may require access to the "Construction Exclusion Zone" or the "RPA" area of any tree.

9.2 This document will be disseminated to all persons requiring access to the work site, with all persons undertaking works either before or after the principal development (site investigation works, Landscape Contractors) are subject to the above requirements

9.3 Works outside the "Construction Exclusion Zone" must be controlled to create no potential secondary hazard to tree health.

9.4 Large loads accessing the site must be reviewed regarding clearance and potential tree damage.

9.5 Care must be taken regarding materials that may contaminate the ground. No concrete mixings, diesel or fuel, washings or any other liquid material may be discharged within 10 metres of a tree.

9.6 No fires can be lit within 5 metres of any tree canopy extent.

9.7 No tree will be used for support regarding cables, signs etc.

9.8 The trees should be reviewed on a regular basis throughout the development process and on completion. At that time, additional recommendations regarding tree management may be required.

9.9 Any issue that has the potential to affect site trees must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for review and comment.

9.10 Any circumstances that become known whilst the development project is ongoing that either involves trees or access to/works within the construction exclusion zone must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for evaluation and advice regarding approach and methodology.

9.11 It is possible that liaison/agreement will be required with the Local Planning Authority regarding compliance with, as well as the verification of the required tree protection measures.

A2 Appendix 2 - Tree Survey

Nature of Survey

A2.1 The criteria put forward in "BS5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" have provided a basis for this report.

A2.2 The data collected has been represented in table form as "Table 1" within "Appendix 1" to this report. This appendix includes a Survey Methodology, Survey Key, Survey Abbreviations, Condition Category Definitions and a brief resume of the typical application of Tree Protection measures as defined within the above standard and as relates to the "RPA" zones defined both within the survey table and on the "TCP" drawing.

A2.3 The survey, its findings and management recommendations relate to the site and the conditions thereon at the time of the survey. It relates to a "do nothing" or "as is" scenario and intends to provide an impartial representation of the site's tree population, regardless of any possible development works. It is likely that changes in site usage, development or other environmental changes will require an amendment of any tree's potential retention status and its preliminary management recommendations, and in some instances, may require the re-classification of a tree's suitability for retention.

Drawing References

A2.4 The survey must be read with the "Tree Constraints Plan" drawing "Coolagad Tree Constraints Plan" regarding the representation of tree positions, crown forms, "RPA" extents and colour reference to category systems. Trees omitted from the supplied drawing may be "sketched in" to "Coolagad Tree Constraints Plan". Any such trees should be located and plotted by professional means to identify the constraints such trees have upon the site.

A2.5 A green coloured outline represents each tree crown. It is scaled to represent the north, east, south, and west crown radii as denoted in the survey table. Each tree (categories A-green, B-blue, and C-grey only) have been apportioned a "Root Protection Area" (RPA see below) denoted as a dashed orange circle.

A2.6 The development of a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) provides a design tool regarding tree retention. Such a plan combines the topographical land survey drawing with additional information as provided by the tree survey. The aspects of the tree's existence recorded on the "TCP" are, firstly, the tree canopies, represented by the four cardinal compass point radii (Sp: R in survey Table 1). Secondly, and following paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS5837: 2012, we represent each tree's "Root Protection Area" (RPA). For design purposes, it approximates the position of the tree protection fencing to be erected before the commencement of any site works, thus excluding all site

activities other than those dealt with by way of the "Arboricultural Implication Assessment" and "Arboricultural Method Statement".

A2.7 The "Tree Constraints Plan" (TCP) depicts the extent and location of constraints, placed upon the site by the trees. The "TCP" represents both the true canopy form (north, east, south, and west radii) but also the "RPA" as defined above. These constraints are provided to advise regarding the design and layout of a proposed development.

Survey Intent and Context

A2.8 This document intends to highlight the extent and nature of the material of Arboricultural interest on the site in question.

Survey Data Collection and Methodology

The Survey

A2.9 An earlier survey was updated in March 2021 and February of 2022. This survey portion of the overall report is not an Implication Assessment though but provided some of the basic information regarding its compilation. The compilation of this survey was guided by the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012. This survey typically includes trees of stem diameters exceeding 150mm at approximately 1.50 metres from ground level. The survey relates to current site conditions, setting and context.

A2.10 Each tree in the survey has a consecutive number that relates directly to the survey text. Measurements are metric and defined in metres and millimetres. All trees referred to in the survey text have been measured to provide information regarding canopy height and canopy spread (north, east, south, and west radii), level of canopy base and stem diameter at 1.50 meters from ground level. The dimensions provided are intended to provide a reasonable representation of a tree's size and form. While efforts are made to maintain accuracy, visual obstruction, especially regarding trees in groups, requires that some tree dimensions be estimated only.

Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers

A2.11 The information set out in this report relates to the review of a tree population on the site in question. As such, the information provided is based on a general review of trees and does not constitute a detailed review of any one of the individual specimens. Such an evaluation (tree report) would require the gathering of substantially more information than that dealt with in this survey.

A2.12 The survey is not a safety assessment and the parameters reviewed within this survey context would be substantially deficient in extent to provide for a reliable safety assessment. The survey is intended to provide a general and qualitative review to assist

in gauging the suitability of an individual tree for retention within a development context. All trees are subject to impromptu failure and damage. The assessment of risk as may be presented by a tree requires the review of numerous factors more than those noted herein and as such, remains outside the scope of this document and any attempt to use the information herein for such proposes will render the information invalid.

A2.13 A competent and experienced Arborist has completed all inspection and tree assessment. The inspection involves visual tree assessment (Mattheck and Breloer 1994) only, which has been carried out from ground level. No below ground, internal, invasive, or aerial (climbing) inspection has been carried out.

A2.14 Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and safety can change rapidly. All trees should be re-evaluated regarding their condition on an annual basis or after substantial trauma such a storm event, other damage, or injury. The results and recommendations of this survey will require review and reassessment after one year from the date of execution. This survey does not constitute a review of tree or site safety. Attempts to use the contents herein for such purposes will render the contents invalid.

A2.15 Throughout the undertaking of the survey, several factors acted against the inspectors, contriving to reduce the accuracy of the survey.

Seasonality

A2.16 Various surveys have been completed during different seasons. Some of the signs, typically symptomatic of ill-health or defect within a tree, may not have been available to view at the time of the survey or may have been obscured by seasonality related factors. Some of the fruiting bodies of various fungi, parasitic upon or causing decay or disease in trees, may have been out of season and unavailable to view. This survey can only comment upon symptoms of ill-health or defects visible at the time of the inspection.

Survey Key

Species	Refers to the specific tree species
Age	Referred to in generalised categories including: -
Y - Young	A young and typically small tree specimen.
S/M - Semi-Mature	A young tree, having attained dimensions that allow it to be regarded independently of its neighbours but typically, would be less than 50% of its ultimate size.
E/M - Early-Mature	A specimen, typically 50% - 100% of ultimate dimensions but with substantial capacity for mass and dimensional increase remaining.
M - Mature	A specimen of dimensions typical of a full-grown specimen of its species. Future growth would tend to be extremely slow with little if any dimensional increase.

