

**Arboricultural Report  
Proposed Development at  
Kellystown  
Dublin 15**

**October 2020**

**The Tree File Ltd  
Consulting Arborists  
Ashgrove House  
Kill Avenue  
Dun Laoghaire  
Co Dublin  
01-2804839**



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### Associated Drawings

This report must be read in conjunction with the drawings noted below

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



## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report was commissioned by-  
**Castlethorn Construction UC and Castlethorn Developments Kellystown UC**  
**Usher House**  
**Dundrum**  
**Dublin 14**
- 1.2 This report has been prepared by-  
Andy Worsnop Tech Arbor A, NCH Arb (PTI LANTRA)  
**The Tree File Ltd**  
Ashgrove House  
Kill Avenue  
Dun Laoghaire  
Co Dublin

## **Report Brief**

- 1.2 An Arboricultural report has been requested in respect of the proposed development. As "BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" is the broadly accepted frameworks for such reports, then its composition, inclusions and recommendations have been followed as a general basis for such reporting.

## **Report Context**

- 1.3 This report comprises an Arboricultural review of the proposed development project. This includes an assessment of the sites existing tree population within its current context, as well as an assessment of their potential for sustainable retention in the post-development scenario and the likely effects and repercussions of the development and construction process upon those trees. It also provides information regarding the necessary tree protection and the avoidance of damage to trees during the construction process, necessary to achieve sustainable tree retention.
- 1.4 This assessment summarises the Arborists findings and recommendations, arrived at after reviewing the proposed project details as provided, and after an evaluation of trees as defined and described in the tree survey at "Appendix 2". This report also includes a preliminary "Arboricultural Method Statement" at "Appendix 1" as well as a Tree Protection Plan that illustrates the requisite conservation and protection methodologies necessary to maintain tree sustainability. This report is not intended as a critique of the proposed development but is an impartial assessment of the development implications relating to the sustainable retention of trees, whether that be any, some or all trees. This report is for planning purposes only and may be deficient for construction phase use.

## **1.0 Report Limitations**

- 1.5 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 as 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.
- 1.6 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. 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. Accordingly, the accuracy of this assessment premised on all its elements/recommendations, and the omission or alteration of any part can radically alter outcomes in respect of sustainable tree retention.

## **2.0 Report Summary**

- 2.1 The tree survey of the site has illustrated a commonplace agricultural format, typically dominated by Ash, together with Sycamore and Wych Elm. Most trees appear to have arisen naturally and are emergent from field hedges.
- 2.2 Considering the development of Chalara canker in Ash about the greater Dublin area, great concern surrounds the sustainability of Ash on this site. Even though it is proposed to retain many Ash trees, their longer-term health remains highly questionable, regardless of site development.
- 2.3 Similar must be said of the site's Elm population, though it is noted that nearly all specimens are already either dead or affected by Dutch Elm Disease.
- 2.4 There is some more ornamental and garden orientated material close to the now derelict house on the Porterstown Road, though much of this is overgrown and self-suppressing, however, the broader site is dominated by a thorn-based field boundary hedge system.
- 2.5 The proposed housing development will see the material consumption of a large proportion of the available site space. However and as the site is of an agricultural format, much of the site space is already devoid of trees, other than those about the edges of fields.
- 2.6 Notwithstanding the above issues, the developer intends to achieve the development proposals with only minimal tree losses, despite construction-related encroachments and an inability to achieve the minimum stipulated tree protection measures in some instances. Such issues may compound the sustainability issues noted above in respect to disease attack.
- 2.7 Additionally, specific precautions may be needed because of the proximity of the proposed infrastructure to a tree to be retained.
- 2.8 Nonetheless, tree retention will be contingent on the provision of tree protection measures, to minimise disturbance to otherwise retainable trees.

## **3.0 Site Description**

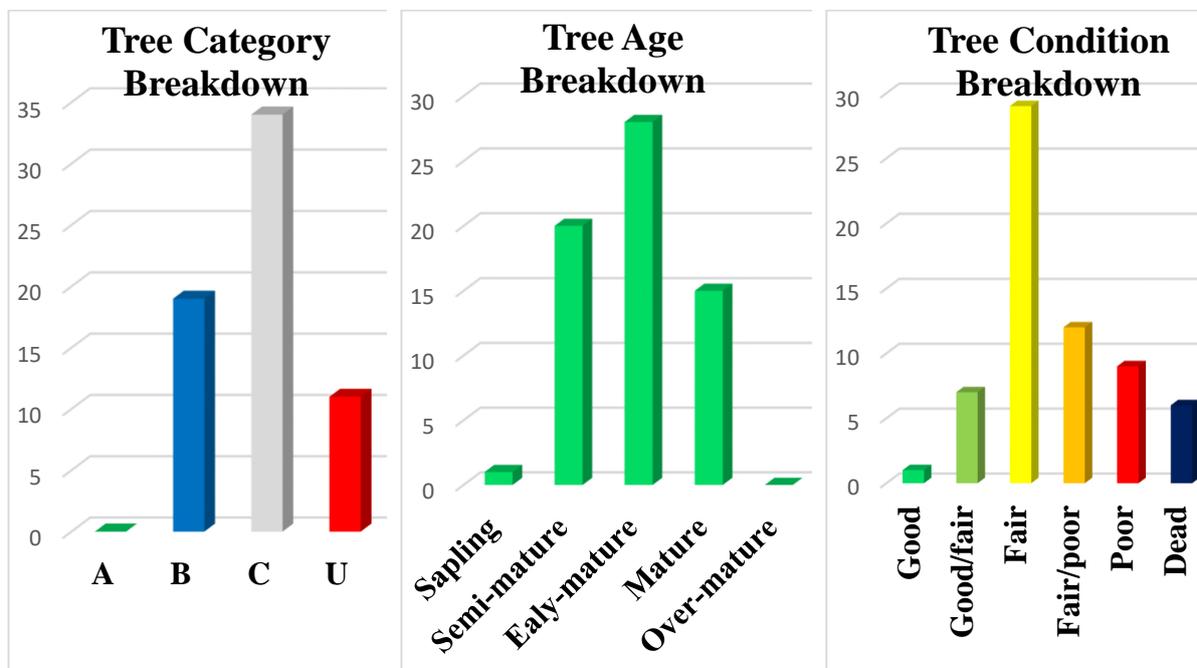
- 3.1 The overall site area is broadly agricultural, comprising several fields, typically divided by hedges. Where the site adjoins the Porterstown Road, the site supports the now derelict farm cottage and outbuildings.

- 3.2 To the east, the old fields have been unused for some years and are now overgrown, while the land to the west remains open and appears to have been used for grazing until recently.
- 3.3 Though undulating, the site is broadly flat, other than raised embankment associated with the field boundaries. Many of the boundaries appear to be associated with defunct ditches, apparently superseded by newer drainage systems and according, most are dry other than in the wettest of weather.

