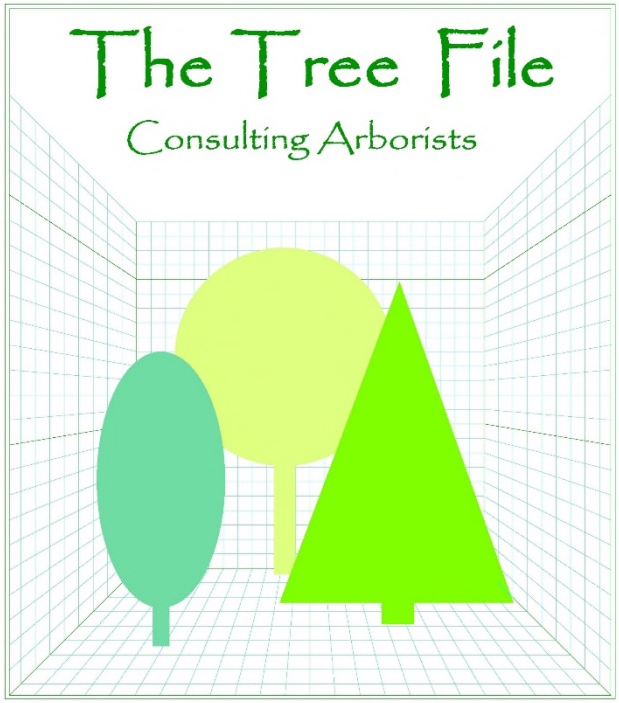

Arboricultural Report
Proposed Development
Clonburris Phase 1A
Dublin 22

November 2021

The Tree File Ltd
Consulting Arborists
Ashgrove House
26 Foxrock Court
Dublin 18
D18 R2K1
086-3819011

Contents

Associated Drawings

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

	Drawing Title	Drawing Subject
1)	**Clonburris Tree Constraints Plan (Over three sheets)**	**Tree Constraints Plan** A plan depicting the predevelopment location, size, calculated constraints, and simplified tree quality category system
2)	**Clonburris Tree Impacts Plan (Over three sheets)**	**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.

1 Report Summary

1.1 The tree survey found a diverse tree population. The trees can be regarded as forming three principal groups including-

- Thorn hedges relating to the original agricultural field hedge systems
- Emergent trees arising from the thorn-based hedge systems
- Areas of natural regeneration, thicket, and young tree development

1.2 The site's tree population is dominated by young, naturally arising trees, often emerging from a dilapidated agricultural field boundary hedge system. These populations are based on an original but overwhelmed Hawthorn hedge system. This is now combined with species including Blackthorn, Bramble, Dog Rose, Spindle, Privet, Ash, Sycamore, Wych Elm and Goat Willow among others.

1.3 The site's hedges are often derelict, not having received any management for many years. In some cases, the original thorn alignment has been overwhelmed and what was a hedge now consists of a broad corridor of mixed material. Many hedges are adjoined by additional growth, sometimes extending the vegetation corridor hugely, often to 10 or 20 metres, or more. Such extensions to these corridors tend to comprise two principal species, these being Blackthorn and Bramble.

1.4 All larger Elms identified on the site were dead because of Dutch Elm disease. Many Ash exhibit symptoms suggestive of Ash Dieback attack. Many of the remaining trees, typically Sycamore, are distorted emergent specimens arising from hedge remnants. Considering the noted pathological issues and the often poor-quality of the remaining population, then the potential for sustainable tree retention is significantly impaired and will, in the case of the Ash, be subject to regular re-review.

1.5 It appears that the vegetation and trees associated with the site offer greater value on an ecological basis than they do on a purely Arboricultural basis. In this respect and regarding the southern edge of the site, note is made of the "proposed Natural Heritage Area" (pHNA No. 002104) designation, that affords an ecological protection and objectives that relate to the conservation of the area and its vegetation and wildlife.

1.6 Most vegetation associated with the agricultural context hedge system is associated with "S" profile earthworks, involving a ditch and embankment features. The townland boundaries sometimes involve double ditches forming a raised causeway effect between. The vegetation often sits on top of the bank, or the upper edge of the ditch bank. All such vegetation is intrinsically linked with these earthworks and thier hydrology. Accordingly, the diversion or drainage of ditches or the modification of the earthworks is likely to affect the vegetation these features support.

1.7 Of the trees described above, all that sits within the development area, or the proposed construction access road will be removed. This relates to the nature and extent of the proposed works are large-scale, will need the use of large vehicles, plant, and

equipment, that in turn require access to various point of the works zone. It is assumed that a majority of the site space will undergo conversion or disturbance of an extent that would not allow for sustainable tree retention.

1.8 It must be noted that the subject development is part of the broader Clonburris SDZ are which remains to be developed. Therefore, further tree and vegetation losses will occur in line with future and adjoining developments. An example of this is well illustrated by the proposed east-west link road (SDZ20A/0021) that will eventually service the western area of the site. This road, shown currently in a truncated form, will continue in a westerly direction in line with and will eventually provide access to additional developments to the north and south of the road. Equally, the space between the development as shown and the railway cutting to the north is being considered for development.

1.9 In summary, the proposed works will either directly or indirectly require the loss of all material within the development area. Notwithstanding this, it is appreciated that many of the individual specimens reviewed offer either no or little sustainability, regardless of development impacts. It is equally noted that a large proportion of the trees, particularly those arising from the overgrown agricultural landscape are relatively small, in line with their typically young age. Accordingly, the potential for their replacement with similar nursery produced stock cannot be ignored, thereby questioning the extent to which they should be regarded as a constraint to development. It is for this reason that a large proportion has been categorised as “C” grade trees.

1.10 Considering this development proposal in isolation does not allow for the development of a tree protection plan. It is advised that this development is considered in conjunction with adjoining and future developments, so that a realistic understanding of sustainable tree retention can be developed. With such knowledge, an achievable tree protection plan can be developed. Notwithstanding this, it is appreciated that the “Canal Corridor” associated with the “Proposed Natural Heritage Area” (pHNA No. 002104” is designated for retention. In this respect, tree protection will affectively comprise a principal of construction exclusion. This will be accomplished by the use of “construction exclusion fencing” erected prior to the commencement of construction works. Such construction exclusion must appreciate that extensive “landscaping” and “access” works are called up at positions adjoining tree and thicket areas. It is envisaged that some degree of scrub clearance will be required, but that the extent of this will require that the various features (e.g. paths) will need to be “pegged out” to better identify extents of clearance.

1.11 It is advised that such a full tree protection plan, in accordance with the “Arboricultural method Statement” at “Appendix 1” to this document, is developed prior to the commencement of any development related works.

Introduction

2.1 This report was commissioned by-
Cairn Homes

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

2.2 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 accepted frameworks for such reports, then its composition, inclusions and recommendations have been followed as a general basis for such reporting.

Report Context

2.3 This report comprises an Arboricultural review of the proposed infrastructure project. The report deals specifically with the infrastructure and does not deal with or consider the broader development of the Clonburris lands. This includes an assessment of the sites existing tree population within its current context. It is also 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.

2.4 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" that describes the requisite conservation and protection methodologies necessary to maintain tree sustainability. This report is not intended as a critique of the proposed development. However, it 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.

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 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.

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 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 in respect of sustainable tree retention.