O/M - Over-Mature	An old specimen of a species having already attained or exceeded its naturally expected longevity.
V - Veteran	An extremely old, veteran specimen of a species, usually of low vigour and typically subject to rapid decline and deterioration or of very limited future longevity.
Tree Dimensions	All dimensions are in meters. See notes regarding limitation of accuracy.
Ht.	Tree Height
CH	Lowest canopy height
N, E, S, W	Tree Canopy Spread measured by radii at north, east, south, and west
Dia.	Stem diameter at approx. 1.50m from ground level.
RPA	Root Protection Area, as a radius measured from the tree's stem centre.
Con	Physical Condition
G Good	A specimen of generally good form and health
G/F Good/Fair	
F Fair	A specimen with defects or ill health that can be either rectified or managed typically allowing for retention
F/P Fair/Poor	
P Poor	A specimen whom through defect, disease attack or reduced vigour has limited longevity or maybe un-safe
D Dead	A dead tree
Structural Condition	Information on structural form, defects, damage, injury, or disease supported by the tree
PMR – Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendation for Arboricultural actions or works considered necessary at the time of the inspection and relating to the existing site context and tree condition. Works considered as urgent will be noted.
Retention Period	
S – Short	Typically, 0 -10 years
M – Medium	Typically, 10 -20 years
L – Long	Typically, 20 – 40 years
L+	Typically, more than 40 years
Category System	The Category System is intended to quantify a tree regarding its Arboricultural value as well as a combination of its structural and physical health.
Category U	Particularly poor quality, dangerous or diseased trees that offer no realistic sustainability
Category A	A typically a good quality specimen, which is considered to make a substantial Arboricultural contribution
Category B	Typically including trees regarded as being of moderate quality
Category C	Typically including generally poor-quality trees that may be of only limited value. The above categories are further subdivided regarding the nature of their values or qualities.

Sub-Category 1	Values such as species interest, species context, landscape design or prominent aspect.
Sub-Category 2	Mainly cumulative landscape values such as woods, groups, avenues, lines.
Sub-Category 3	Mainly cultural values such as conservation, commemorative or historical links.