#### **4.0 Pre-Development Arboricultural Scenario**

- 4.1 For the most part, the hedge material encountered on site is often of mediocre or poor quality. Many of the hedges, possibly excepting "Hedge 5" and "Hedge 10", are quite dilapidated and likely to prove to be beyond refurbishment without effective replacement planting.
- 4.2 Towards the west of the site, "Hedge 3" and "Hedge 4" supports a substantial number of emergent trees, typically including Ash. Whilst many of these trees would outwardly appear to be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality, concerns still arise in respect of the degree to which they are obscured by Ivy cover that could readily cover up mechanical and or pathological issues. These trees are also associated with the earthen embankment whose preservation and conservation will be intrinsically linked with any potential for these trees to be retained.
- 4.3 In the same area, tree Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are all young, vigorous and of similar ages and are adjoined by stakes suggesting deliberate and relatively recent planting. Such trees will be considered as eminently suitable for retention, particularly if the adjoining ditch profile can be maintained as is and without disturbance.
- 4.4 Elsewhere on the site and particularly to the east, many of the hedges support substantial emergent tree populations, commonly dominated by Ash or Wych Elm. In some instances, some of the Ash would appear suitable for retention however, and overall, tree conditions are notably variable with many specimens being of impaired form and structural integrity and thus greatly predisposed to mechanical failure. Such poor-quality trees will be considered as being of questionable suitability for retention within a developed context. In respect of the Wych Elms, many are affected by Dutch Elm disease and those that are not yet, are likely to succumb in the near future.
- 4.5 Another issue is the fact that many of the Ash are heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover. While not itself indicative of ill-health, Ivy can readily obscure otherwise obvious faults or pathological problems, for example, the existence of Inonotus, common decay-causing fungi of Ash.

- 4.6 Another issue in respect of the site is the fact that many of the trees and hedge alignment exist in conjunction with historic agricultural field drainage ditches and associated embankments. Such earthworks will have acted as natural constraints to root development and will be intrinsically linked with the potential to retain trees. Accordingly, any requirements to culvert and or otherwise modify such ditches or embankments are unlikely to allow for successful or safe tree retention.
- 4.7 Particular note is made of the site's three tree lines including "Tree Line 1", "Tree Line 2" and "Tree Line 3" towards the south-east of the site. These alignments are considered poor, with "Tree Line 1" being compromised by its envelopment of iron railing over and above its heavily forked and multi-stemmed form. "Tree Line 2" is little more than a suckering mass, though "Tree Line 3" is far more substantial, nonetheless comprising massive re-suckering subsequent to earlier life cutting. Each of the tree lines remains vigorous but are let down by compromised mechanical forms that make them broadly unsuitable for retention within areas that will attain high rates of occupation and use, this including the current roadside location relating to "Tree Line 2" and "Tree Line 3".
- 4.8 Note should be made that "Roadside Planting 1" and "Roadside Planting 2" arise at positions outside of what is assumed to be outside of the fence to the boundary of the site, but close enough to it to see a substantial overhang of the site. Accordingly, these trees likely to prove beyond the jurisdiction of the site and therefore, any recommendations made regarding there retention or otherwise cannot be acted upon without the agreement/permission of the tree owners.



- 4.9 As can be seen from the graphs above, the site's tree population tends to be dominated by the category "C" trees. The population dominance by typically young trees illustrates what appears to be a high proportion of natural regeneration, dominated by young trees arising from broadly unmanaged hedge alignments. The qualitative breakdown is reasonable, with a predominance of fair quality trees; however, it is likely that this may decline with the development of Chalara Canker over time.

## **5.0 Construction Works and Likely Impacts**

- 5.1 The proposed development will see the development of a new housing scheme, together with all expected aspects of infrastructure and access.
- 5.2 This will result in the unavoidable consumption of site space to make way for new structures, as well as the modification of existing ground to achieve the proposed works. Particularly, the scale and nature of the proposed works will unavoidably require mechanisation and the use of large plant, machinery and vehicles.
- 5.3 Particularly, it must be noted that construction-related activities, particularly access, trafficking, or any other process that can result in the compaction, compression, capping, panning or sealing of the soil, as well as its contamination or any other action that may affect its porosity, breathability or hydrology, can readily render soils incapable of supporting trees that may have grown there in the past.
- 5.4 Whilst the footprint of the proposed structures and buildings, access roads, parking areas, paths and infrastructure are understandable regarding space consumption, additional and ancillary space is commonly required for construction works and associated activities and access. Additionally, it is noted that the proposed development will require some amendments to current ground levels across the site.
- 5.5 Site trees can readily be affected by one of three primary impacts 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) A change in site context or a change in occupation or use that makes a tree unsuitable for retention.

## **6.0 Design Iterations and Arboricultural Considerations**

- 6.1 This report relates to clause 4.4.2.1 of BS5837-2012 in that its findings 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.

- 6.2 Nonetheless, the design team was aware of the extent of tree cover on the site and where possible, tree and hedge retention have been adopted.

## **7.0 Arboricultural Implications of Proposed Development**

- 7.1 The proposed development comprises 360no. dwellings, accommodated in 128no. houses and 3no. apartment buildings (232no. apartment units). Other development includes residential internal amenity areas (c.380 sq m), 1no.childcare facility (c.278 sq m) and 1no. retail unit (c.98 sq m). Building height ranges from 1 to 8-storeys. Associated site development works include a dedicated public park and amenity open space, new 'Kellystown Link Road' access road and internal road, pedestrian and bicycle network, green route, pump station and other environmental infrastructure and landscaping works."
- 7.2 The review of likely Arboricultural implications is based upon the recommendations and criteria as defined within BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. The assessment attempts to consider both direct and indirect implications, based on construction requirements in respect of tree constraints, the effects of services provision and how these will affect tree retention. Additional considerations would include how trees will likely interact with the development over time in respect of growth, hazard development, light blockage and other social concerns in respect of the changing use of the space that supports the trees, including its effect on tree amenity value. The design process is also considered in respect to its adoption of potentially mitigating amendments, as well as mitigation by way of new planting.
- 7.3 This report, its findings and recommendations have arisen from the scrutiny of the architectural drawings as provided by O'Mahony Pike Architects and drainage and levels information as provided by Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers, as well as landscape information provided by doyle + o'troithigh landscape architecture, in conjunction with the most recent tree survey data (as appended to this report). The evaluation is primarily based on minimum protection ranges as extrapolated from the tree survey data in accordance with paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS5837: 2012, and any element of the proposed development of works associated with it that affects the defined protection areas.
- 7.4 In respect of tree impacts, any structure, action or apparent need to enter or otherwise disturb/convert the "root protection area" of a site tree has been considered likely to have a negative impact, with the potential to render a tree wholly unsuitable for

retention, unsafe or unsustainable. Additionally, the tree specimens have been evaluated in respect of health, sustainability and suitability for retention within the new context and adjoining the proposed development. Such considerations can readily affect the "pre-development suitability for retention" scenario.

- 7.5 The perceived development impacts have been illustrated graphically on drawing "Kellystown Tree Impacts Plan", where trees denoted with "Broken Pink" crown outlines will be removed and those denoted with "Continuous Green" crown outlines will be retained.
- 7.6 Within this drawing, it is noted that in some instances, minimum preferred tree protection extents cannot be achieved. Examples of this relate to tree group Nos 23 to 31 towards the north of the site. In this instance, the greatest possible extent of protection has been afforded. It would be advised that these trees are monitored on a regularly for any possible signs of adverse effect.
- 7.7 Additionally and well-illustrated by the same group of trees, there are areas where main or surface water infrastructure is located within what Irish Water would regard as the "precautionary zone". Accordingly, it will be necessary that the relevant measures are taken in respect of pipe protection and the avoidance of root growth-related damage in the future.
- 7.8 It is also noted that various elements of the proposed "construction exclusion zones", as depicted by the orange hatched areas on the tree protection plan, including areas of known works. Such works have been scrutinised and are considered delicate enough to be achieved with minimal impact to the nearby trees. Typically, such works include the provision of paved surfaces and paths that can assume a no-dig format and are small enough in nature as to be achievable on a manual or otherwise controlled basis within the protection zone and behind the tree protection hoarding line. Such areas have been identified on the tree protection plan by the use of light blue hatching.
- 7.9 The current scenario intended to attempt the retention of parts of Hedge 9. This comprises an unmanaged hedge with emergent trees. The trees are considered unsustainable; however, there is some potential to retain parts of the Cherry Laurel hedge. This hedge is out-grown and leggy, sprawling extensively to the west. Accordingly, any retention will require substantial cutting back, as well as a punctuation of the alignment to allow for the proposed pedestrian access. The species is regarded as resilient and would typically respond well to cutting; however, the degree of cutting, effectively requiring coppicing (substantial cutting down to allow for re-suckering) will have immense short-term effects on appearance and will require multiple growing seasons to re-develop into any realistic hedge.