3 Site Description

3.1 The site area is broadly rectangular in shape, extending from the Lucan-Newlands Road to the east, to the lock Road/Newcastle Road to the west. The site area exists within the corridor defined by the Grand Canal to the south, and the Dublin/Sligo rail line to the north. The site is defined by the R113 towards the east of the site, and the R136 Outer Ring Road, to the west of the site.

3.2 The site area spans three townlands. The eastern site forms the Cappagh townland, with Clonburris Little to the centre and Kishoge to the west of the site.

3.3 The land appears broadly flat. There are local topographical features; for example, those associated with earthworks such as ditches, the largest found when associated with townland boundaries. Much of the site appears well-drained. There are some areas, mostly to the south, near the canal, or where historic ditched have been blocked, where ground conditions are wet.

3.4 The site is broadly agricultural in context. The greater proportion of vegetation found relates to the historical field and townland boundaries. Therefore, much of the site is dominated by Hawthorn-based hedges, many of which are now unmanaged, overgrown, and defunct.

4 Pre-Development Arboricultural Scenario

4.1 The site is dominated by a historic agricultural format and a large proportion of the vegetation reviewed relates to Thorn based hedges. These are presumed to have been installed to create stock-proof barriers for a historic farmed context. The location of these hedges often coincides with a drainage system ditches, embankments or other contextual boundaries such as townland boundaries.

4.2 Much of the vegetation across the site is associated with specific ground features. The most encountered features are ditch and embankment profiles. Much of the site's vegetation is associated with the edge of, or the raised embankment adjoining a ditch or drainage feature. All such plant material is intrinsically linked with these ground features, and the sustainability of the plants will be linked with the conservation and preservation of such features.

4.3 In respect of design and the consideration of tree impacts, topographical and ground features may have acted as physiological barriers to root development. An example of this would relate to trees or shrubbery arising from embankment adjoined by a ditch. Where the ditch has historically, persistently and is currently supporting an active watercourse, then it is unlikely that tree roots will pass beneath such a feature. Such features commonly distort root growth pattern, limiting root material to the side of the feature upon which they arise. This issue will have occurred to many of the hedge alignments reviewed. It is appreciated that latterly and particularly within the last decade or two, many of the drainage systems appear to have been disturbed and are currently defunct and dry. In such instances, there may have been some redevelopment of root material,

4.4 Across the site, the historically dominant material would have been Hawthorn hedges. These hedges have been invaded by other, more modern recent additions. Many hedges have been usurped and are being dominated by emergent thicket and tree growth. Regarding the typical field boundary hedges, the Thorn populations are now joined with Bramble, Blackthorn, Ivy, Elder, Hazel, Spindle, Privet and Dog Rose amongst other species. In many areas, the bulk and continuity relate as much if not more to these invading species. Equally, it should be appreciated that many hedge profiles have been dramatically widened by adjoining thicket development. Such material has often suppressed the original thorn hedges, creating a scenario whereby the hedge base consists of new thicket as opposed to the original hedge. Therefore and should that thicket be removed/cleared, many hedges will be elevated above ground and would provide no ground levels cover, an issue that may undermine ecological value.

4.5 Such species not planted might be regarded as desirable and would regularly occur naturally in many hedges. In addition to these, we find substantial influx of emergent trees typically including Ash, Sycamore, Goat Willow and Wych Elm. The size potential for Ash, Sycamore and Elm outstrips the growth potential of Hawthorn and

therefore many hedges have become suppressed. This issue is one that repeats at numerous locations across the site.

4.6 Regarding the ex-agricultural lands, much of the tree population is formed of naturally arising and unplanted trees, emerging from the original hedge corridors. Such material typically includes Ash, Sycamore and Wych Elm. These emergent trees tend to be young. Many specimens are less than 30 years old, suggesting a change, hiatus, or cessation in land management. Many of these trees are of poor mechanical form. Many have been affected by the competitive environment from which they arise, while others show signs of early life cutting, as part of historic hedge cutting processes.

4.7 Whilst many of the Sycamore remain healthy, there are obvious issues with the Ash and Elm populations. All but a few sapling Wych Elm found on the site are dead or affected by Dutch Elm disease. This issue is widespread across the east coast region at present. It is unreasonable to expect the survival of any of the Elms, and their retention is unlikely to prove sustainable.

4.8 A similar issue appears to be developing in respect of the site's Ash population. Many trees show signs of ill-health, early discolouration, decline and dieback. These symptoms are highly suggestive of Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), a virulent pathogen currently affecting many Ash trees across the country. Throughout the survey, many trees have been recommended for re-review during the 2022 growing season to better evaluate their sustainability. However, it is advised that there is a large risk that many, if not all Ash across this and neighbouring site could be lost to Ash Dieback in the coming years (Teagasc 2021)(Woodland Trust 2021).

4.9 The site area supports a small number of more mature trees and trees of more diverse species. These are typically limited to historical townland boundaries including the north-east and north-western boundaries of the Clonburris Little townland. Here, not was made of species including Oak, as well as an obviously older age profile.

5 Planning Scenario in Respect of Tree

5.1 In respect of trees as they relate to planning within the **South Dublin County Council** area, note is made of two areas of guidance including - **The South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022** and **South Dublin County Council's Tree Management Policy 'Living with Trees'.**

5.2 **South Dublin County Council's Tree Management Policy 'Living with Trees'** "and the Amendments to Tree Management Policy 2015-2020 'Living with Trees' (as well as an interim internal review in February 2019) that incudes substantial amounts of information in respect of tree management, planting and pertinent to this application, information pertaining to trees on development sites as outlined in Section 7, Trees and Development.

5.3 Within the **South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022**, trees and tree issues are dealt with regularly, including **Chapter 4, Economic Development and Tourism,** section 4.3.3, ET3 Objective 5 calling for the retention of trees on commercial development sites. Under Chapter 6, Transport and Mobility notes that the design of urban roads and street should incorporate tree planting.

5.4 As expected, trees are mentioned widely in **Chapter 8, Green Infrastructure**, with objectives to protect, and preserve trees and woodlands as per G2 Objective 9 and G6 Objective 1 and well as to include new tree planting as per Objective G2 Objective 11.

5.5 Also, **Chapter 10, Heritage, Conservation and Landscapes**, mentions trees, particularly HCL10 Objective 3, HCL11 Objective 5, HCL15 Objective 3 and HCL17 Objective 1. Within Chapter 10, trees are also mentioned specifically in respect of Section 9.2.4 GRAND CANAL where trees are considered an integral part of the canal landscape.

5.6 Specifically, **Chapter 10, Heritage, Conservation and Landscapes**, includes Section 9.5.0 Tree Preservation Orders, including their application as well as defining the 4 existing orders located at, St. Brigid's (now Newlands Garden Centre), New Road, Clondalkin, Beaufort Downs, Rathfarnham, Townland of Quarryvale and Brooklawn, Palmerstown and Newcastle Road, Lucan.

5.7 In **Chapter 11, Implementation** and under "Masterplan Considerations", "Open Space and Landscape" and particularly "Section 11.5.5 Landscape" again mentions the importance of retaining trees and hedges

5.8 review of the The South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022, shows that the site area supports no trees that are the subject of a tree preservation order, or any other "map based" objective in respect of trees or woodlands.