Table 1 – Tree Data Table

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
1	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	14.00	3.00	5.50	5.00	6.00	5.50	1	516	6.19	Apparently vigorous and combining an additional, satellite stem to north of principal stem. Vigour and vitality appears fair though entire supportive stem and middle crown is obscure by dense ivy cover that may skew your otherwise obvious defect.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2
2	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	2.00	2.00	5.50	8.00	6.00	1	493	5.92	Heavily unbalanced to south because of proximity to adjoining neighbour. Mechanical form and imbalance raises concerns regarding sustainability. Imbalance raises concern regarding likely exposure through loss of adjoining tree. Principal stem supports extensive ivy cover that may obscure otherwise obvious defect.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
3	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	15.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	1	716	8.59	A once larger specimen has sustained substantial dieback and mechanical failure of higher crown. Upper supportive stem appears to be affected by Inonotus. Tree is considered wholly unsuitable for retention in roadside position. Crown form is now wholly distorted. Heavily obscured by dense ivy cover though much appears to have died previously. Tree is of poor quality and ill-suited to retention.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
4	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	14.00	2.50	4.00	0.00	5.00	6.00	1	519	6.23	Completely one-sided and heavily unbalanced to west. Entire stem axis is enveloped with ivy cover preventing any reasonable review at present. Canopy vigour and vitality remains good though concerns arise in respect of skilled nature of stem and imbalance suggest potential for prior damage and partial crown loss.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
5	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	M	F	6.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	261	3.13	Young and still vigorous, arising from outside of site jurisdiction.		L	B2
6	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	M	F	8.00	4.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	484	5.81	Young and still vigorous, arising from outside of site jurisdiction.		L	B2
7	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	M	F	6.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	1	398	4.77	Young and still vigorous, arising from outside of site jurisdiction.		L	B2
8	Monterey Cypress *(Cupressus macrocarpa)*	M	F	17.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	1	939	11.27	A large and dominating specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality. Species predisposition is towards mechanical failure and storm damage, particularly during high winds and storm conditions should be given due consideration in respect of retention context. Tree arises from position outside of site jurisdiction.		M	B2
9	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	17.00	1.75	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	1	611	7.33	Relatively vigorous but is compromised by cavity development and decay associated with old wound at 4.50 m on eastern ascending stem. Accordingly, tree offers limited sustainability that will be dependent upon retention context.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
10	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	5.50	1.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	1	290	3.48	Young and still vigorous with immense potential for continued growth. Consideration should be given to species predisposition towards attack by Dutch Elm disease and likelihood of tree be killed within short to medium term by pathogen attack.	Review regularly.	L	B2
11	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	5.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	11	216	2.60	Young and still vigorous with immense potential for continued growth. Tree would appear to arise from outside of site jurisdiction.	Review regularly.	L	B2
12	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	G/F	15.00	1.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	5.50	1	608	7.30	Apparently vigorous and exhibits no visible signs of fungal activity or decay however middle crown is obscured by notable ivy cover. Tree arises from elevated position on embankment levels.	Review regarding retention context cut Ivy	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
13	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	M	F/P	13.00	6.00	4.50	5.00	2.50	5.00	1	618	7.41	Large specimen supporting evidence of bark necrosis and decay on lower stem, mechanical damage to limb extending to north west as well as dieback and deterioration within crown. What canopy remains exhibits signs of fair vigour though ultimate sustainability is considered limited.	Review in respect of retention context. Cleanout if retained. Review regularly.	S	C2
14	Austrian Pine *(Pinus nigra)*	M	F	17.00	10.00	5.50	5.00	3.00	3.50	1	630	7.56	Large specimen is relatively poor condition exhibiting classic signs of decline and deterioration throughout the crown. Limited foliage retention suggests particularly limited sustainability.	Review in respect of retention context. Cleanout if retained and review on annual basis in respect of ongoing deterioration and suitability for retention.	S	C2
15	Austrian Pine *(Pinus nigra)*	M	G/F	18.00	12.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	1	688	8.25	A large specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality having been pruned at lower levels presumably in respect of encroachment on to adjoining utility cables. Exposed aspect raises some concern.	Review in respect of retention context.	L	B2
16	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	F	14.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	7.00	5.00	1	719	8.63	Squat and spreading specimen supporting notable imbalance to south. Tree has suffered prior mechanical failure and loss of substantial element of eastern crown. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable. Higher crown is of reduced vigour. Review in respect of retention context.	Consider application of Crown reduction works reducing higher eastern and southern Crown to create small more compact and central dome. Review regularly.	M	C2
17	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	M	F	9.00	2.50	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	1	516	6.19	A squat and spreading specimen that has sustained historic damage to principal stem. General vigour and vitality remains good.	Review in respect of retention context.	L	B2
18	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	S/M	G/F	6.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	1	290	3.48	Small, squat and supporting notable ivy development about middle crown. Has sustained small scale localised storm damage.	Cut Ivy and cleanout.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
19	Sweet Chestnut *(Castanea sativa)*	E/M	F	7.00	1.00	5.50	5.50	5.00	6.00	1	780	9.36	A squat and spreading specimen having undergone early life decapitation cutting back. General vigour and vitality remains good notwithstanding prior wounding.	Cleanout.	L	B2
20	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	P	18.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	1	1038	12.45	A once large tree has sustained historical loss of north-western crown resulting in extensive cavity development, visible internal decay and linear fracture of lower stem. Tree is highly susceptible to total collapse.	Remove.	N/A	U
21	Austrian Pine *(Pinus nigra)*	M	G/F	22.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	1	1070	12.83	A particularly large and visually dominating specimen heavily divided at circa 7.50 m into three-way stem structure. General vigour and vitality remains good though tree exhibits evidence of having suffered prior storm damage and supports notable deadwood.	review regarding retention context. Cleanout.	L	B1-2
22	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	E/M	F/P	15.00	1.25	2.00	4.00	4.50	9.00	1	567	6.80	A highly-distorted specimen having undergone substantial prior pruning and having suffered extensive damage. Trees proximity to position beneath canopy of adjoining Austrian Pine also led to natural suppression and distortion. Vigour and vitality at lower levels remains fair though higher crown is particularly poor. Tree is of typically poor quality and minimal sustainability though structural pruning works may allow for interim retention.	Review in respect of retention context. Reduce canopy height by circa 5.00 m and clean out remaining Crown.	M	C2
23	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	M	G/F	13.00	6.00	1.00	4.50	6.00	2.00	1	516	6.19	Heavily one-sided and unbalanced south east. Vigour and vitality is fair notwithstanding crown support of extensive deadwood. Tree has undergone prior pruning presumably in relation to proximity to adjoining power cables.	Review regarding retention context. Cleanout.	L	B2
24	Austrian Pine *(Pinus nigra)*	M	G/F	20.00	5.50	5.50	6.50	9.00	7.00	1	987	11.84	A large specimen supporting minor imbalance to south. General vigour and vitality remains good. Tree has suffered localised storm damage in past and supports notable deadwood.	Review regarding retention context. Cleanout.	L	B1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
25	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.50	1	493	5.92	Young and vigorous. Arising from embankment edge adjoining ditch. Vigour and vitality is good.	Cleanout.	L	B2
25a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	16.00	4.00	2.50	5.00	4.50	3.00	1	535	6.42	Slightly suppressed by proximity of near neighbours but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
25b	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	15.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	3.50	1	579	6.95	Of variable vigour and vitality and has suffered mechanical failure.	Review regularly.	M	C2
25c	Crack Willow *(Salix fragilis)*	S/M	F	9.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	398	4.77	Once larger remnant has been subject to widespread re-suckering.		M	C2
26	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	O/M	P	20.00	0.00	6.00	4.00	16.00	14.00	1	1751	21.01	A once extremely large specimen has suffered chronic collapse and failure with large section falling into subject site field. Tree shows evidence of chronic ongoing decay and is considered unsustainable and liable to further collapse.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
27	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	G/F	22.00	3.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	1	875	10.50	A large specimen of one-sided nature typically unbalanced to north. Principal stem is heavily obscured by dense ivy cover preventing detailed visual appraisal. Vigour and vitality are fair though concerns exist regarding obscured nature of stem.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B1-2
28	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	13.00	2.50	4.00	5.50	5.00	3.50	1	535	6.42	Heavily distorted and has sustained notable higher crown failure. Tree is considered unsustainable and ill-suited to retention. Tree arises from outside of site jurisdiction. Tree arises from position outside of apparent site jurisdiction		N/A	U
29	Silver Fir *(Abies alba)*	M	F	23.00	8.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	3.50	1	592	7.10	A tall and slender specimen having sustained notable storm damage over time. General vigour and vitality remains good. Exposed aspect of tree raises some concern regarding contextual compatibility.		M	C1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