7.10 As part of the proposed development works, the extent of tree planting envisaged across the site will help to mitigate tree losses. Details have been provided within the proposed landscape plans as provided by Doyle + O'Troithigh landscape architecture.

## **8.0 Tree Retention and Loss**

8.1 The pre-development review area supports a total of 63No. individual trees and 19No. groups (containing multiple specimens of trees or shrubs, e.g. hedges), totalling some 82No. described items, including-

- 0 category "A" trees,
- 0 category "A" groups
- 16No, category "B" trees
- 1 category "B" groups
- 34No. category "C" trees
- 14No. category "C" groups
- 13No. category "U" trees
- 4No. category "U" group

8.2 The drawing "Kellystown Tree Impacts Plan" comprises the tree survey drawings overlaid by the development drawings, thus providing a graphic representation of the tree-related impacts, with those trees that will be removed, being denoted by pink dashed outlines.

8.2 On most development sites, all category "U" trees will be removed, many needing removal regardless of development. This would include tree Nos.1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 53, 64 and 69, as well as Hedge 6, Hedge 8, Tree Line 2, and Thicket Area 1

8.4 Of the site's "fair" quality, category "B" trees, the development works will require the removal of tree Nos. 44 and 46

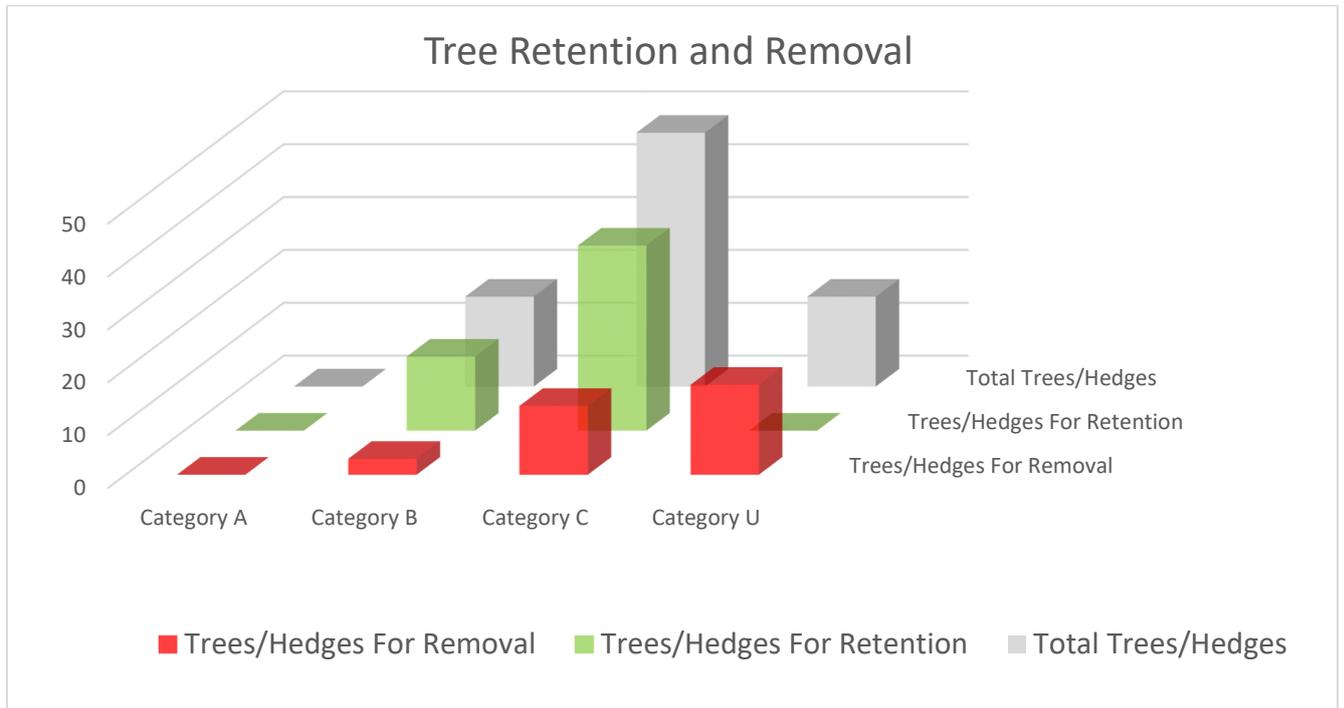
8.5 Of the site's category "poor" quality "C" trees, the development works appear to require the removal of Nos. 3, 39, 43, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70 and 71, as well as Tree Line 1, Tree Line 3, Hedge 2, Hedge 5 and parts of Hedge 10, as well as the localised cutting back of Hedges 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10.

8.6 Additionally, the proposed works will see the loss of some groups or part of groups, such as the total loss of Tree Line 3, Hedge 2 and Hedge 5, part of Hedge 5 and other punctuations and partial losses to other hedges.

8.7 The tree loss breakdown for the site will be-

- 13 No. Category U trees + 4No. groups/hedges
- 2 No. Category B trees

- 10 No. category C trees + 4No. groups/hedges plus various cutting back of hedges



## **9.0 Tree Protection within the Scope of a Development**

- 9.1 The design and management recommendations as set out in "BS5837:2012" are considered as "best practice" regarding the selection, retention, protection and management of tree within the scope of new developments. In respect of tree protection, whether vertical or horizontal, all must conform or equate to the recommendations of Section 9, BS5837: 2012, must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of development and the expected day-to-day activities of the site works.
- 9.2 Attention is drawn to the "Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement" at "Appendix 1" to this report, as well as the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing "Kellystown Tree Protection Plan". In this drawing, the edges of the "Construction Exclusion Zone" are defined by the bold "Orange" lines that represent the proposed location of the primary protective "Construction Exclusion Fencing", with the "Orange" hatched area representing the primary "Construction Exclusion Zone".
- 9.3 In some instances, the tree protection plan may include the use of special materials and methodologies intended to minimise the impacts of structures near trees. Examples of this include the proposed pedestrian areas comprising part of the broader landscape scheme. In these areas and including the development of footpaths, nominated as "Controlled Work Zones" and depicted by pale blue hatching on the tree protection plan "Kellystown Tree Protection Plan", it is intended to use manual procedures and low

impact methodologies that limit need for excavation or ground disturbance and maintain the drainage and porosity of the ground volume beneath.

- 9.4 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 and may require referral to a figured and dimensioned 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.