5.9 Note is made that the area to the south of the site and adjoining the Grand canal is the subject of a "proposed Natural Heritage Area" (pNHA No. 002104). This designation affords a number of ecological protection and objectives that relate to the conservation of the area and its vegetation and wildlife.

6 Construction Works and Trees

6.1 Tree retention is costly in respect of available space, and there is a substantial difference

between physically retaining a tree in situ and gaining any realist expectation of it surviving into the future and remaining safe.

6.2 Trees are living organisms and are highly reliant upon continuity of environmental factors, the changing of which can easily undermine health and sustainability. As a perennial plant, a trees nature is to necessarily become larger on an annual basis. The survival of the plant and its funding of continued growth requires a minimum import of

water and various nutrients, a large proportion of which are provided by the soil in which the tree is rooted.

6.3 A tree is highly dependent upon the ground from which it arises, the nature of that ground and continuity of conditions and provisions that that ground provides. Any change extending beyond the short-term has the potential to affect a tree's metabolism, health, and sustainability.

6.4 Development works typically result in the loss, changing or denaturing of this ground and thereby is contrary to sustainable tree retention. Critically, a tree is fundamentally reliant on the nature and environment of the ground that supports it. Any action that affects or denatures the existing soil environment in respect of gas flux, hydrology or soil strength can quickly make a soil incapable of supporting plant function. Therefore, these effects must be avoided in the areas upon which a tree is reliant.

6.5 BS 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations, is a standard referred to and recommended by many authorities. It sets out guidelines and parameters by which we can assess impacts to and protect trees from damage, thereby providing some degree of realistic expectation regarding sustainable tree retention. BS 5837:2012 sets out a procedure and calculation whereby a minimum amount of ground space can be defined in respect of the requirement for the maintenance of a tree of any particular size. This calculation is based primarily on tree size considering issues of hydrological capacity, nutrient availability, and anchorage. The standard generates a "root protection area" (RPA) intended to define a minimum zone of conservation and preservation centred about the tree. This area is typically expressed in a symmetrical fashion and most commonly as a circle about the tree, however, it is appreciated that physiological issues can have a bearing upon this and can radically alter what might otherwise be a symmetrical rooting pattern. Examples of "RPA" distortion include physical features such as bedrock and its extent above and below ground level thus comprising a physical barrier to natural root development, rivers or watercourses extending to depths beneath normal root development depths and comprising soil conditions beneath their course that would be inhospitable to tree root growth or areas where materials or soil composition is beyond that capable of being exploited by trees, for example, compressed and compacted areas such as hardcore and sub-bases to existing roads or areas where substantial or historic trafficking has caused soil compaction, high soil strength or a high CBR's (California Bearing Ratio)

6.6 In respect of the above, the tree survey information provided, intends to show the areas of minimum conservation associated with the sustainable retention of trees within the scope of a development project. In the case of the proposed development, these minimum areas are often exceeded, thus creating a scenario whereby it is reasonable to assume that the development works will have no direct effect or repercussions on tree health.

6.7 In other instances, obvious conflicts exist either total and direct whereby the tree's location will be wholly consumed by the position of a new building or structure or, partial whereby there is an encroachment upon this protection zone, meaning the minimum RPA cannot be achieved.

6.8 This latter issue occurs to varying degrees at various positions across the site. Where it occurs to a minor extent then consideration might be given to clause 5.3.1, a) and b) whereupon minor encroachments may be considered allowable and potentially inconsequential. Nonetheless, there are larger encroachments that would exceed this consideration and may constitute an impact harmful to tree health and sustainability. Such issues do not necessarily require the immediate removal of the tree, and oftentimes construction works can be achieved without their removal. However, the impact may well lead to deterioration in tree health, limited sustainability, and early death.

6.9 Such issues must be considered in two forms. Firstly, its effects on sustainability and long-term retention. Such issues might still consider the benefits of interim and short-term retention, for example, during the establishment of new plantings. Secondly, however, it must also appreciate that direct physical effect on tree root systems can also affect stability and safety, and therefore considerations might be given to site safety factors.

6.10 In light of the above, we must be appreciated that any benefits gained by short to medium term retention, will be subject to ongoing and regular review, with regard to any developing symptoms of ill-health. In this respect, short to medium term retention might be achieved either with or without other management input.

6.11 In respect of the above, tree health-related effects and issues typically manifest themselves over time, and only the most severe impact generates immediate effects. Tree damage relating to environmental change and disturbance can often result in a slow deterioration and decline, only becoming apparent after some years (2 – 5 years) with a slow deterioration where death may not occur for anything between 3 and 15 years. Understanding the timescale of possible interim benefits must appreciate the fact that its full extent or rate cannot be quantified at an early stage.

6.12 The Arboricultural report has identified many tree specimens that are considered wholly suitable for retention. Notwithstanding the natural and expected deterioration of an ageing tree population, many would offer a substantial degree of sustainability over time.

Construction Specific Issues

6.13 The new structures and particularly their foundations require the excavation of ground space. Foundation digs are often substantially larger than the finished structure footprint, with depth often requiring safety-related battering or benching of the excavation edges to avoid collapse. This issue will apply to this site; however, some

critical areas have adopted the use of retaining structures and methodologies such as secant piling, that affectively limits excavation to the pile structure.

6.14 Similarly, roads typically include excavation for foundations, but additionally, often require that the ground beneath is compacted to provide necessary bearing ratios. The combination of these typically results in the loss or denaturing of the soil volume that a tree would be reliant upon.

6.15 Underground services require excavation and trenching, with the added complication that gravity led systems can often require the modification of ground levels to achieve necessary gradients and minimum overburdens, a factor that can often influence the finished levels of both the roads and building noted above.

6.16 Achieving the above typically involves the use of large plant, equipment, and vehicles. The movement and activity of such machinery quickly denature the ground, destroying the soil profile and structure, rendering them inhospitable and of no use the to the supported trees.

6.17 Though beyond the scope of this report, consideration might be given the broader changes to the ground environment, for example relating to possible hydrological changes about the development area.

6.18 To date, no information is available regarding how the works will progress regarding works space, access, material storage, and works compounds. Equally, works phasing may affect the use of space. The most significant issue relates to the collateral use/consumption of space adjoining the immediate works area, thereby questioning the viability of retaining some trees that do not appear to be impacted by the immediate works.

Contextual Issues

6.19 Many of the designated tree losses are of limited concern because of poor-quality, ill-health or ongoing deterioration, where the potential for and longevity of keeping such trees would be limited regardless of any site development. This related, particularly to the many dead Elms, noted on the site, as well as the many poor-quality trees that would not be suitable for retention within an urbanised context.

6.20 The nature of the proposals as they relate to road development means that the site's current "occupation and use" context will be changed from its current "near-zero" value to one of a persistent "24-7" context that applies to any public highway. Such changes may result in repercussions that require further scrutiny after first site clearance and felling works. Some trees may require specific attention, including structural pruning, improve their safety status within the changed context as well as to deal with issues of exposure and shelter loss. These considerations must address the fact that any trees retained will, by the nature of the project, be retained adjoining a new highway or its infrastructure.

6.21 Tree canopy cover varies by species and can change by season. Therefore, their relationship with the post-development site must be considered in respect of additions issues, including shadow-cast and light admission and littering.