30	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	F	20.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	3.00	4.50	1	688	8.25	Suppressed and distorted as result of proximity to near neighbours. Dense undergrowth ivy obscures lower stem prevents detailed appraisal at present. Vigour and vitality are fair though tree appears to be heavily affected by wind scorch.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C1-2
31	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.50	2.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.00	1	261	3.13	Suppressed because of proximity to near neighbours but maintaining good general vigour and vitality.		L	B2
32	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	F	19.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	1	910	10.92	Relatively large and broad crowned specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality notwithstanding apparent evidence of wind scorch. Lower stem is heavily obscured by dense undergrowth the prevents detailed appraisal at present.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2
33	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	19.00	2.00	5.00	6.50	8.00	8.00	1	1022	12.26	Large and aged specimen in a state of ongoing decline and having suffered extensive and chronic higher crown storm damage. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
34	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	15.00	1.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	1	844	10.12	A distorted specimen of variable crown vigour, supporting notable deadwood throughout crown. Distended based suggests possible multi-stem stature, though much of base is inaccessible and obscured by bramble thicket. Suckers arising from distended base appear to confirm concerns.	Apply further investigation including subsequent removal of adjoining Bramble thicket.	M	C2
35	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	17.00	1.50	6.00	4.00	7.00	7.00	1	987	11.84	A large and vigorous specimen having sustained fracture and delamination of compression fork at 3.00 m resulting in chronic and extensive splitting of stem from 3.0 m to near ground level. Collapse is inevitable.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
36	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	O/M	F	17.00	1.50	7.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	1	1518	18.22	A particularly aged specimen, potentially considered as a veteran tree. Is known to be subject to nasal decay and cavity development and has sustained massive loss of much of original crown and accordingly exists as a large stump supporting a small number of scaffold limbs and extensive sucker regeneration. Tree affords much visual character and is likely to constitute a substantial ecological value, including potential bat roost. Structural integrity. Is considered poor and would require management.	Review in respect of ecological/historical value. Consider application of judicious structural pruning works including Crown reduction works, if retained	M	C2
37	Sitka Spruce *(Picea sitchensis)*	S/M	G	7.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	261	3.13	Young and still vigorous though lower crown is enveloped and suppressed by chronic bramble thicket development.		L	B2
38	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.50	4	423	5.08	Young and vigorous but of multi-stem stature raising some concern regarding structural integrity in later life.		M	C2
39	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	9.50	1.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	3	525	6.30	Multi-stem from ground level raising some concern regarding mechanical integrity over the long-term. Current small stature and good vigour suggests tangible sustainability.	Review regularly.	M	C2
40	Sitka Spruce *(Picea sitchensis)*	E/M	G/F	11.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	449	5.39	Young and still vigorous with immense potential for continued growth over time. Species is not typically regarded as suitable for retention within amenity space.	Review regularly.	L	B2
41	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	O/M	F/P	12.00	1.50	4.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	1	1022	12.26	A once larger specimen has been subject to ongoing deterioration and decline over time with much of crown periphery now stag headed. Principal stem and stem base. Subject to chronic decay and appears hollow. Small stature would appear to present limited threat and tree may be of ecological value.	Review in respect of retention context and suitability for retention. Consider cleaning out/Crown reduction type works for interim retention.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
42	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	6.50	1.00	3.00	3.50	2.50	4.00	1	236	2.83	Young, vigorous but notably distorted as result of its position adjoining canopy of larger neighbour. Proximity to a position beneath overhead power cables may also affect sustainability.		M	C2
43	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	G/F	16.00	1.50	6.00	6.50	5.50	7.00	1	949	11.38	Large and spreading specimen supporting extensive ivy cover that prevents detailed visual appraisal at present. Tree arises from western side of notable raised embankment.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2
44	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	13.00	1.00	5.50	4.50	5.00	2.00	1	688	8.25	Heavily ivy clad, thus impairing visual review at present. General vigour and vitality appears good though crown is substantially distorted as result of position between adjoining neighbours.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2
45	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	G/F	12.00	1.50	3.50	5.00	7.00	6.00	1	592	7.10	Suppressed and unbalanced to south as result of proximity to near neighbours. General vigour and vitality is good though review is impaired by extensive ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2
46	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	15.00	2.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	1	548	6.57	Crown is of low vigour, raising some concern regarding potential disease attack and sustainability. Middle crown on principal stem is wholly obscured by dense ivy cover preventing detailed visual appraisal at present.	Tree should be re-evaluated after Ivy cutting and shedding.	S	C2
47	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	4.50	4.50	2	306	3.67	Still vigorous specimen heavily divided from ground level. Appears to be naturally arising. Is of poor mechanical form and may not be sustainable in the longer term.		M	C2
48	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	274	3.29	Young and still vigorous, comprising typical element of natural regeneration within broader hedgerow thicket. Middle crown supports developing ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
49	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.50	1.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	1	274	3.29	Young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth over time. Arises from outside of fence line but overhangs the subject site.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
50	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	M	F	10.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	4	525	6.30	Previously decapitated but maintaining reasonable vigour, but arises from position outside of site boundary.	Review regularly	M	C2
51	Bay Laurel *(Laurus noblis)*	M	G/F	7.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	293	3.51	Arising from position outside of site boundary. A large shrubby mass that can tolerate substantial cutting back if required.		M	C2
52	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	M	F	12.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5	462	5.54	Multiple close-proximity stems combined create a single crown form. Arises from position outside of site boundary.	Review regularly.	L	B2
53	Western Red Cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	M	F	13.00	1.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	420	5.04	Arising from position outside of site boundary but overhanging boundary line. Vigour is fair.	Review regularly.	L	B2
54	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	9.00	1.50	5.50	4.00	5.00	3.00	1	318	3.82	Comprises sucker regeneration based upon substantially decayed stem. Offers limited sustainability	Review regularly.	S	C2
55	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	5.50	1.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	1	216	2.60	Is distorted because of position beneath canopy of larger tree. Is of dubious retention merit.		S	C2
56	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	7.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	1	220	2.64	Distorted as result of position beneath larger dominating sycamore.	Review regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
57	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	11.00	1.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.50	1	774	9.28	Broad and spreading specimen that is substantially multi-stemmed from 1.50 m suggesting prior decapitation. Crown configurations may prove to be susceptible to mechanical issues.	Review regularly.	M	C2
58	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	7.00	1.50	1.00	4.50	4.50	2.50	2	261	3.13	Distorted and unbalanced as result of position beneath canopy of larger tree. Considered to be of dubious retention merit.	Review in respect of retention context.	S	C2
59a	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	P	12.00	1.50	8.00	6.00	6.50	7.50	1	748	8.98	A broad and spreading specimen of dramatically reduced vigour with much of south-western crown completely dead.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
59	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	15.00	1.50	5.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	1	592	7.10	In a state of widespread deterioration with minimal foliage retention suggesting limited longevity.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	N/A	U
60	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	3.00	6.50	6.00	7.00	2	497	5.96	Twin stemmed from ground level raising some concern regarding mechanical integrity. Vigour and vitality appears good at present.	Review in respect of retention context.	M	C2
61	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	O/M	F/P	18.00	1.50	6.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	1	1324	15.89	A particularly large and aged specimen of a regular form suggesting high likelihood of prior mechanical failure. Entire central crown is enveloped and obscure by dense ivy cover preventing detailed visual appraisal. However, review of lower stem reveals evidence of localised decay and cavity development, thus raising concerns with regard mechanical integrity and suitability for retention. Tree may present. Substantial ecological merits but will require review after ivy cutting/shedding and regarding development context.		S	C2
62	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	F	15.00	1.50	6.00	5.00	6.50	8.50	1	761	9.13	A mature specimen supporting minor growth imbalance to north. Vigour and vitality is variable with evidence of prior decline and stack heading within higher northern crown. Crown form is suggestive of tree, having undergone either prior pruning or natural failure/decapitation in past. Central crown is obscure by dense ivy cover the prevents detailed visual appraisal at present.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate, consider application of structural pruning including Crown reduction works.	M	C2