## **10.0 Preliminary Management Recommendations**

- 10.1 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 and 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.
- 10.2 Many of the concerns raised in the tree survey relate to evidence suggesting mechanical failure to trees, ill-health or contextual issues that may continue to a point where the suitability of a tree for retention may change over time.
- 10.3 Additionally, the proposed development and particularly its unavoidable loss of trees will raise exposure and shelter loss issues in respect of those trees that will remain. For this reason, all retained trees should be reviewed immediately after the primary site clearance works with a view to updating and amending the "preliminary management recommendations" provided in the original tree survey and intending to address such issues as may arise. On an ongoing basis, all retained trees must be reviewed regularly so that early intervention and action is applied promptly.



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

### **Method Statement Outline**

- A1.1.1 Set out below is a broad and prescriptive method statement, intended to provide advice and guidance for most events, occurrences and issues that arise in respect of trees and tree protection on typical development sites. This statement intends to instruct and to advise regarding the execution of the proposed development works in a manner that will be least detrimental to the retained tree population.

### **Drawings**

- A1.1.2 This Arboricultural Method Statement must be read with the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing, "Kellystown Tree Protection Plan". This drawing must be updated and confirmed for "Construction" stage purposes, for example by the inclusion of specific tree protection ranges and dimensions. Accordingly, and in respect of tree protection ranges from any tree, reference must be made to the root protection area radius as defined for that tree within the tree survey table.

### **Method Statement Use**

- A.1.1.3 This Method Statement should be used under the direct guidance of the project Arborist. As limited "construction stage" detail was available at compilation time then as site/project-specific issues arise, and as new information becomes available, it may require amendment and adjustment to address project-specific issues.

### **Amendments and Modifications**

- A1.1.4 In respect of vehicular/plant/machinery access, the provision of suitable ground protection measures that avoid soil compaction and maintain drainage/percolation and breathability, that are acceptable to the project Arborist and subject to engineering confirmation, can be utilised. Such might include the various form of "roll-out" temporary access surfaces or might include the "three-dimensional cellular confinement systems that utilise specific forms of confined hard-core. The effective use of either system is subject to the avoidance of excavation and level changes, by use upon existing ground surfaces. Where provided, the above systems would allow for the relocation of the "Construction Exclusion Fencing" to exclude and provide access to and across the newly protected areas.

## **Works Related Impacts**

- A1.1.5 In respect of any necessary and unavoidable structures 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. The adoption of "manual only" procedures so that root damage can be minimised, for example by hand digging or the use of "air-spades" for excavation or trenching, may be required. All such works must be undertaken under the guidance of the project Arborist who will advise on likely repercussions and necessary tree management issues.

## **Tree Works Specification Updates**

- A1.1.6 It must be noted that many tree management recommendations, as stipulated within the "Preliminary Management Recommendation" section of the primary tree survey, were made prior to any grant of permission, relate to a changing site context and may no longer be applicable, or may require modification to account for the changes that the built project will cause.

## **General Method Statement**

- A1.1.7 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.

## **A1.2) Overview and Implementation**

- A1.2.1 **This method statement will be addressed and discussed by all member of the construction team management before any site works or construction/demolition related works or access.**
- A1.2.2 A review must be undertaken to identify any issues as may have arisen in respect of planning conditions or details as may have changed between the design stage and construction stage development details.
- A1.2.3 The project Arborist or another qualified person will oversee the application of all tree protection measures and any necessary modifications to this Method Statement to provide a basis upon which tree protection will be managed on the construction site.
- A1.2.4 The tree constraints (radial range) associated with any tree to be retained on site is to be regarded as sacrosanct and is not to be entered for any reason without confirmation by, and agreement with, the project Arborist.

- A1.2.5 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.
- A1.2.6 As unforeseen tree losses may compromise project planning permissions, it is imperative that issues relating to tree protection or tree damage be brought to the immediate attention of the project Arborist for review and possible discussion with the relevant planning authority.

### **A1.3) Works Sequence**

- A1.3.1 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.
- A1.3.2 The only exception to the above will relate to the undertaking of tree-works, including tree felling and cutting as defined in the Arboricultural report.
- A1.3.3 The Project Arborist will oversee and liaise with the tree works contractor regarding the nature and extent of tree/woodland access to facilitate felling works.
- A1.3.4 On completion of the felling works, the tree management plan will be reviewed by the Project Arborist to address changed context, land use, rates of occupation and use and to account for potential impacts upon the newly built environment, thereby amending (if necessary) the "preliminary Management Recommendations" stipulated in the original Tree Survey.
- A1.3.5 Any revised pruning/cutting works will be agreed with the local authority and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.
- A1.3.6 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.
- A1.3.7 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". This must be completed in a "Progressive" manner, with each section being removed whilst utilising protection systems still in situ. Such works must be agreed and overseen by Project Arborist.
- A1.3.8 At construction works completion stage, all retained trees will be reviewed regarding the condition and longer-term management recommendations and regarding site hand-over.

### **A3.0) Tree Protection**

- A1.4.1 All tree protection measures must be agreed, overseen, and verified by the Project Arborist prior to works commencement and regarding maintenance for the duration of site works

- A1.4.2 Tree protection will be based upon drawings "Kellystown Tree Protection Plan" (Construction version) that relates to all trees for retention, as well as the location of all tree protection measures.
- A1.4.3 Unless specifically stipulated by the project Arborist, the default minimum range of protective fencing or construction exclusion fencing is the range stipulated in the primary tree survey for that tree and within the "RPA" (root protection area) column.
- A1.4.4 If entry into the "RPA" (Root Protection Area) zones becomes unavoidable, ground protection systems agreed with the project Arborist, that allow for the relocation of the "Construction Exclusion Fencing", will provide for an extension of accessible ground space.
- A1.4.5 All construction, works or access areas must be enclosed and defined by protective fencing, this comprising the "Construction Exclusion Zone"
- A1.4.6 Such a fence must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of activity expected upon the site and should be 2.00 metres in height, constructed of robust materials and be suitably braced to withstand impact and may include sheet panels attached to timber posts or weld-mesh panels supported upon a scaffold bar system. All footings must be firm and immobile and must not use mobile rubber or cement footings, (an illustration (Fig 1-facsimile of BS5837: 2012, is appended to this document to illustrate a possible option for the construction of the protective fencing)
- A1.4.7 The fence should be affixed with notification signs such as "TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT"
- A1.4.8 Where applicable, 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.
- A1.4.9 No amendment, alteration, relocation, or removal of the tree protection fencing shall occur without prior liaison and approval from the Project Arborist.

### **A1.5) Provision of Ground Protection (If Required)**

- A1.5.1 No vehicular/mechanised access whatsoever will be allowed onto unprotected ground.
- A1.5.2 Ground protection can comprise the use of proprietary materials/structures or procedures that avoid ground damage/disturbance/compaction, or the use of procedures that avoid such effects, e.g. manual/pedestrian installation procedures.
- A1.5.3 Any system utilised must effectively spread load-weight, avoid compaction, maintain drainage/percolation/aeration and be installed in a manner that avoids these issues.
- A1.5.4 Newly provided access will be strictly limited to the area of the new structure

- A1.5.5 Where proprietary ground protection systems are utilised, it is imperative that the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations are adhered to in full regarding the provision and installation of this type of ground protection.
- A1.5.6 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.