6.22 While the retention of trees within a development is commendable, tree retention close to buildings must consider the blockage of views and light, and the possible effects on daylight analysis. Trees can have a material effect on these issues and can lead to post-development request for more tree removal, for example, based on a requirement for artificial light during daylight hours. While not necessarily relevant to the roadway, such issues may develop in respect of land use beside the road alignments.

6.23 Deciduous tree shed leaves each autumn that can be subject to local wind patterns, creating local drifts and accumulations. Such issues may require management and can lead to drainage issues, including the blockage of drains and gullies.

6.24 Many of the trees reviewed are young, and still small when compared to their growth potential. Therefore it will be necessary to consider any trees potential for growth before any realistic understanding of sustainability can be gained.

7 Project Works and Likely Impacts

7.1 The development will consist of the construction of 569 dwellings, a creche, innovation hub and open space in the Clonburris South West Development Area of the Clonburris SDZ Planning Scheme 2019 as follows:

A) 173 no. houses comprising 8 no. 2 bedroom houses, 153 no. 3 bedroom houses and 12 no. 4 bedroom houses (147 no. dwellings in CSW-S4 consisting of 8 no. 2 bedroom houses, 127 no. 3 bedroom houses & 12 no. 4 bedroom houses & 26 no. 3 bedroom dwellings in CSW-S3); all 2 no. storey comprising semi-detached, terraced, end terrace units (with parking and private open space);

B) 148 no. duplex apartments/apartments (88 no. in CSW-S4 & 60 no. in CSW-S3) comprising 74 no. 2 bedroom units and 74 no. 3 bedroom units, in 16 no. 3 no. storey buildings. In CSW-S4 Duplex Blocks A,B,C,D,E,F,G,J,K, comprise 8 no. units (4 no. 2 bed & 4 no. 3 bed units), Duplex Block H comprises 16 no. units (8 no. 2 bed & 8 no. 3 bed units); In CSW-S3 Blocks L, N & O comprise 8 no. units (4 no. 2 bed & 4 no. 3 bed units), Block M comprises 14 no. units (7 no. 2 bed & 7 no. 3 bed units), Block P comprises 10 no. units (5 no. 2 bed & 5 no. 3 bed units), Block Q comprises 12 no. units (6 no. 2 bed & 6 no. 3 bed units), all to have terraces;

C) 396 no. apartments as follows: within CSW-S4, Block 1 consists of 172 no. apartments (76 no. 1 bedroom, 91 no. 2 bedroom and 5 no. 3 bedroom apartments), in a 2-building arrangement both 6 no. storeys in height. Within CSW-S3, Block 2 (4 storeys) comprises 16 no. 1 bedroom apartments and 22 no. 2 bedroom apartments, Block 3 (4 storeys) comprises 16 no. 1 bedroom

apartments and 22 no. 2 bedroom apartments (all apartments to have terrace or balcony).

D) Provision of an innovation hub (626 sq. m) and creche (c. 547 sq. m) in a part 3/4 storey 'local node' building in CSW-S4;

E) Vehicular access will be from the permitted Clonburris Southern Link Street and R113 to the east (along with provision of internal haul routes (for construction) to connect to the R136 to the west);

F) Public Open Space/landscaping of c. 4.1 hectares (to include Local Park and MUGA in CSW-S3, Grand Canal Park, along the southern and eastern boundaries of the site to connect to existing Grand Canal towpath) as well as a series of communal open spaces to serve apartments and duplex units (c. 0.39 ha).

G) All ancillary development works including footpaths, landscaping boundary treatments, public, private open space areas, car parking (656 no. spaces) and bicycle parking (672 no. spaces), single storey ESB substations/bike/bin stores, and all ancillary site development/construction works;

H) Permission is also sought for revisions to attenuation permitted under SDZ20A/0021 (Surface water attenuation measures and underground attenuation systems) as well as connection to water supply, and provision of foul drainage infrastructure.

7.2 Considering the scope and scale of the proposed development, it is considered likely that most of the issues dealt with at "Construction Works and Trees" above, will apply at various points and particularly regarding-

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 that makes a tree unsuitable for retention.

7.4 While many of the construction issues cannot be avoided the development proposals might include features and structures that could be accommodated within the nominal root protection areas associated with trees to be retained. Examples of this include various elements of landscaping, including suitable boundary treatments and the accommodation of native ground levels within open spaces.

8 Identification of Development Impacts to Trees

8.1 The expected tree impacts have been represented graphically on the tree impacts drawing "**Clonburris Tree Impacts Plan"** (over three sheets), as well as within the narrative of this report. This drawing combines the tree constraints plan information with the current stage development details including the architectural and services layouts below, thereby allowing for simple direct comparisons to be made between the existing site context and the development proposals in respect of new structures.

8.2 In this drawing, trees and vegetation denoted with "Broken Pink" crown outlines and "Pink Hatching" are to be removed as a result of the proposed works and those denoted with "Continuous Green" crown outlines are to be retained.

8.3 Further trees have been depicted with "Blue" outlines and hatching. This represents trees and vegetation to be removed as a result of the proposed "Infrastructural Works" as permitted under "SDZ20A/0021".

8.4 Trees currently shown for retention, and particularly those to the north and west of the proposed development, remain of unknown retention status. This report is aware that further development works, in line with the broader Clonburris SDZ development plan will affect additional trees, but that the detail of those impacts are not yet known.

8.5 Detail of the development proposals where gained from drawings provided by Murray & Associates, Landscape Architects, overlaid with the masterplan details.

8.6 The evaluation is primarily based on minimum protection ranges as defined paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS 5837:2012. 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.

8.7 The broader assessment attempts to consider both direct and indirect implications, based on perceived construction requirements, as well as how a tree will interact with the development in respect of growth, hazard development.

9 Design Iterations and Arboricultural Considerations

9.1 This report relates to clause 4.4.2.1 of BS5837-2012 in that its finding relates to a predefined concept that was issued for review. Therefore 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.

9.2 Though this report relates specifically to the assumed effects of the proposed development works, it appreciated that these works relate to the broader development of the Clonburris lands.

9.3 The assumed arboricultural impacts outlined in this report will be added to by future and adjoining works and the ultimate sustainability of trees might relate to issues relating to future development works not know or considered during the compilation in this report.

10 Tree Retention and Loss

10.1 The tree survey is limited to the larger emergent specimens from within an immense quantum of vegetation. does not provide any realistic numerical evaluation. Equally, individually numbered trees offer a limited l understanding of impacts because of the arbitrary minimum stem size cut-off of circa 150mm. This means that across the site, the impacts may relate to many hundreds of additional and uncounted sapling trees that comprise part of the site's extensive thicket areas. Similar issues relate to the smaller vegetation, especially when considering the extended nature of hedge corridors and the cumulative extent of broader scrub regeneration across the site.

10.2 To facilitate a reasonable understanding of likely impacts, reference should be made to the drawing sequence "Clonburris Tree Impacts Plan" that illustrates the site extent, spread over 3No. A1 sheets. The composite drawing comprises the tree survey drawings overlaid by the development drawings, thus providing a graphic representation of the relationship between tree constraints and the development elements. In this drawing, an estimation of trees and/or extents of hedging/thicket to be removed, are highlighted in "pink dashed" outlines. This estimation will require review at construction stage.