63	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	15.00	1.50	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	1	993	11.92	A squat and spreading specimen whose central crown is wholly obscured by dense ivy cover. Visible crown periphery appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
64	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	16.00	1.50	6.00	5.50	11.00	7.00	1	844	10.12	Collapsed	\remove	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
65	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	17.00	2.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	6.50	1	815	9.78	Heavily divided from 1.50 m. Vigour and vitality appear reasonable, entire middle crown is of skilled by dense ivy cover raising concerns regarding defects that may be obscured at present.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
66	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	G/F	17.00	2.00	7.00	6.50	7.50	7.00	1	780	9.36	Large, typically overgrown specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Ivy cover is developing rapidly obscures substantial portion of middle crown preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2
67	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	G	14.00	3.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	1	681	8.17	Relatively young tree that is exhibiting classic signs of crown decline likely to be associated with Chalara canker attack.	Review annually.	M	C2
68	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	P	21.00	1.50	8.00	6.00	6.50	7.50	1	748	8.98	A broad and spreading specimen of particularly reduced vigour and vitality exhibiting evidence of chronic and early leaf loss. Concerns exist with regard to sustainability and likely pathogen attack.	Review on regular basis. In respect of ongoing suitability pretension.	S	C2
68a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	12.00	2.50	4.50	3.50	1.00	4.50	1	461	5.53	Heavily suppressed by 68, is one-sided and unbalanced to north. Is of particularly reduced vigour with diminishing foliage retention suggesting Chalara canker attack.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
69	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	477	5.73	Appears to be maintaining excellent vigour and vitality at present though multi-stem crown raises some concern.	Review in respect of retention context.	L	B2
70	Larch *(Larix decidua)*	M	F	19.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	1	525	6.30	Slightly unbalanced to east and supporting extensive ivy cover the prevents detailed visual appraisal at present.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C1-2
71	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	4.50	2.50	1	280	3.36	Heavily suppressed as result of proximity to near neighbours but is maintaining reasonable vigour. Prince will stem support extensive ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
72	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	5.50	6.00	1	430	5.16	Unbalanced as result of suppression by near neighbours. Supports notable ivy cover on principal stem and about middle crown.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
73	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	4.50	2.50	1	283	3.40	Heavily suppressed as result of proximity to adjoining trees. General vigour and vitality remains good.		M	C2
74	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	12.00	1.50	2.50	2.00	4.50	2.50	1	274	3.29	Heavily suppressed and drawn up as result proximity to near neighbours.	Review in respect of retention context.	M	C2
75	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	M	F	9.00	2.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	1.00	1	758	9.09	Entire tree supports extensive imbalance to east. Tree is heavily distorted raising concerns regarding sustainability.	Review in respect to retention context.	M	C2
76	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	M	G/F	10.00	1.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	4.50	1	844	10.12	Suppressed and distorted as result of proximity to near neighbours but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Review regularly.	M	C2
77	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	M	F	12.00	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.50	5.00	1	516	6.19	Heavily suppressed as result of proximity to near neighbours but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Middle crown support extensive ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
78	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	0.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	1	299	3.59	Heavily one-sided and unbalanced to south because of suppression by larger neighbours. Imbalance raises some concern regarding sustainability.		M	C2
	General note, adjoining lands. Particular note should be made that the lands adjoining trees 69 – 79 support, within their confines a group and belt of substantial and particularly large trees. Some of which overhang the subject site. These trees comprise particularly large and dominating beech. Often exceeding 20 m in size. Visual review from within the site suggests good to reasonable overall condition. However, their size and proximity to the subject site. May deserve individual and detailed review as will be gained via gaining access to those lands															
79	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	O/M	F/P	23.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	1	993	11.92	A particularly large specimen of reduced vigour with substantial twiggy decline and dieback evidence throughout crown raising concerns regarding likely pathogen attack and continued deterioration. Size of tree raises ongoing concerns in respect of site safety.	Cut Ivy and review, consider early removal.	N/A	U
80	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	15.00	2.50	5.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	2	579	6.95	Twin-stemmed from ground level raising concerns regarding mechanical integrity. General vigour and vitality main good though middle crown is becoming obscured by developing ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
81	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	3.00	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	1	516	6.19	A broad and spreading specimen supporting extensive ivy cover preventing detailed appraisal of middle crown. Crown periphery. Is of variable vigour and vitality with decline in deadwood in evidence, thereby raising concerns regarding overall health and vitality.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
82	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	15.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	1	462	5.54	Appears to be still vigorous though principal stem and middle crown is obscure by dense ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2
83	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	G/F	17.00	2.00	5.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	3	780	9.36	Close-proximity and multiple stems combined to create a single crown form. General vigour and vitality remains good though asymmetrical form suggests prior intervention or failure, with intervention likely in respect of proximity to power cables. Ivy cover about middle crown obscures tree from detailed review.	Cut Ivy and Review regarding retention context, including proximity to power cables.	L	B2
84	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	P	16.00	1.50	5.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	1	713	8.56	Typically unbalanced to west. Form is suggestive of prior mechanical failure and crown loss though principal stem is obscure by dense ivy cover. Tree is of poor quality and ill-suited to retention.	Consider structural pruning for short term retention.	S	C2
85	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	F	14.00	2.50	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.50	1	598	7.18	A broad and spreading specimen of variable crown vigour with evidence of localised dieback. Most evident about eastern side. Concerns exist with regard possible pathogen attack and sustainability over time.	Review on regular basis.	M	C2
86	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	F	13.00	2.50	4.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	1	462	5.54	Suppressed multi-stemmed.	Review in respect of retention context.	M	C2
87	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	F	11.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	1	398	4.77	Slightly distorted because of proximity to near neighbours but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B22
88	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	F	9.00	2.00	2.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	1	325	3.90	Heavily suppressed and unbalanced to south as result of proximity to near neighbours.	Review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
89	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	3.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	5.50	1	430	5.16	Distorted and misshapen with visible evidence of mechanical failure. General vigour appears good. Access to and review of basal region is prevented by dense thicket development.	Review once access is available.	M	C2
90	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.00	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.00	4.50	4	382	4.58	Multi-stem from ground level and appears to comprise sucker regeneration as opposed to an individual tree. Is of mediocre quality and dubious sustainability.	Review in respect of retention context.	M	C2
91	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	14.00	1.50	6.00	5.50	6.50	5.50	1	866	10.39	Of variable crown vigour and has sustained notable stem bark damage. Southern side of stem is subject to developing decay raising concerns regarding sustainability.	Review in respect of retention context.	S	C2
92	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	P	14.00	3.50	1.50	4.50	5.50	2.00	1	493	5.92	Unbalanced and subject to chronic decay near ground level. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
93	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	S/M	F/P	9.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	1	271	3.25	2 close-proximity but distorted and poor quality specimens served to dominate underlying hedge in this area. Is considered unsuitable for retention.	Remove	S	C2
94	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Group	E/M	P	8.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	462	5.54	To stems near one another particularly poor quality apparently having been previously decapitated and now subject to decline. Considered unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
95	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	18.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	8.50	8.00	1	1152	13.83	A particularly large specimen subject to prior damage, decay and cavity development. Vigour and vitality is notably reduced. Concerns exist regarding likely continued deterioration and suitability for retention.	Review on regular basis regarding need for early removal.	S	C2
96	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	14.00	2.00	4.00	6.50	7.50	6.00	1	592	7.10	Typically unbalanced to south. General vigour and vitality appears good though extent of ivy cover about middle crown prevents detailed visual appraisal and therefore concerns exist regarding true structural integrity.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