### **A1.6) Works within "RPA" Zone**

- A1.6.1 Only works and construction practices, agreed with the Project Arborist prior to commencement, will be allowed in the "RPA" area.
- A1.6.2 The "RPA" zone associated with all retained trees must be protected from the effects of construction works.
- A1.6.3 Amended tree protection measures as agreed with the Project Arborist and including the relocation of fencing, and the provision of ground protection will be installed in accordance with the tree protection measures prior to commencement.
- A1.6.4 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.
- A1.6.5 Preference must be given to manual labour and techniques within the fenced "RPA" zone.
- A1.6.6 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.

### **A1.7) Service Installation**

- A1.7.1 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.
- A1.7.2 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)
- A1.7.3 No open trenching will be allowed. All works must be commensurate with the preservation of the affected tree root system.
- A1.7.4 Preference will be given to trench-less techniques including Mole-piping, Directional-drilling manual hydro-trenching (high-pressure water), "Air-Spade" or broken-trench techniques.
- A1.7.5 All works carried out within the "RPA" zone or "Construction Exclusion Zone" must be agreed with and supervised by the Project Arborist.

## **A1.8) Tree Management and Works**

- A1.8.1 All tree works should be undertaken under the guidance of the project Arborist
- A1.8.2 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 in respect of possible amendments to the "Preliminary Management Recommendations" and to account for context changes and construction access and/or other issues coming to light.
- A1.8.3 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.
- A1.8.4 Additional works including formative pruning, crown reduction etc., may be nominated for various trees in the interests of mitigating the potential effects of exposure and isolation.
- A1.8.5 All additional works will be agreed with the local authority and/or other stakeholders and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.
- A1.8.6 All Tree Surgery/Pruning works will be undertaken under the guidance of the Project Arborist; the precise nature and extent of work being agreed before commencement.
- A1.8.7 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.

## **A1.9) Demolition**

- A1.9.1 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.
- A1.9.2 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.
- A1.9.3 Care will be taken to avoid damage to soil volumes beneath and adjoining demolished structures that may contain tree root material.
- A1.9.4 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.
- A1.9.5 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).
- A1.9.6 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.

A1.9.7 Preference should be given to the retention existing sub-bases where hard surfaces are removed, particularly if the hard surface is to be replaced.

### **A1.10) Ancillary Precautions**

A1.10.1 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.

A1.10.2 This document will be disseminated to all persons requiring access to the work site.

A1.10.3 All persons undertaking works either before or after the principal development (site investigation works, Landscape Contractors) are subject to the above requirements

A1.10.4 Works outside the "Construction Exclusion Zone" must be controlled to create no potential secondary hazard to tree health.

A1.10.5 Large loads accessing the site must be reviewed regarding clearance and potential tree damage.

A1.10.6 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.

A1.10.7 No fires can be lit within 5 metres of any tree canopy extent.

A1.10.8 No tree will be used for support regarding cables, signs etc.

A1.10.9 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.

A1.10.10 Any issue that has the potential to affect site trees must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for review and comment.

A1.10.11 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.

A1.10.12 It is likely 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.



## **Appendix A2 - Tree Survey**

### **Nature of Survey**

- A2.1.1 The criteria put forward in "BS5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" have provided a basis for this report.
- A2.1.2 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.
- A.2.1.3 The survey, its findings and management recommendations, relate to the site conditions 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 sites 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 a 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**

- A.2.1.4 The survey must be read with the "Tree Constraints Plan" drawing "Kellystown 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 "Kellystown Tree Constraints Plan". Any such trees should be located and plotted by professional means to identify the constraints such trees have upon the site.
- A.2.1.5 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.
- A.2.1.6 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".

- A.2.1.7 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**

- A.2.1.8 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**

- A.2.1.9 The original survey was carried out in March and May of 2019 and updated in January of 2020. 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.
- A.2.1.10 Each tree in the survey has been afforded a 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 are estimated only.

#### **Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers**

- A.2.1.11 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.

A.2.1.12 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 purposes will render the information invalid.

A.2.1.13 A competent and experienced Arborist has completed all inspection and tree assessment. The inspection involves visual assessment only, which has been carried out from ground level. No below ground, internal, invasive or aerial (climbing) inspection has been carried out.

A.2.1.14 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.

A.2.1.15 Throughout the undertaking of the survey, several factors acted against the inspectors, contriving to reduce the accuracy of the survey.

### **Seasonality**

A.2.1.16 The original survey was carried out during the spring and winter periods. 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.