10.3 As noted within the survey data, the "red line" area supports many more individual plant specimens than individually described trees. This number is augmented by the number of groups, areas, and lines. Therefore, the individually recorded trees do not reflect the true number of trees or extent of vegetation on site, or the extent to which it will be affected by the works, as many items related to groups or lines of trees, some of which include tens or hundreds of individual stems.

10.4 In generalised terms, no trees or other vegetation will be retained within the development "red line" area. At present, trees and other vegetation is shown for retention to the north and west of the development area, but such retention is subject to the review of the future development of these areas. The area of primary tree retention relates to the "Canal Corridor" associated with the Grand Canal pHNA. This area is generally designated for retention and other than the provision of access and other open space facilities, will be retained.

11 Tree Protection within the Scope of a Development

11.1 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.

11.2 In respect of tree protection, whether vertical or horizontal, all must conform or equate to the recommendations of Section 6, 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.

11.3 This report provides a "Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement" at "Appendix 1" to this report.

11.4 This report is not accompanied by any tree protection plan. This relates to the fact that tree protection will be dependent on a greater understanding of the development of lands adjoining the red line of the site area. This report does appreciate that a greater extent of clearance will occur than relates specifically to the development under scrutiny in this report.

12 Preliminary Management Recommendations

12.1 Within the "red line" area, it is note expected that any existing vegetation will be retained and that the only retained vegetation will be outside of the "red line" area and may be subject to other developments. Accordingly. Tree maangement needs may or may not apply to that material.

12.2 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.

12.3 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 a tree's suitability for retention may change over time.

12.4 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. This will allow for the updating and amending 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.

A1 Appendix 1 - Arboricultural Method Statement

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 an 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 will require the development of "Tree Protection Plan" drawing. The drawing will need to account for works both within and other works as may adjoin the site area.

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 a Tree Protection Plan

A1.6 Any amendment to a 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, this method statement will be addressed and discussed by all member of the construction team management, prior to any site works or construction/demolition related works or access**.

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 any “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" as would be defined on a tree protection plan (to be developed).

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 "Clonburris 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 "Clonburris 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 The original survey was carried out in January and February 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.