97	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	18.00	2.50	5.50	7.00	9.00	6.00	1	1006	12.07	Heavily distorted and apparently decapitated with principal stem supporting chronic ivy cover. Scaffold limbs are extensive and weighty raising concerns regarding propensity towards mechanical failure. Tree is of poor quality and liable to mechanical failure.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
98	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	F	16.00	2.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	1	579	6.95	Slightly distorted specimen suggestive of possible prior mechanical failure. Vigour and vitality is less than that expected retrieve this age. Entire middle crown is obscure by dense ivy cover preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
99	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	8.00	1.50	4.50	4.00	3.00	5.00	1	325	3.90	Suppressed distorted as result of position beneath canopy of larger neighbours.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
100	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	13.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	1	452	5.42	Young and still vigorous though slightly distorted as result of position relative to near neighbours. General vigour and vitality appears fair.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
101	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	9.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	5.50	7.00	1	608	7.30	Heavily distorted and strangled in early life by ivy. Is of poor quality, heavy heavily distorted. Though vigorous.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
102	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	11.00	2.50	6.00	3.00	7.00	5.50	1	993	11.92	Once large specimen has suffered chronic failure and is subject to extensive decay. Collapse is imminent.	Remove.	N/A	U
103	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	2.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	1	548	6.57	Distorted and spreading, raising concern regarding early life mechanical damage. Tree is wholly obscured by dense ivy cover at present. General vigour and vitality nonetheless appears good.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
104	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	14.00	2.00	5.50	5.00	6.50	5.50	1	592	7.10	Appears to comprise 2 close-proximity stems combining to create a single crown form. Vigour and vitality is reduced particularly on northern side and much of crown is obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
105	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Group	S/M	F	8.50	1.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	293	3.51	Apparently 2 close knit groups, creating a single broader crown form. Young and vigorous though of distorted form.		S	C2
106	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	1	385	4.62	Distorted and one-sided having sustained notable prior damage.	Review regarding retention context and consider cleaning out.	M	C2
107	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	9.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	3.00	1	525	6.30	Appears to comprise a damaged and decapitated stump.	Remove.	N/A	U
108	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	11.00	3.00	6.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	684	8.21	Distorted and apparently decapitated comprising ivy clad stump supporting small number of retained limbs. Considered to be of poor quality and unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
109	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	8.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	2.50	1	732	8.79	To previously decapitated and decaying stump supporting small number of retained limbs. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
110	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	19.00	5.00	7.00	5.50	6.50	5.00	1	872	10.47	Large tree supported on twin stem. Is of diverging nature. Vigour and vitality is less than that expected for tree of this size and age and much of crown is obscure by dense ivy cover. Concerns exist regarding potential for deterioration over time.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate.	S	C1-2
111	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	7.00	1.50	5.00	3.00	5.50	5.00	2	465	5.58	Chronically distorted and has suffered extensive damage. Small stature presents limited threat though tree is considered ill-suited to retention.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
112	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	22.00	2.50	7.00	8.00	7.50	6.00	1	942	11.31	A particularly large and substantially exposed tree. Vigour and vitality is less than that expected retrieve this age. Tree has suffered prior storm damage and limb loss and crown supports some notable deadwood. Principal stem supports notable ivy cover the prevents detailed visual appraisal at present.	Cut Ivy and re-evaluate and review regarding retention context.	M	C1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
113	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	16.00	3.00	5.00	3.50	5.50	5.00	1	548	6.57	Supports extensive ivy cover that prevents detailed visual appraisal at present. Broken material within crown suggests prior mechanical damage.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2
114	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	4.00	1	446	5.35	Distorted and drawn up but apparently maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Supports notable ivy cover.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2
115	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	10.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	5.50	4.00	1	334	4.01	Chronically distorted as result of position beneath canopy of larger neighbours. Is of poor quality and dubious retention merit.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
116	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	13.00	2.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	1	525	6.30	Distorted with apparently truncated apex, obscure by ivy suggestive of prior failure. Specimen appears to be of poor quality and dubious retention merit.	Cut ivy and review regard retention context.	S	C2
117	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	11.00	1.50	4.50	3.00	5.00	4.50	1	592	7.10	Large and extended stump appears to support a relatively small tree suggesting possible prior failure and re-suckering. Principal stem supports notable imbalance to north and subject site. General vigour and vitality appears good though mechanical concerns exist that are currently obscured by ivy cover.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate.	S	C2
118	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M-O/M	P	22.00	2.00	6.00	3.00	5.50	4.50	1	942	11.31	A once large specimen is declining rapidly with much of higher crown now stag headed. Continue decline in deterioration is considered inevitable.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
119	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	12.00	1.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	3.00	3	525	6.30	Multi-stem from ground level and distorted as result of position beneath canopy of larger neighbours. Small stature presents limited threat though tree is of poor quality.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
120	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	9.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	6.00	4.00	1	452	5.42	Chronically distorted and of particularly poor quality. Obscured crown is suggestive of prior apex loss. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
121	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	17.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	6.50	4.50	1	1022	12.26	Still large but entire crown appears to have been affected by prior failure and mechanical damage resulting in extensive and numerous wounds throughout crown form. Ongoing mechanical failure is considered inevitable. Tree cannot be regarded as suitable for retention within developed context consider early removal and or reduction type works for interim retention only.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C1-2
122	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	9.00	4.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	3.50	5	592	7.10	Large multi-stemmed group of dubious mechanical integrity that may prove to be of limited sustainability. Small stature and good health would allow for interim retention.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
123	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	29.00	3.00	8.00	6.00	7.50	10.00	1	1089	13.06	A once large tree is subject to widespread failure and visible degrees of decay including decay caused by Inonotus. Decline is widespread. Tree cannot be regarded as being suitable for retention.	remove by felling, alternatively reduced to safe levels (consider visual appearance and ongoing management).	N/A	U
124	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	22.00	3.00	8.00	3.50	5.00	4.50	1	929	11.15	Once large specimen has suffered chronic failure retaining one ascending stem unbalanced to north. Additional failure is considered action considered inevitable.	Remove by felling. Alternatively reduced to safe/manageable level for ecological retention.	N/A	U
125	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	17.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	1	993	11.92	Typically unbalanced to west. Angular form and abnormal shape suggest potential for having suffered prior failure. Entire middle crown is obscure by dense ivy cover preventing detailed visual appraisal at present.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
126	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	17.00	2.50	7.00	8.00	6.00	7.00	1	910	10.92	Large and spreading specimen slightly unbalanced to south-west. Entire middle crown is obscure by dense ivy cover, preventing detailed visual appraisal at present. General vigour and vitality appears reasonable.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
127	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	1.00	10.00	6.00	0.00	5.00	1	544	6.53	Heavily suppressed and chronically unbalanced to north. Vigour and vitality appears fair though visual review is prevented by dense ivy cover at present.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
128	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.50	2.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	1	379	4.55	Squat and suppress, typically unbalanced to north. Appears to be of distorted form and is obscure by ivy cover notwithstanding good vigour at present.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
131	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	8.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	462	5.54	Broad and distorted suggestive of a previously decapitated tree. Has suffered extensive recent disturbance.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
132	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	9.00	1.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	1	430	5.16	Distorted and multi-stemmed. Has suffered extensive recent disturbance.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
A	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	0.19	2.29	Young and still vigorous, but arises from disturbed ground		L	C2
137	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	2.00	5.50	6.00	4.50	5.50	1	694	8.33	Has suffered widespread ground disturbance and excavation related damage with visible degrees of root damage to south of stem. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