<b>S/M - Semi-Mature</b> .....	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.
<b>E/M - Early-Mature</b> .....	A specimen, typically 50% - 100% of ultimate dimensions but with substantial capacity for mass and dimensional increase remaining.
<b>M - Mature</b> .....	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.
<b>O/M - Over-Mature</b> .....	An old specimen of a species having already attained or exceeded its naturally expected longevity.
<b>V - Veteran</b> .....	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.
<b>Tree Dimensions</b> .....	All dimensions are in meters. See notes regarding limitation of accuracy.
<b>Ht</b> .....	Tree Height
<b>CH</b> .....	Lowest canopy height
<b>N, E, S, W</b> .....	Tree Canopy Spread measured by radii at north, east, south and west
<b>Dia</b> .....	Stem diameter at approx. 1.50m from ground level.
<b>RPA</b> .....	Root Protection Area, as a radius measured from the tree's stem centre.
<b>Con</b>	Physical Condition
<b>G Good</b> .....	A specimen of generally good form and health
<b>G/F Good/Fair</b> .....	
<b>F Fair</b> .....	A specimen with defects or ill health that can be either rectified or managed typically allowing for retention
<b>F/P Fair/Poor</b> .....	
<b>P Poor</b> .....	A specimen whom through defect, disease attack or reduced vigour has limited longevity or maybe un-safe
<b>D Dead</b> .....	A dead tree
<b>Structural Condition</b>	Information on structural form, defects, damage, injury or disease supported by the tree
<b>PMR – Preliminary Management Recommendations</b>	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.
<b>Retention Period</b>	
<b>S – Short</b> .....	Typically, 0 -10 years
<b>M – Medium</b> .....	Typically, 10 -20 years
<b>L – Long</b> .....	Typically, 20 – 40 years
<b>L+</b> .....	Typically, more than 40 years
<b>Category System</b> .....	The Category System is intended to quantify a tree regarding its Arboricultural value as well as a combination of its structural and physical health.
<b>Category U</b> .....	Typically relates to trees that are dead, dying or dangerous. Such trees may present a threat or suffer from a defect or disease that is considered irremediable.
<b>Category A</b> .....	A typically a good quality specimen, which is considered to make a substantial Arboricultural contribution
<b>Category B</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 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	P	10.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	2.50	2.50	6	525	6.30	A suckering group arising from stump of larger previous tree. Has been partially uprooted to west. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
2	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	P	13.00	0.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	1	844	10.12	A large suckering specimen comprising regrowth arising from decaying stump. Has already suffered substantial cutting to north. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove	N/A	U
3	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	6.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	1	548	6.57	Typically unbalanced to north. Is multi-stem from low level with Ivy obscuring much of middle-crown. General vigour and vitality appear reasonable. Tree arises from elevated bank to east of substantial ditch.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
4	Wych Elm ( <i>Ulmus glabra</i> )	S/M	D	7.00	1.75	2.50	3.00	1.50	1.00	1	197	2.37	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
5	Wych Elm ( <i>Ulmus glabra</i> )	S/M	D	7.00	1.75	4.00	4.50	3.00	2.00	1	239	2.86	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
6	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	216	2.60	Young and vigorous but arising from eastern bank of substantial ditch.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
7	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	G/F	8.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	204	2.44	Young and vigorous arising from eastern bank of substantial ditch.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
8	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	G/F	7.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	185	2.22	Young and vigorous but arising from eastern bank of substantial ditch.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
9	Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	S/M	G/F	6.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	197	2.37	Young and vigorous, arising from eastern embankment of substantial ditch.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
10	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	S/M	G/F	6.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	Young and vigorous, arising from eastern embankment of substantial ditch.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
11	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	M	G/F	6.00	1.75	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	216	2.60	Vigorous, arising from embankment of notable ditch.		L	B2
12	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	P	15.00	2.25	4.50	5.50	5.00	5.50	1	933	11.19	A once larger specimen has suffered chronic failure at 1.00 m as a result of gross internal decay. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
13	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.50	4.50	5.00	1.50	4.50	1	420	5.04	Slightly one-sided as a result of lifelong suppression to South. Supports extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
14	Ash Group ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	F	15.00	2.00	6.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	6	891	10.70	A large multi-stemmed group possibly arising as sucker regeneration from the stump of previous tree. Multi-stem stature raises some concern regarding mechanical integrity impossible predisposition towards higher rates of mechanical failure. Much of middle-crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover that prevents detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
15	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F/P	13.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	5.00	3	592	7.10	A dispersed and multi-stemmed group that had already suffered chronic damage to eastern crown. Is a particularly poor mechanical form and causes concern regarding predisposition towards mechanical failure. Is of dubious retention merit.	Cut Ivy and rereview regarding retention context.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
16	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	15.00	2.50	0.00	6.50	4.50	4.50	4	681	8.17	Multi-stem from ground level and possibly arising as sucker regeneration from the stump of previous tree. Is of dubious quality with much of crown being heavily unbalanced towards and over site area. Primary stems to middle-crown region are obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview. Consider major structural pruning for interim retention.	M	C2
17	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	15.00	5.00	3.50	5.50	1.50	0.00	1	420	5.04	Wholly unbalanced as result of suppression and greatly overhanging subject site. Entire principal stem and middle-crown region is obscured by dense Ivy cover that prevents detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and rereview regarding potential for interim retention.	S	C2
18	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	F/P	15.00	0.00	7.00	6.50	3.00	6.00	3	907	10.89	Heavily one-sided and typically unbalanced to north. Tree supports a huge proportion of Ivy cover that prevents any reasonable detailed review at present. Visible elements of crown appear vigorous though evidence of storm damage exists. Growth form of tree, imbalance to north and limb orientation suggest high risk of mechanical failure.	Cut Ivy and rereview after Ivy shedding in respect of suitability for retention.	S	C2
19	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	F	15.00	1.75	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	1	853	10.24	A large distorted specimen, triple stemmed by 1.25 m. General vigour and vitality appears good but northern stem is heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
20	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	F	16.00	2.00	5.50	6.00	4.00	5.50	4	780	9.36	Large multi-stem specimen of dubious mechanical integrity. Much of middle-crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
21	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F/P	11.00	2.00	5.50	5.50	1.00	4.00	1	462	5.54	Chronically suppressed and unbalanced to north-east. Appears to present limited threat though is unlikely to be sustainable beyond medium-term.		M	C2
22	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	G/F	8.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	1	592	7.10	Large and visually prominent specimen obscure by dense Ivy cover. Basal distortion raises some concern regarding possible prior damage.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
23	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	15.00	2.00	4.50	3.00	5.50	5.00	1	872	10.47	Young and still vigorous but multi-stem from low level suggesting early life cutting. Entire crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
24	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	F	12.00	4.00	1.50	0.00	3.00	1.50	1	204	2.44	Drawn up and whip-like. Would not suit retention in isolation or if exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
25	Ash Group ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	F/P	16.00	2.00	5.50	5.00	6.00	5.50	1	1003	12.03	Large multi-stem community being divided from low level and suggestive of early life cutting and re-suckering. Is of reduced mechanical form and potentially subject to mechanical failure. General vigour and vitality appear good though tree has suffered prior storm damage.	Cut Ivy and review regarding suitability for interim retention.	M	C2
26	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	F	17.00	2.50	5.00	7.00	6.50	2.00	1	866	10.39	Substantially unbalanced to south-east. Distorted form suggests early life cutting and re-suckering. General vigour and vitality are good though crown has suffered substantial prior storm damage.	Review regarding retention context and suitability for interim retention with management.	M	C2
27	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	16.00	1.50	5.00	3.00	5.50	5.50	1	875	10.50	Large specimen almost wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover. General vigour and vitality appear good.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
28	Ash Group ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	16.00	1.50	5.50	4.00	5.50	2.50	5	780	9.36	Heavily distorted through proximity to near neighbours having developed a notably fan-like crown profile extending perpendicular to tree line. General vigour and vitality appear good though trees are heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview regarding suitability for interim retention.	M	C2
29	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F/P	15.00	1.50	6.00	2.00	5.50	3.00	1	748	8.98	Chronically distorted through suppression with fanlike crown profile extended in a north-south manner. Entire middle-crown is obscured from view because of Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	S	C2
30	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	16.00	2.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	3.00	1	474	5.69	Slightly dominant within general location but supporting notable imbalance to south-east. Vigour and vitality appear good though middle-crown is obscured by developing Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review regard retention context.	L	B2
31	Ash Group ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	5.00	6.50	6.00	1.00	5	748	8.98	Wholly unbalanced to east as a result of suppression. Middle-crown is heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review regarding suitability for interim retention.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
32	Ash Group ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	15.00	2.00	6.50	12.00	7.00	10.00	10	955	11.46	A massively extended community of proximity stems considered likely to be the result of the removal of previous tree resulting in re-suckering. The community includes in excess of 10 stems combining to create a singular crown form. Individual stems appear to be maintaining good vigour and vitality however, substantial concern exists in respect of mechanical form and predisposition towards damage through mechanical failure, an issue that is already apparent within the overall crown structure. Much of middle-crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview regarding retention context.	M	C2
33	Wych Elm ( <i>Ulmus glabra</i> )	E/M	D	15.00	2.50	4.00	4.50	2.50	4.00	1	462	5.54	Completely dead, being killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
34	Wych Elm ( <i>Ulmus glabra</i> )	S/M	D	12.00	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	1	216	2.60	Completely dead, being killed by Dutch Elm disease.		N/A	U
35	Ash Group ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F/P	13.00	2.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	5.00	6	548	6.57	Multi-stem from low level suggesting early life decapitation and re-suckering. Much of crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover. Concern exists regarding mechanical integrity and Likely predisposition towards mechanical failure.	Review regard to retention context.	S	C2
36	Ash Group ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ) Wych Elm ( <i>Ulmus glabra</i> )	S/M	P	11.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	382	4.58	A close-knit group of suckering Ash and Wych Elm. The Elm are already dead leaving the Ash stems wholly unbalanced. Entire group is considered unsuitable for retention in roadside position.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
37	Wych Elm ( <i>Ulmus glabra</i> )	E/M	D	15.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.00	1	462	5.54	Completely dead and in a state of ongoing collapse and failure.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
38	Wych Elm ( <i>Ulmus glabra</i> )	S/M	D	13.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	286	3.44	Completely dead and in need of removal.	Remove	N/A	U
39	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	14.00	2.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	1	611	7.33	Apparently vigorous notwithstanding proximity to recent paving works. Entire crown centre is obscured by dense Ivy cover though visible elements of crown appear vigorous. Note is made of existing route growth distortions to paving to east of stem.	Cut Ivy and rereview regarding retention context.	M	C2
40	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	S/M	F	9.00	1.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.50	1	385	4.62	Young and vigorous arising as spurious regeneration from original hedge line. Remains vigorous.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
41	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	1	548	6.57	Young and vigorous though unlikely to have been deliberately planted. Proximity to adjoining wall means that retention may be compromised by demolition of same.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
41a	Common Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> )	S/M	F/P	4.50	0.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	0.48		Heavily suppressed and emerging from footing of now derelict structure. Proximity to adjoining wall means that retention may be compromised by demolition of same.	Review regarding retention context and scenario.	S	C2
42	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	S/M	F	9.00	3.50	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Drawn-up and whip-like, arising from footing of wall where sustainability will be solely dependent upon preservation of wall footing.		M	C2
43	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	274	3.29	Young and vigorous but arising from position directly adjoining derelict building, the removal of which will be intrinsically linked with any potential for retention.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
44	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	M	G/F	16.00	2.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.50	1	907	10.89	A mature but still vigorous specimen. Tree supports developing but still minor Ivy cover. General vigour and vitality appear good though crown support some dead-wood, particularly at lower levels. Tree may have already suffered some minor damage to east in respect of road and ditch works. note is already made that substantive amendments and disturbance have already occurred to the ground space immediately south of this alignment and in association with the adjoining road works. Note is made of prior limb loss wound and cavity development at 2.50 m been action above limb cluster to south-west.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
45	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	G/F	7.00	1.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	260	3.12	Young and vigorous but supporting Ivy development. Has suffered localised damage to south-west of lower crown	Cut Ivy and clean-out.	L	B2
46	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	G/F	8.00	1.00	3.300	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	250	3.00	Young and vigorous but supporting Ivy development.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
47	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	G/F	9.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	1	251	3.02	Young and vigorous, arising from hedge thicket.		L	B2
48	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	F/P	7.50	2.25	4.00	4.50	3.50	2.00	1	261	3.13	Is typically unbalanced to north-east. Lower stem and buttress roots to east have suffered widespread bark stripping and damage. Tree arises from what appears to be eroded or excavated edge of embankment.	Review regularly.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
49	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	G/F	8.50	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	1	255	3.06	Young and still vigorous, arising from embankment of ditch. Crown supports Ivy.		L	B2
50	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	7.00	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	1	388	4.66	Squat and spreading, multi-stem form arising from ascending northern bank of ditch alignment.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
51	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	S/M	G	9.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	328	3.93	Young and vigorous though encroached upon by underlying hedge.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
52	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	8.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	439	5.27	Young and still vigorous though supporting extensive Ivy cover. Southern crown has suffered mechanical damage and limb loss in past.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
53	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	P	7.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	388	4.66	Severely decapitated because of position beneath high-tension power cables. Location suggests no sustainability and prior cutting undermines structural form.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
54	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	F	8.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2	407	4.89	Young and vigorous, arising from northern ascending ditch bank. Much of crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	M	C2
63	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F/P	11.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	4.50	2.00	1	420	5.04	Young and still vigorous but lower stem is evinced damaged by vehicular passage and tree is now heavily disturbed by recent culverting works to south-west. Is of dubious sustainability or suitability for retention.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
64	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	P	12.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	1	407	4.89	Has suffered extensive and chronic damage during recent culverting works.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
65	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	E/M	F	11.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	452	5.42	Has suffered extensive disturbance and bark damage to stem during recent culverting works. Sustainability is dubious.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
66	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	S/M	F/P	8.00	0.00	2.50	3.50	2.50	2.50	1	366	4.39	Squat suppressed and of reduced vigour. As been heavily disturbed by recent culvert works.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
67	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F/P	11.00	0.00	2.50	4.00	1.50	2.50	6	592	7.10	Multi-stem from ground level suggesting sucker regeneration from the stump of previous tree. Is mechanically impaired and of questionable sustainability.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	S	C2
68	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	2.50	4.00	2.00	4.00	2	452	5.42	Twin stemmed from ground level. Has developed fan-like crown profile because of suppression to north and south by neighbouring trees. Eastern stem supports extensive Ivy cover. Proximity to payment suggests possible history of disturbance.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
69	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	P	9.00	2.00	1.00	5.00	3.50	2.50	3	484	5.81	Triple stemmed from near ground level with both western stems approaching death. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
70	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	P	6.00	0.00	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	5	420	5.04	A young, distorted suckering group of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
71	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	P	8.00	2.00	0.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	3	430	5.16	A young, distorted suckering group of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
RP2	Roadside Planting 2 Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S	G/F	4.50	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	140	1.68	A group of 4 young trees, recently planted within roadside grass verge. Offer good sustainability, but small stature allows for simple replacement if required.		L	C2