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 assessment 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 The original survey was carried out during the 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 generalized 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 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)*	S/M	F	6.00	1.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	4	306	3.67	Suppressed and distorted, arising naturally from within hedgerow thicket. Is multi-stem from low level raising concerns regarding mechanical integrity.	Review regularly.	L	C2
2	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.00	1.25	1.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	1	223	2.67	Arising naturally from hedgerow thicket. Comprises element of natural regeneration.		L	C2
3	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.00	1.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	1	261	3.13	Young and vigorous, arising from hedge thickets.		L	C2
4	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	5.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1	175	2.10	Bark damaged and naturally arising from waterlogged hedge thicket.		M	C2
5	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G/F	5.50	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	1	185	2.22	Young and vigorous arising from southern side of waterlogged ditch scenario.		M	C2
6	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	7.00	0.00	2.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	5	379	4.55	A multi-stemmed group wholly enveloped with Ivy cover the prevents detailed visual review. Of poor-quality specimen arising from northern bank of flooded ditch.		M	C2
7	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S	F	5.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1	185	2.22	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
8	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.50	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	261	3.13	and vigorous arising from southern side of ditch.		M	C2
9	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	5.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1	185	2.22	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.		N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
10	Crack Willow *(Salix fragilis)*	M	P	9.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	1	783	9.40	Multi-stemmed, decayed and splitting at 2.00 m. Offers no realistic sustainability.		N/A	U
11	Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	E/M	F	4.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	1.50	1	229	2.75	Heavily unbalanced to south. Arises from area of boggy ground.		M	C2
12	Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	M	F	4.50	0.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	1	341	4.09	Arises from position close to the northern edge of ditch.		M	C2
13	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	6.00	2.50	2.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	261	3.13	Previously damaged and in a state of decline.	Remove.	N/A	U
14	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	5.00	0.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	3	258	3.09	Young and vigorous, arising naturally from within hedgerow thicket.		L	C2
15	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	6.00	0.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	11	207	2.48	In state of chronic decline.	Remove.	N/A	U
16	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	6.50	0.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	1	239	2.86	In a state of chronic decline.	Remove.	N/A	U
17	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G/F	5.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1	204	2.44	Young and vigorous.	Review regularly.	L	B2
18	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	3.00	2	357	4.28	Heavily divided from near ground level. Apparently vigorous at present arising from western bank of substantial ditch.		M	C2
19	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	10.00	1.50	3.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	A multi-stemmed group already exhibiting evidence of decline and dieback possibly attributable to Chalara canker attack.		N/A	U
20	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	D	10.00	1.50	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	1	341	4.09	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
21	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	1.50	1.50	1	229	2.75	Suppressed and arising from eastern edge of the ditch.	Review regularly.	M	C2
22	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	8.00	2.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	1	194	2.33	In a state of ongoing decline.	Remove.	N/A	U
23	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	9.00	2.50	2.00	4.50	2.00	0.00	1	197	2.37	Unbalance and dead.	Remove.	N/A	U
24	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	7.50	1.50	1.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3	325	3.90	Triple stemmed but some stems have been cut. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
25	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	7.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1	290	3.48	Young and vigorous, arising from western bank of ditch.		M	B2
26	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	3.00	4.50	3.00	2.00	1	347	4.16	Distorted suckering group arising from decaying stump of previous tree. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
27	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	2.50	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	1	688	8.25	Divided from low level. Arises from position close to confluence of ditches. Vigour and vitality are fair though crown support notable deadwood.		M	C2
28	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	6.50	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	1	398	4.77	Squat, distorted and affected by Polyporus. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
29	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	5.00	0.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	4	274	3.29	A relic a once larger tree having suffered extensive collapse.	Remove.	N/A	U
30	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M		6.00	1.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous, arising from hedgerow thicket.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
31	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	5.00	2.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	2.00	2	306	3.67	Suppressed and distorted, arising from southern bank of substantial ditch.		M	C2
32	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	6.00	1.00	4.00	2.50	2.00	4.00	1	229	2.75	Heavily distorted multi-stem from low level. A poor-quality specimen arising from southern bank of ditch.		S	C2
33	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	7.00	1.50	4.50	3.50	2.00	1.00	3	401	4.81	Multi-stemmed and heavily cut in past. Is heavily distorted and ill-suited to retention.		S	C2
34	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	1	716	8.59	Large, particularly multi-stemmed specimen. Configurations suggests early life decapitation and subsequent re-suckering. Buttress region has been subject to erosion and root exposure. General vigour and vitality remain good.	Review regarding retention context.	L	C2
35	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	D	13.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	2.50	3.00	1	357	4.28	Completely dead and in need of removal.		N/A	U
36	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	7.00	2.00	1.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	229	2.75	Completely dead and in need of removal.	Remove.	N/A	U
37	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	7.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	1	306	3.67	Distorted and completely dead.	Remove.	N/A	U
38	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	10.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	1	748	8.98	Once larger tree has been crudely decapitated with current crown comprising sucker regeneration. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
39	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	7.00	2.50	0.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1	226	2.71	Completely dead and in need of removal.		N/A	U
40	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	D	9.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2	751	9.01	Tree is completely dead and appears to have lost much of early crown.	Remove	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
41	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	7.50	1.75	1.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	1	226	2.71	Distorted and suppressed but remains vigorous.		M	C2
42	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	8.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	1	220	2.64	Suppressed and distorted. Remains vigorous.		L	C2
43	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	G/F	10.00	1.00	2.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	1	283	3.40	Young and vigorous. Arises from on top of partial eroded ditch embankment.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
44	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	1.50	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	2	433	5.19	Multi-stemmed and sprawling having developed spreading crown supported on heavily divided stem. Tree arises from eastern side of eroded ditch scenario.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
45	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	5.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	248	2.98	Young and still vigorous. Arises from position west of mounded spoil and demolition rubble.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
46	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	6.00	0.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	1	344	4.13	Distorted and previously cut. Arises from demolition spoil is unlikely to prove retainable.		N/A	U
47	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	7.00	0.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	1	369	4.43	Young and vigorous but arising from demolition rubble. Is unlikely to prove retainable.		S	C2
48	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	7.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	1.50	4.00	1	302	3.63	Young and vigorous but arising from demolition rubble. Is unlikely to prove retainable.		S	C2
49	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S	P	5.00	0.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	1	229	2.75	Young and vigorous but multi-stemmed and arising from Demolition spoil. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
50	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	8.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10	398	4.77	Comprises an element of sucker regeneration subsequent to prior cutting. 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
51	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	D	10.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3	376	4.51	Remove immediately.	Remove.	N/A	U
52	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	8.00	1.50	4.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	1	248	2.98	In state of decline with substantial dieback noted. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
53	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.00	2.00	4.00	5.50	2.00	1.00	1	328	3.93	Heavily unbalanced to east, arising from western side of ditch but overhanging western bank.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C
54	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F/P	5.00	1.25	0.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	1	325	3.90	Heavily distorted with lower stem procurement and supported on derelict masonry.	Remove.	N/A	U
55	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	5.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	Completely dead.	Remove.	N/A	U
56	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	7.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3	398	4.77	Completely dead, Dutch Elm disease..	Remove.	N/A	U
57	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	5.00	1.25	1.50	3.50	2.50	0.00	1	229	2.75	Heavily distorted, arising from western side of ditch. Is of particularly poor quality and is ill suited to retention.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
58	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.00	1.25	3.00	2.50	1.50	2.00	3	306	3.67	Distorted a multi-stemmed, arising from western bank of dilapidated ditch.		S	C2
59	Ash/Elm Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	P	7.00	0.00	3.00	2.50	1.50	2.50	1	302	3.63	A combined a close-knit group arising from particularly boggy and flooded ground. Elm is completely dead and Ash as a poor quality offering no realistic sustainability.		N/A	U
60	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	7.00	1.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	3	271	3.25	Poor quality multi-stemmed.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
61	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	7.00-8.00	0.00	6.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	1	306	3.67	Close-knit group of poor-quality specimens arising from waterlogged ground on edge of dilapidated ditch. Trees offer minimal sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
62	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	8.00	0.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	1	271	3.25	Multi-stem from low level suggesting sucker regeneration from previous stump. Arises from eastern embankment of dilapidated ditch and particularly waterlogged area. Tree offers minimal sustainability.		N/A	U
63	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	8.00	0.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	255	3.06	Multi-stem from low level suggesting sucker regeneration from previous stump. Arises from eastern embankment of dilapidated ditch and particularly waterlogged area. Tree offers minimal sustainability.		N/A	U
64	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	6.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	6	302	3.63	Multi-stemmed comprising coppice like regeneration subsequent to prior cutting. Is of poor quality and offers minimal sustainability.		N/A	U