138	Sycamore Group *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	9.00	2.00	3.00	4.50	6.00	5.00	1	525	6.30	Two distorted stems a typically unbalanced to west and appears to comprise substantive sucker growth. Is considered be of poor quality though present minimal threat at present.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
139	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	9.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	1	589	7.07	A distorted suckering group of poor mechanical integrity and dubious retention merit.	Review regard retention context.	S	C2
140	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	G/F	14.00	1.50	6.00	6.50	6.00	6.50	1	624	7.49	A broad and spreading specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Tree has developed lower crown aspect and supports extensive ivy cover about middle crown.	Cut ivy and review in respect of retention context.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
141	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	14.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	6.00	1	462	5.54	Only one-sided and unbalanced to west. Notable decline is evident about higher crown raising concerns regarding disease attack and more future deterioration. Middle crown is heavily obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate before deciding suitability for retention.	S	C2
142	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	5.00	3.00	6.00	5.50	4.50	3.00	1	544	6.53	In a state of ongoing decline with evidence of substantial dieback as well as storm damage about crown. This considered unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
143	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	8.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	4.50	3.00	1	274	3.29	In a state of ongoing decline and deterioration which together with extensive imbalance render tree unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
144	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	15.00	4.50	5.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	3	910	10.92	Large multi-stem specimen of a configuration suggestive of sucker regeneration from the stump of a previous tree. Is considered mechanically poor though vigour and vitality appears fair at present.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
145	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	271	3.25	A close-knit and thicket like group creating a close canopy together with several suckering Wild Cherry that arise on northern side of ditch line. Most specimens distorted and compromised by close-proximity neighbours but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	C2
146	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	F	12.00	1.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	2	598	7.18	Unbalanced, distorted and heavily divided from ground level, easternmost stem is heavily affected by canker damage. Tree is of limited retention merit.	Review regard retention context.	S	C2
147	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	17.00	3.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	6.50	1	745	8.94	Large and spreading specimen of distorted form suggestive of prior crown failure. Large portions of crown are in decline and dying back. Tree is considered unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
148	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	20.00	1.50	6.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	1	993	11.92	Relatively large specimen having sustained substantial mechanical damage and subsequent decay to major scaffold limb on ascending stem to south-west. Wound is now colonised by bees. Vigour and vitality throughout crown is highly variable with substantial dieback and chlorosis in evidence raising concerns regarding pathogen attack and sustainability. Should be regarded as ill-suited to retention in area of high use and occupation.	Review regard retention context. Consider structural pruning for interim retention only.	S	C1-2
149	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	9.00	1.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	462	5.54	Squat and comprising sucker regeneration apparently based on substantially larger stump raising concerns regarding sustainability mechanical integrity. Higher crown is of reduced vigour with dieback in evidence. Is ill-suited to retention.		S	C2
150	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	8.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3	477	5.73	Young and vigorous but comprising sucker regeneration of dubious mechanical integrity.	Review in respect of retention context.	M	C2
151	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	9.50	2.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	1	910	10.92	Of good vigour, broad and squat but compromised by chronic decay on southern side of stem. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
152	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	F	9.00	1.50	2.00	4.50	4.00	0.00	1	366	4.39	A large and dominating remnant of an original hedgerow. Is heavily unbalanced and chronically suppressed by ivy cover. Is of dubious retention merit.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
153	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	7.00	0.50	4.00	3.50	2.50	4.50	1	398	4.77	Is typically one-sided and unbalanced to north. Appears to be naturally arising and has been cut in past to remove encroaching sucker growth to south.		M	C2
154	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	8.00	1.50	2.50	1.00	3.00	3.50	1	382	4.58	Distorted, unbalanced and appears likely to have sustained early life damage.	Remove.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
155	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	15.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	5.50	6.50	1	449	5.39	Is typically one-sided and unbalanced. Supports deadwood indicative of decline though much of crown appears vigorous. Dense ivy cover prevents detailed visual appraisal though concern exists regarding suspicion of prior damage and failure.	Cut ivy and review subject to ivy withering.	M	C2
156	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	18.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	1	474	5.69	A particularly tall and narrow crowned specimen. Previous ivy cover has been curtailed. Higher crown vigour and vitality is poor suggesting onset of decline.	Review on annual basis regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C2
157	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	5.00	5.00	1	449	5.39	Appears to be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality though much of crown is obscured by ivy cover, preventing detailed visual appraisal at present.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
158	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	1	433	5.19	Apparently vigorous but heavily obscured by dense ivy cover that prevents detailed visual review at present.	Cut ivy and re-evaluate.	M	C2
159	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	13.00	0.00	7.00	6.00	7.50	7.50	1	993	11.92	Large and aged specimen affected by chronic decay on south-western side of lower stem. Risk of collapse is high. Tree is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
160	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	7.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	5.00	4.00	3	458	5.50	A multi-stemmed and suckering group that appears to be naturally arising from hedgerow alignment. Is of poor quality and dubious retention merit.		S	C2
161	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	9.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	5.50	4.00	1	411	4.93	Suppressed as result of proximity to near neighbours and has developed notable one-sided and unbalanced nature in a southerly direction. Vigour and vitality remains fair though crown appears to have been subject to higher crown storm damage.	Clean-out and cut ivy and re-evaluate after ivy withering.	M	C2
162	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.00	4.00	1	493	5.92	Young and vigorous though slightly suppressed by near neighbours.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
163	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G	13.00	2.50	5.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	1	544	6.53	Young and still vigorous but potentially affected by cavity development.	Review regularly.	L	B2
164	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	1	229	2.75	Young and still vigorous though slightly suppressed.		L	B2
165	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G/F	18.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	6.00	5.00	1	668	8.02	Apparently vigorous.		L	B2
166	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G/F	22.00	7.00	5.50	6.00	7.00	6.50	1	430	5.16	Apparently vigorous though basal region is obscure by dense undergrowth.	Review regularly.	L	B1-2
167	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G/F	17.00	2.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	4.00	1	592	7.10	Slightly suppressed but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
168	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	4.50	1	538	6.46	Young and vigorous specimen.		L	B2
169	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	10.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	1	344	4.13	Of reduced vigour suggesting possible Chalara canker attack.	Review regularly.	M	C2
170	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	G/F	20.00	2.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	1	844	10.12	Apparently vigorous but is heavily obscured by dense undergrowth.		L	B1-2
171	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	M	F	24.00	12.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	1	764	9.17	A once larger specimen has suffered catastrophic failure of higher crown. Remaining crown is vigorous but will become subject to decay.		S	C1-2
172	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	M	G/F	20.00	12.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	1	548	6.57	Apparently vigorous but has been subject to storm damage.		L	B1-2
173	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	12.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	1	331	3.97	Is of variable and reduced vigour suggesting possible Chalara canker attack.	Review regularly.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht.	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
174	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	M	F	17.00	6.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	516	6.19	Slightly unbalanced but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
175	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	M	F	20.00	9.00	2.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	1	684	8.21	Heavily one-sided and unbalanced to south, towards site. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable suggesting possible pathological issues. Basal zone of tree is heavily obscured by dense undergrowth.	Review annually.	M	C1-2
176	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	M	F	19.00	12.00	4.50	5.50	3.00	1.00	1	557	6.68	Heavily unbalanced to east. Has suffered prior storm damage.	Cleanout and review annually.	M	C1-2
177	Silver Fir *(Abies alba)*	M	F/P	21.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	1	748	8.98	Of variable vigour exhibiting classic evidence of deadwood development and storm damage.	Review annually.	M	C1-2
178	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	M	F	17.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	4.00	1	611	7.33	Relatively young and apparently vigorous.	Cleanout.	L	B2