<b>Tree Lines and Hedges</b>												
H1	Hedge 1 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	M	F/P	5.00-7.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-8.00m	m/s	255	3.06	A dilapidated hedge originally comprising a Hawthorne alignment from a raised are than embankment. Hawthorn is now substantially suppressed with only small number of specimens remaining, having been dominated by an emergent ash population. At Western end of alignment, hedge is effectively smothered by broader thicket of Blackthorn and Bramble. Is considered unsustainable and has been previously bisected and uprooted by roadworks and for local access.	S	C2
H2	Hedge 2 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> )	M	F/P	5.00-7.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-8.00m	m/s	255	3.06	A dilapidated and discontinuous hedge arising from a notable ditch and embankment earthwork that is in places, reinforced with stonework. The original Hawthorn is are now discontinuous and sporadic about the alignment with the greater degree of continuity been provided for by a combined thicket of Bramble and elder. Note is made that the hedge profile has become hugely extended to east over and above the original hedge line, extending greatly into the adjoining field by upwards of 10.00 m. Particular note is made of the fact that many specimens, both Hawthorn and elder have suffered prior collapse. Is considered of dubious retention merit.	S	C2

TA1	Thicket Area 1 Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	M	P	4.00-6.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-8.00m		255	3.06	A short east-west projection of the site boundary hedge associated with a substantial ditch feature. Most of the vegetation in this area comprises elder regeneration with some Hawthorn and Hazel. The greater degree of continuity as provided for by low level Bramble thicket. Is of dubious retention merit.			
H3	Hedge 3 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ) Wych Elm ( <i>Ulmus glabra</i> )	E/M	F	5.00-7.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-8.00m	m/s	223	2.67	A highly variable element of hedging including several relatively young plants typically as an understory to an emergent tree population. The original hedge is broadly discontinuous and associated with the eastern boundary of a substantial ditch feature. Of typically young age of Hawthorn's would allow for some potential for retention however emergent tree population is of reduced retention merit considering Elm content.	Review regarding retention context and management including eradication of invasive species and augmented/additional planting.	M	C2