65	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	6.00	0.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	3.00	3	388	4.66	Comprises sucker regeneration from a decayed coppice like base. Is Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
66	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	6.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	2.00	3	388	4.66	Comprises sucker regeneration from a decayed coppice like base. Is Unsuitable for retention.		N/A	U
67	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	7.00	2.25	3.50	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	376	4.51	Has suffered substantial stem and crown damage to west. Tree arises from partial eroded embankment on western side of substantial ditch.		S	C2
68	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	6.50	1.00	3.00	3.50	2.00	1.00	2	341	4.09	Heavily unbalanced to east, arising from western side of partial eroded ditch embankment. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
69	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M		7.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	1.50	3.00	1	325	3.90	One-sided and arising from western side of ditch. Ground conditions eroded in vicinity of stem.	Review regularly.	S	C2
70	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.50	3.00	2.50	5.00	3.00	3.50	1	306	3.67	Heavily distorted and multi-stemmed, poor quality specimen arising from western side of eroded ditch. Is of questionable sustainability.		S	C2
71	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	7.50	2.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	322	3.86	Wholly one-sided and obscure by dense Ivy cover. Tree appears to offer minimal sustainability.		S	C2
72	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	3.50	3.50	2	360	4.32	Multi-stemmed and routing arising from eroded western bank of dilapidated ditch.		S	C2
73	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	6.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	4.50	1	229	2.75	Twin stemmed from low level. A poor quality and suppressed specimen arising from dilapidated hedge line.		S	C2
74	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.00	2.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	232	2.79	Distorted and arising from western side of dilapidated ditch. Tree offers limited sustainability.		S	C2
75	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	10.00	2.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.00	6	398	4.77	Multi-stemmed from ground level raising questions regarding structural integrity. Tree group arises from disturbed western bank of dilapidated ditch.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
76	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	5.50	2.25	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	185	2.22	A young whip arising from western side of dilapidated ditch and waterlogged area.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
77	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	5.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	191	2.29	A young whip arising from western side of dilapidated ditch and waterlogged area.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
78	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	5.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	188	2.25	A young whip arising from western side of dilapidated ditch and waterlogged area.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
79	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	5.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	185	2.22	A young whip arising from western side of dilapidated ditch and waterlogged area.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
82	Crack Willow *(Salix fragilis)*	E/M	F	12.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	1	668	8.02	Large, multi-stemmed and disbursed group to create a singular crown form. Group is in state of ongoing dilapidation and involved stems both the north and south of the ditch and stream. There is much evidence of ongoing/prior failure and collapse.	Review with regard to retention context and management issues arising.	M	C2
81	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	7.00	1.50	4.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	341	4.09	Distorted and arising from northern edge of stream. Is of poor quality.		S	C2
82	White Willow *(Salix alba)*	S/M	F	6.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	1	271	3.25	Arising to north of site boundary. Is heavily unbalanced to east.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
83	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	7.00	0.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	1	344	4.13	Multi-stem from ground level. Naturally arising from rubble and spoil.		M	C2
84	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	7.00	0.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	1.00	1	334	4.01	Twin-stemmed group, heavily suppressed by proximity of near neighbour. Arises from demolition spoil.		M	C2
85	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S.M	F	7.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	302	3.63	Young and vigorous, arising from dilapidated and demolished structures.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
86	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	9.00	1.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	360	4.32	Young and vigorous though supporting extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
87	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	P	5.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	1	274	3.29	Comprises sucker regeneration from stump of previous tree.		N/A	U
88	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	13.00	2.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	1	844	10.12	Apparently older specimen possibly decapitated in past. Lower stem is subject to ongoing fire damage extensive bark dieback and localise decay. Tree is not sustainable.		S	C2
89	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S.M	F	6.50	2.00	4.50	3.00	1.00	2.50	1	261	3.13	Strangle by wire and arising from demolition spoil. Ill-suited to retention.		N/A	U
90	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	11.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	1	325	3.90	Naturally arising from partially demolished masonry.		S	C2
91	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	11.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1	306	3.67	Naturally arising from partially demolished masonry.		S	C2
92	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	10.00	1.50	4.50	4.00	2.00	3.00	1	271	3.25	Completely dead and in need of removal.	Remove.	N/A	U
93	White Willow *(Salix alba)*	E/M	F/P	14.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	1	637	7.64	Large sprawling's multi-stemmed group in a state of ongoing and progressive failure. Tree arises from position east of area of demolition rubble and apparent pond and. Suitability of retention would require substantial further review.		M	C2
94	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	8.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.00	1	379	4.55	Young and vigorous but obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	B2
95	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	2	401	4.81	Quality is undermined by bark included fork though general vigour and vitality is good.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
96	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	11.00	0.00	4.50	5.00	3.50	1.50	1	525	6.30	Is heavily Ivy clad preventing detailed appraisal. Tree arises from hi embankment above canal levelling stream. Crown supports deadwood possibly indicative of pathological issues.	Re-review.	M	C2
97	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	11.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	3.50	1	493	5.92	Of variable condition with evidence of prior mid crown damage. Tree arises from hi embankment above canal levelling ditch.		S	C2
98	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	1.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	5.00	1	493	5.92	Arises from embankment above levelling canal levelling ditch. General vigour and vitality appear good however, entire crown is wholly enveloped in Ivy cover preventing detailed review at this time.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
101	Sycamore Group *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	11.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5	548	6.57	Tree arises from lower-level adjoining canal balancing stream. General vigour and vitality are good, though much of crown is obscure by dense Ivy cover. Willow group 2 with already dealt with. General note, 808, as in cash harshly cut in past with major wound at 0.50 m and evidence of undermining and decay at ground level. Category are for remove.		L	C2
102	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	6.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	1	239	2.86	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
103	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	6.00	1.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	1.00	1	220	2.64	Completely dead. Killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
104	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	7.50	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	1	271	3.25	An Elm killed by Dutch Elm disease. Remove.		N/A	U
105	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	1	589	7.07	A relatively young but vigorous group, multi-stemmed from low level. Multiple stems combined to create a singular canopy form.		L	B2
106	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	D	12.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	3.00	1	337	4.05	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
107	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	9.00	1.50	3.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	1	274	3.29	Slightly unbalanced to east. Vigour is impaired with twiggy decline in evidence about higher crown.	Review annually regarding Chalara canker.	M	C2
108	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	7.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	242	2.90	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
109	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G/F	7.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	229	2.75	Tree is currently in good condition though evidence of Chalara canker elsewhere about site suggests dubious sustainability.	Review regularly.	L	B2
110	Beech Group *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F/P	6.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	Comprises part of the hedge thicket as opposed to an individual tree.		L	C2
111	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	8.00	3.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Maintaining good vigour but has suffered chronic prior damage with evidence of higher crown dieback. Exhibit evidence of higher crown dieback.	Remove.	N/A	U
112	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	8.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	204	2.44	Higher crown shows evidence of decline that suggest minimal sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
113	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	1	261	3.13	Still vigorous but is adjoined by ash exhibiting evidence of decline.	Review annually.	M	C2
114	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	11.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	3	398	4.77	Mostly vigorous but is already showing evidence of twiggy decline about higher crown.	Re-review summer 2022.	M	C2
115	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	11.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1	296	3.55	Exhibiting widespread evidence of higher crown decline. Appears ill-suited for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
116	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G/F	10.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	1	347	4.16	Appears be keeping reasonable vigour and vitality but is adjoined by other Ash showing signs of decline.	Re-review, summer 2022.	M	B2
117	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G/F	10.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	239	2.86	Currently shows no signs of decline but should be reviewed in summer 2022.		M	B2
118	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	12.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	350	4.20	Exhibiting classic signs of decline and deterioration associated with Chalara canker.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
119	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G/F	10.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	239	2.86	Currently shows no signs of decline but should be reviewed in summer 2022.		M	B2
120	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	8.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	229	2.75	Killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove.	N/A	U
121	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	9.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	337	4.05	Twin stems adjoined to create singular crown form. Crown vigour and vitality is reduced suggesting possible onset of disease. Tree appears to offer limited sustainability.		M	C2
122	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	4.00	3	462	5.54	Large multi-stemmed group heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover. Vigour and vitality are reduced suggesting possible onset of Ash decline.	rereview summer 2022.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
WG1	Willow Group 1 White Willow *(Salix alba)*	M	F/P	17.00	0.00	6.00	6.50	5.00	5.00	m/s	637	7.64	A dispersed and multi-stemmed group arising over notable area adjoining balancing pond to canal. Evidence suggests an original tree probably subject to a suckering and possible layering. Condition is highly variable with evidence of ongoing mechanical failure and limb loss suggesting sustainability will be context dependent. Notwithstanding this, group remains vigorous however much of crown is heavily obscured by dense Ivy growth.		M	C2