Tree Lines, Groups and Hedges

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
WA 1	Woodland Area 1 Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)* Bracken *(Pteridium aquilinum)*									This area of the site comprises a distinct basin where ground levels drop by circa 5.00 m and more. The upper western and northern edges of the basin support notable vegetation as does the southern boundary. Much of this vegetation is inaccessible but does include, particularly along the southern edge and number of emergent ash. Vigour and vitality appears variable and in keeping with the typical population sample for the site.		L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HA	Hedge A Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F/P	2.00-4.25	0.00	Spread 5.00-6.00	m/s	0.70		A broadly continuous thorn based hedge of a format suggestive of an original hawthorn hedge but now overwhelmed by blackthorn. Whilst the thorn hedge remains intact it is highly variable along its length with many areas now being dominated by bramble growth. The blackthorn has seen the development of a broad and spreading profile.	Review in respect of retention context.	L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HB	Hedge B Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	M	P	2.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 2.00-5.00	m/s	0.70		A typically low level and often poor quality hedge where any original thorn based alignment has now been dominated extensively by bramble thicket development accordingly, and regarding the east development of the hedge, the thorn element is effectively defunct and the alignment is wholly dependent upon the bramble content. To the west, the broader hedgerow profile becomes elevated because of constituent species including hazel, goat willow and emergent ash though again, the original thorn though remaining is recessive. Dominance by more tree like species will make management over time particularly difficult and thus undermines sustainability and suitability for retention.	Review in respect of retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HC	Hedge C Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Gorse *(Ulex europaeus)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	1.50-3.50	0.00	Spread 7.00	m/s	0.70		This the site is best defined by a concrete post and rail fence with a substantial element of what appears to be relatively recent plantings to the east of that fence. Accordingly, it is reasonable to construe that the vegetation associated with the road development as opposed to site. The material is relatively small and has been planted close centres creating a solid of prismatic effect as opposed to an alignment of individual trees. General vigour and vitality is good though management issues are likely to arise over time.		L	C2
TL1	Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	M	F	6.00-9.00	0.00	Spread 5.00	m/s	0.70		A close-knit at hedge like alignment of trees located within the adjoining property considered likely to have been planted for screening or shelter purposes. At present, such trees appear to be beyond the jurisdiction of the subject site.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HD	Hedge D Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Gorse *(Ulex europaeus)* Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M	F/P	1.50-2.50	0.00	Spread 1.50-2.50M	m/s	0.70		A relatively low level and discontinuous hedge that exhibits evidence of ongoing but sporadic management over time. The hedges discontinuous with numerous breaks now filled with fencing and railing. The current fence location would suggest that the hedge arises from outside of site confines. Quality size and nature of the hedge raises concerns regarding sustainability and suitability for retention within the developed context.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
HE	Hedge E Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M	F	2.00-3.50	0.00	Spread 2.00-4.00	m/s	0.70		A broadly continuous and contiguous hedge with only small number of gaps. hedge association with substantial ditch and embankment scenario. Hedge structure exhibit evidence of relatively recent cutting (within previous 12 months) and good vigour however, proximity to position beneath and adjoining trees has affected vigour in some areas. Tree is noted to arise from a substantial embankment often more than 1 m above adjoining field levels.	Review regarding retention context.	L	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HF	Hedge F Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F	1.50-2.50	0.00	Spread 2.50-3.00	m/s	0.70		Generally regular hedge exhibiting evidence of relatively recent cutting and re-suckering. The hedge is affected by few if any gaps.	Review in respect of retention context.	L	B2
HG	Hedge G Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	P	2.50-3.50	0.00	Spread 3.00-6.00	m/s	0.70		Whilst exhibiting evidence of once having comprised a typical thorn based hedge, this hedge is now wholly overwhelmed by bramble and at present exists more as a thicket alignment than any true sense of hedge. Management over time will be difficult.		S	C2
HH	Hedge H Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Gorse *(Ulex europaeus)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* climbing rose	M	P	1.00-3.50	0.00	Spread 2.00-4.00	m/s	0.70		Exists in conjunction with a ditch and embankment scenario. Whilst the alignment still exhibits evidence of once having comprised a thorn based hedge, at present the continuity of the alignment is provided as much by bramble thicket as it is by the vestigial thorns. Continuity tends to be good however this continuity is provided by the brambles and accordingly, the woody hedge is in effect discontinuous. Disparity of growth rates and lack of continuity of woody plants raises questions regarding sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HI	Hedge I Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	P	4.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 4.00-6.00	m/s	0.70		What may have once comprised a thorn hedge is now little more than a bramble thicket. Is of poor quality and dubious retention merit.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
HJ	Hedge J Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	P	1.50-5.00	0.00	Spread 5.00-7.00	m/s	0.70		Possibly originating as a thorn hedge, hawthorn is highly limited with much of the higher-level hedge, comprising blackthorn. Notwithstanding this, the southern end of the hedge is effectively defunct, comprising more a bramble thicket with bramble coming to dominate throughout the alignment. Is of typically poor quality and of dubious potential for retention even with management.		S	C2
TG 1	Tree Group 1 Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	M	F	5.00-6.00	0.00	Spread Contiguous/ Variable	m/s	0.70		A broad and spreading thicket like area comprising goat willow in association with what appears to be a notably boggy area. The area supports numerous individual plants though proximity to one another and ongoing growth has seen the development of a closed and continuous canopy. The material though typical for species would normally be regarded as being of poor quality and of dubious value regarding retention within the context of a new development.	Review in respect of retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HK	Hedge K Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)* Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	P	3.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-6.00	m/s	0.70		A highly variable hedgerow with elements that suggest possible original thorn hedge in conjunction with the raised embankment. At present, the clear majority of the alignment is defunct, having been suppressed by sycamore's 42 – 45. To the north and south of these trees material remains however this cannot be regarded as constituting a hedge at present but moreover highly variable, broad and spreading thicket. The ability to select out original plans will be difficult and may not be successful.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HL	Hedge L Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	M	P	3.00-7.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-7.00	m/s	0.70		A broad and highly variable hedge suggestive of once having been a thorn based hedge but at present, comprising a dense and extensive thicket of a broken and disjointed nature. Hedge is adjoined by extensive bramble thicket extending to west. Suitability the for retention and or potential for management is considered minimal.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HM	Hedge M Cotoneaster *(Cotoneaster Sp)* Griselinia *(Griselinia littoralis)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* lonicera Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Leycesteria Buddleia (Buddleia davidii) hebe Chilean Bottle Brush	M	F	2.00-5.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-5.00	m/s	0.70		A highly variable but predominantly ornamental planting associated with the adjoining garden and arising from within the confines of same. Differing plants and different growth rates see huge disparity in competition and suppression.	Review regarding press past and management requirements.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HN	Hedge N Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	2.00-5.50	0.00	Spread 4.00-7.00	m/s	0.70		This hedge is broadly continuous accepting gateways and in positions beneath canopy of larger trees. Though exhibiting evidence to suggest once having comprised a thorn based hedge, the thorns are now highly discontinuous and isolated. With the broader hedge, comprising a lower level thicket typically dominated by bramble and dog rose. As the principal consider a species is bramble and rose then longer term management would raise issues if continuity and solidity is to be maintained.		M	C2
HO	Hedge O Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	1.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 2.00-6.00	m/s	0.70		A highly variable hedge supporting only a small number of original thorns with much of the alignment are now comprising a low-level bramble thicket. Notwithstanding the remnant thorns, much of the hedge is of particularly poor quality and dubious retention merit.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
TGA	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	F/P	7.00-11.00	0.00	Spread Variable		0.70		Within the vicinity of trees 80 – 83, note is made of a substantial developing population of emergent trees, dominated by ash and wild cherry. Notwithstanding the individually described trees, at least an additional 6 specimens are becoming notable within the alignment. The conditions tend to be variable, particularly in respect of form and competitive arising but note is also made that some of the cherries appear to be of reduced vigour suggesting possible pathogen attack. Much of such material is inaccessible at present with lower stems and crowns being obscured by thicket development.	Such material should be reviewed once access is available.	M	C2
HP	Hedge P Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F/P	2.00-5.00	0.00	Spread 4.00-7.00	m/s	0.70		A highly variable thicket dominated hedge where the assumed original hawthorn is now recessive and occurs only sporadically. The broader extent of the alignment comprises a low-level bramble thicket, together with ivy and dog rose. The alignment is further suppressed, particularly in positions beneath larger trees. In respect of a predominance of bramble, then the hedge alignment suitability for retention. Is considered minimal.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
SH Q	Hedge Q Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Honeysuckle *(Lonicera periclymenum)*	M	P	1.50-3.50	0.00	Spread 3.00-4.00	m/s	0.70		A typically low level hedge. Of poor quality, retaining very few of the original thorn's and where continuity is now provided by a low-level bramble thicket. Is of poor quality and dubious retention merit.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HR	Hedge R Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	P	1.50-3.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-5.00	m/s	0.70		Is likely to have once comprised a thorn based hedge but at present. The hedge is overwhelmed by low level bramble thicket. A small number of thorns remain. Though these are intermittent and disbursed. Note is made of the fact that the hedge appears to coincide with a post and wire fence that in turn coincides with an earthen embankment. This for the purposes of this survey. This is assumed to be the boundary however, note should be made of the fact that the lands to the north and the adjoining field support substantial number of trees including Silver Fir, Beech, Scots Pine and Sycamore, several of which are large enough to substantially overhang the site confines. These trees, through their size and proximity to the site may be considered pertinent to the site and thus may warrant review in respect of condition and their relationship with the site by way of potential hazard.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HS	Hedge S Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bracken *(Pteridium aquilinum)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	P	1.50-2.50	0.00	Spread 3.00-4.00	m/s	0.70		A generally dilapidated hedge now comprising a bramble thicket as opposed to any alignment of larger pan plants. Accordingly, the hedges suitability for retention is considered minimal.		S	C2
HT	Hedge T Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)*	M	P	6.00-12.00	0.00	Spread 5.00-8.00	m/s	0.70		A dilapidated hedge supporting only a small number of original thorn's and emergent sycamore and ash. Much of the alignment is now maintained by a contiguous bramble thicket.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HU	Hedge U Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Bracken *(Pteridium aquilinum)* Gorse *(Ulex europaeus)*	M	P	2.00-5.00	0.00	Spread 6.00-10.00	m/s	0.70		A large and sprawling alignment existing in conjunction with a substantial raised further embankment and fence line. Any semblance of an original thorn hedge is now minimal with the entire alignment being dominated by a combination of bramble, Bracken and Gorse.		S	C2
HV	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	1.50-5.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-7.00	m/n	0.70		The remains enough Hawthorn to illustrate an original Thorn based alignment however, the Thorn is diminishing because of suppression. Domination by larger growing Ash means that the Hawthorn are now sporadic and intermittent and the broader alignment continuity is made up of a typically lower level Bramble and Blackthorn thicket. Therefore, and appreciating the species Disparities, management and retention is considered likely to prove difficult at best.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HW	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	P	1.50-4.50	0.00	Spread 3.00-6.00	m/n	0.70		Whilst exhibiting evidence of once having comprised a Thorn hedge, this is now substantially dilapidated with the greater proportion of the alignment can arising low level gorse and Bramble thicket. Accordingly, it retention of management in future will be considered particularly difficult and unlikely to be successful.		S	C2
HX	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F/P	1.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-6.00	m/n	0.70		Large alignment in Association with an and embankment and ditch feature. Much of the original Thorn based alignment is now lost with continuity been provided more by Bramble thicket that itself has been substantially suppressed beneath canopy of larger growing trees. Is of poor quality and dubious sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat
HY	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	M	P	4.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-6.00	m/n	0.70		Evidence suggestive of once having been a Thorn based hedge located on the southern side of the ditch however, much of the Thorn is now chronically suppressed and the alignment comprises a combined ticket typically dominated by Bramble. Over and above the primary alignment, note is made of substantial thicket spread in a northerly direction including the colonisation of the northern bank of the stream particularly by Bramble, goat willow and Blackthorn.		S	C2
HZ	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	P	2.00-3.00	0.00	Spread 3.00-4.00	m/n	0.70		What appears to have at one time been a Thorn based hedge is now substantially overwhelmed by Bramble that serve to provide much of the continuity along the alignment length. Recuperation and improvement would require substantive removal and loss of Bramble in conjunction with extensive replanting.		S	C2