H4	Hedge 4 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	F	4.50-7.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-8.00m	m/s	223	2.67	Appears to comprise an original Thorn based field boundary hedge associated with the southern bank embankment of a notable ditch. The Hawthorn is at present our discontinuous and sporadic though a significant number of specimens remain. Throughout the alignment, greater degrees of continuity provided for by more invasive species including Elder and at lower levels, Bramble. Much of the alignment has been heavily suppressed because of the emergent ash population however at various positions, for example between trees 30 and 31, significant elements of hedge remain though in a slightly discontinuous manner. The retention of this material will be intrinsically linked with the conservation/preservation of the associated ditch and embankment scenario.	L	C2
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H5	Hedge 5 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> )	E/M	G/F	4.50-6.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-7.00m	m/s	223	2.67	A broadly continuous alignment of Hawthorn that might be regarded as being broadly intact, but heavily cut back recently. Minor invasions have occurred by Elder though overall, the hedge exists as a continuous alignment. Plants remain relatively young and affected by Ivy broadly healthy. The trees appear to be associated with a slightly raised embankment relative to field levels to west. The overall alignment width has been broadly added to by thicket development both to the east and west, dominated by Bramble. The overall alignment would suggest a possible access route immediately to east of tree alignment. Trees will be considered suitable for retention dependent upon the retention context.	L	C2
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H6	Hedge 6 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> ) Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	E/M	G/F	2.00-4.50	0.00	Spread contiguous 2.00m	m/s	223	2.67	The original Hawthorn hedge has been recently cut and is maintained in a need to prismatic affect, arising from the western side of what appears to be a distinct ditch and embankment scenario. However, and regarding the subject site, note is made of extensive and far more variable spurious thicket development typically dominated by Elder and Blackthorn that often extends greatly into the overall field alignment. It would appear likely that this hedge is under the jurisdiction of the adjoining lands to the west and that the spurious material relates to the subject site. In this respect, the spurious material within the site is a particularly poor quality and typically unsuitable for retention.	N/A	U
H7	Hedge 7 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> ) Wych Elm ( <i>Ulmus glabra</i> )	E/M	F/P	2.50-6.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-7.00m	m/s	223	2.67	There is much evidence to suggest an original Thorn hedge however the original Hawthorn is now discontinuous and sporadic along the alignment. Broader alignment continuity is now provided for by lower level thicket development comprising Elder and Bramble in particular. Such material is of particularly poor quality and unsuitable for retention and with removal would leave a particularly broken sporadic and disjointed alignment of forms. Accordingly, the suitability of retention of this alignment is considered hugely undermined.	S	C2

H8	Hedge 8 Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> )	M	P	5.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 5.00m	m/s	271	3.25	A spurious alignment of what appears to be naturally arising elder. All constituent plants are in a state of dilapidation and failure. Is considered unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
H9	Hedge 9 Cherry Laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ) Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ) Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	S/M M	P	6.00-11.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-10.00m	m/s	271	3.25	An out-grown and particularly leggy section of Cherry Laurel hedge now supporting several emergent young trees including 2 Sycamore and 3 Ash. Individual plants have not received management and are now subject to collapse however, the alignment might be retrieved, for example through management such as coppicing to allow for rejuvenation. The emergent trees are of poor quality, damaged and arise from unsustainable positions adjoining road edge.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
H10	Hedge 10 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> ) Holly ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> )	E/M	F/P	2.50-6.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-7.00m	m/s	223	2.67	A broadly continuous, double hedge arising from both sides of a substantial ditch feature. The northern alignment is the stronger and dominant element, though the southern bank supports notable material. Bramble and Ivy are notable throughout, though generally the original Hawthorn remains dominant, notwithstanding several significant Holly and Elder specimens. Note is made that the ditch appears substantially eroded.		L	B2

H11	Hedge 11 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> ) Holly ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> )	E/M	F/P	2.50-6.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 5.00-7.00m	m/s	223	2.67	A highly variable and often dilapidated hedge originally comprising a Hawthorne alignment in Association with a raised earthen embankment. Whilst Hawthorne remains dominant, it is now discontinuous with much continuity been provided by lower level thicket development including Bramble, Blackthorn and Elder.	M	C2
H12	Hedge 12 Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> )	E/M	F/P	2.50-6.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 6.00-7.00m	m/s	223	2.67	Generally continuous though a small number of the original Hawthorn have been lost. Ivy is notable within the alignment as is Bramble development that affects varying degrees of hedge canopy. Hedge appears to arise from a highly eroded embankment associated with a ditch to the north-west.	M	C2
H13	Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Box Honeysuckle ( <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> ) Snowberry ( <i>Symphoricarpos Sp.</i> ) Blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> )	E/M	P	1.25	0.00	Spread contiguous 3.00m	m/s	n/a	n/a	A short, heavily suppressed element of hedging presumed to relate to a prior garden compound. Material arises from both sides of a defunct and eroded ditch. Offers minimal sustainability.	N/A	U

GA	Garden Area Cherry Laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ) Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ) Holly ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> ) Common Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> ) Wild Cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> ) Snowberry ( <i>Symphoricarpos Sp.</i> )	E/M	P	1.00-9.00	0.00	Spread Contiguous Thicket	m/a	n/a	n/a	A triangular zone located immediately south of the now derelict farm buildings. The area is overwhelmed by cherry Laurel arising from the eastern boundary and emergent Sycamore from the western boundary with current vegetation being limited to spurious cherry Laurel suppressed and distorted Holly and a number of sapling Sycamore and wild Cherry, 1 of which is completely dead. The garden context is effectively defunct and supports no material worthy of retention.	Remove	N/A	U
TL1	Tree Line 1 Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ) Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ) Cherry Laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> )	E/M	P	12.00-14.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 10.00m	m/s	477	5.73	A continuous and contiguous alignment comprising circa 13 individual trees or tree groups in conjunction with a wrought iron railing alignment and suppressed Cherry Laurel hedge remnant. The trees would appear to have arisen naturally with no evidence of planting and indeed, crown distortions would suggest historic attempts at removal. Specimens are compromised by railing alignment with numerous examples of the trees having enveloped and encapsulated metalwork. Whilst vigorous, the trees are of dubious sustainability or suitability for retention.		S	C2

TL2	Tree Line 2 Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	S/M	P	8.00-9.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 4.00-5.00m	m/s	271	3.25	A particularly short section of emergent Ash presumed to be associated with and now-defunct hedge line. All specimens exhibit stem distortions indicative of early life attempts at cutting back. The alignment is considered defunct and unsuitable for retention.		N/A	U
TL3	Tree Line 3 Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	E/M	P	12.00-14.00	0.00	Spread contiguous 12.00-14.00m	m/s	509	6.11	A particularly dense alignment of what appears to be an emergent Ash population arising from a raised and embankment. All specimens are multi-stemmed suggesting early life intervention and cutting resulting in restructuring. Multi-stem statures raise concern regarding mechanical integrity and increase predisposition towards failure, a factor that is already apparent at numerous positions along the alignment. Though significant within the landscape, this alignment is considered fundamentally flawed, of minimal sustainability and dubious suitability for retention.	Consider early removal.	S	C2

TA2	Thicket Area 2 Elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) Bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ) Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> ) Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	S/M	P	2.00-5.00	0.00	Spread contiguous	m/s	255	3.06	What appears to be naturally arising thicket may have comprised elements of the ditch side hedging to the west but there is now no longer any realistic continuity. The material typically comprises elements of natural regeneration having arisen subsequent to the non-use of the land area.	S	C2
RP1	Roadside Planting 1 Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ) Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ) Common Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ) Horse Chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> )	S	G/F	4.50-7.00	0.00-1.50	Spread contiguous	m/s	80	0.96	A clos-knit group having been recently planted as part of the broader road development works. Dense planting at circa 1.00 metre centres will require population thinning and some stems are close enough to pavement as to suggest high potential for growth related damage/distortion to pavement. Small current stature would allow for ready replacement.	L	C2