WG2	Willow Group 2 White Willow *(Salix alba)*	M	F/P	16.00	0.00	7.00	6.00	3.00	2.00	m/s	637	7.64	Multi-stemmed group slightly unbalanced to east. Group raises similar concerns as to those discussed in respect Willow group 1 inasmuch as crown and Entire tree will be subject to impromptu storm damage.	Review with regard retention context.	M	C2
WG3	Willow Group 3 White Willow *(Salix alba)*	M	F/P	16.00	0.00	12.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	1	525	6.30	A multi-stemmed and disbursed group of poor quality with evidence of decline within upper crown. Group includes satellite gracious smaller previously cut satellite group to east.		M	C2
WG3a	Willow Group 3a White Willow *(Salix alba)*	E/M	F/P	10.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	525	6.30	Appears to comprise sucker regeneration from the stump of a previous large tree.	Review regularly.	M	C2
WG4	Willow Group 4 White Willow *(Salix alba)*	E/M	F/P	12.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	m/s	637	7.64	Appears to be somewhat younger but is equally mechanically poor. Crown comprises heavily diverging stems with lower central portion not visible because of undergrowth. Concerns exist that tree has been subject to prior collapse.	Review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
WG5	Willow Group 5 White Willow *(Salix alba)*	E/M	F/P	15.00	1.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	m/s	748	8.98	See general comments above.	Review regularly.	M	C2
WG6	Willow Group 6 White Willow *(Salix alba)*	E/M	F/P	15.00	0.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	m/s	796	9.55	Multi-stemmed and already in a state of ongoing mechanical failure with recent loss of major limbs.	Review regularly.	M	C2
WG7	Willow Group 7 White Willow *(Salix alba)*	E/M	F	12.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	m/s	462	5.54	Multi-stem from ground level. Potentially is mechanically poor and may be subject to failure.	Review regularly.	M	C2
WG8	Willow Group 8 White Willow *(Salix alba)*	M	F	16.00	0.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	5.00	m/s	637	7.64	See general comments above.	Review regularly.	M	C2
840	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	E/M	F	9.00	1.00	3.50	5.50	5.00	4.00	2	748	8.98	A distorted specimen having suffered early life decapitation. Much of crown comprises sucker regeneration. Tree arises from large embankment on northern side of substantial, water bearing ditch.		M	C2
841	Beech Stump (Fagus sylvatica)	M	D	5.00	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1	780	9.36	A large but completely dead stump.		N/A	U
842	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	7.00	3.50	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	slightly unbalanced to west. Is of variable Crown vigour. Review during growing season 2021.		M	C2
843	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	6.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	175	2.10	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.		N/A	U
844	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	G	7.00	1.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	1	185	2.22	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.		N/A	U
845	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S	F	5.00	2.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	153	1.83	Young and still vigorous though slightly distorted. Arises from embankment on northern edge of substantial body of water.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
846	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	D	5.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	143	1.72	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.		N/A	U
847	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	D	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1	334	4.01	Completely dead and collapsed in north-easterly direction.		N/A	U
847a	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	10.00	1.00	2,25	2,25	2,25	2,25	3	385	4.62	Young and vigorous but potentially compromised multi-stem stature	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
848	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	6.00	2.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25		185	2.22	A young specimen exhibiting evidence of twiggy decline possibly attributable to canker attack.	Re-review in growing season of 2021	S	C2
849	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		261	3.13	A young specimen having suffered early defoliation.	Re-review in growing season of 2021	M	C2
850	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	8.00	0.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00		407	4.89	A young and vigorous specimen arising from western bank of substantial ditch.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
851	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	10.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3	462	5.54	A young specimen the becomes heavily multi-stemmed at low level suggesting early life decapitation. Middle crown is obscured by Ivy. Tree decline within crown raises concern regarding possible Chalara attack.	Rereview during growing season 2021.	S	C2
852	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	5.50	2.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	156	1.87	Young specimen suffering twiggy decline about crown periphery.	Rereview during growing season of 2021.	S	C2
853	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	5.50	0.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1	216	2.60	A young specimen arising as natural thicket development from within the hedge profile.		M	C2
854	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	P	6.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	204	2.44	Has suffered widespread defoliation, likely attributable to Chalara canker attack..	Remove	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
855	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	2.50	3.00	1	264	3.17	A young specimen showing signs of twiggy decline about crown periphery.	Review during growing season 2021.	S	C2
856	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	F	6.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	1	226	2.71	Dead and partially uprooted	Remove	N/A	U
857	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	5.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	194	2.33	Young and vigorous, arising as natural element of thicket development.		M	C2
858	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	D	7.00	0.00	6.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	1	239	2.86	Partially collapsed in a northerly direction.	Remove	N/A	U
859	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	4.50	5.00	1	293	3.51	A vigorous but heavily distorted specimen, unbalance to southwest	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
860	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	5.50	2.00	4.50	1.00	0.00	4.00	1	197	2.37	Heavily distorted whip arising from eastern side of ditch. Is of poor quality.		S	C2
861	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	D	5.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	153	1.83	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease	Remove	N/A	U
862	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	D	5.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	153	1.83	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease	Remove	N/A	U
863	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	8.00	0.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	3	242	2.90	Multi-stemmed and distorted specimen arising from western bank of large ditch.		M	C2
864	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	7.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	5	328	3.93	Young and vigorous but multi-stemmed from 1.00 m suggesting early life to. Arises from western side of large ditch.		M	C2
865	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	7.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	248	2.98	Badly distorted and arising from broader hedgerow thicket.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
866	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	6.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2	271	3.25	Young and still vigorous, arising from northern bank of large ditch.		M	C2
867	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	P	9.00	4.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	0.50		197	2.37	Tall and drawn up. Is defoliated at an early stage suggesting pathological issues.	Rereview growing season 2021.	S	C2
868	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2	344	4.13	North-eastern crown appears defoliated suggesting pathological issues.	Rereview season 2021	S	C2
869	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	P	8.00	1.00	3.00	4.50	4.00	2.00	2	341	4.09	Heavily divided from ground level and heavily distorted. Higher crown to north-east is defoliated suggesting pathological issues.	Rereview, growing season of 2021	S	C2
870	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	7.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	2.00	3	306	3.67	In a state of decline with western canopy already dead.	Remove	N/A	U
871	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	6.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	is suffering early defoliation suggesting pathological issues.	Rereview growing season 2021.	S	C2
872	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	7.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	191	2.29	heavily distorted arising from northern edge of different ditch. Is partially defoliated suggesting possible pathological issues.	Rereview growing season 2021.	S	C2
873	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	P	8.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.00	2	286	3.44	Comprises 2 adjoining stems combined to create profile vigour is variable with evidence of early defoliation.	Rereview growing season 2021 short-term.	S	C2
874	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	6.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2	274	3.29	Young and vigorous though heavily level.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
879	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S	F/P	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		159	1.91	A close-knit group of Sycamore arising naturally from a pile of demolition spoil. 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
880	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	7.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4	385	4.62	Young and vigorous but compromised by multi-stem stature and arising from extent of demolition rubble.		S	C2
881	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	5.50	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	4	226	2.71	Young and vigorous, arising from demolition spoil. Unsuitable for retention.		S	C2
882	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	D	4.50	1.00	2.00	1.50	4.50	2.00	1	153	1.83	completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove	N/A	U
883	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	4.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	121	1.45	Close-knit group of natural arising sycamores, emerging from area of demolition spoil. Unsuitable for retention.		S	C2
884	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	5.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	5	207	2.48	Close-knit group of natural arising sycamores, emerging from area of demolition spoil. Unsuitable for retention.			C2
885	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	S/M	D	6.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	197	2.37	Completely dead, killed by Dutch.	Remove	N/A	U
886	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5	191	2.29	A close-knit group of multi-stem specimen arising from demolition rubble. Considered ill-suited to retention.		N/A	U
887	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5	191	2.29	A close-knit group of multi-stem specimen arising from demolition rubble. Considered ill-suited to retention.		N/A	U
888	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	4.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5	191	2.29	A close-knit group of multi-stem specimen arising from demolition rubble. Considered ill-suited to retention.		N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
889	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F/P	4.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5	191	2.29	A close-knit group of multi-stem specimen arising from demolition rubble. Considered ill-suited to retention.		N/A	U
890	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S	P	4.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	5	143	1.72	Comprises element of thicket development from demolition spoil.		S	C2
891	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S	P	4.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	5	143	1.72	Comprises element of thicket development from demolition spoil.		S	C2
892	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	S/M	F	5.50	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5	385	4.62	Typically regarded as a weed species.		M	C2
893	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S	F	6.50	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1	153	1.83	Whiplike specimen arising from demolition rubble. Is of dubious retention merit.		S	C2
894	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	E/M	D	9.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	306	3.67	Completely dead, killed by Dutch Elm disease.		N/A	U
895	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	9.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	1	283	3.40	Vigour appears reasonable, with only minor tree decline evident within crown arise from derelict thicket. Tree appears to be associated with raised earthen mounds.	review regarding retention context and during growing season 2021.	S	C2
896	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	P	5.50	0.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	6	293	3.51	Distorted and multi-stemmed, arising as part of hedgerow thicket from bank of ditch.		S	C2
897	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	5.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	3.50	1.50	1	248	2.98	Of variable crown vigour. Tree arises from eroded bank associated with ditch with substantial prior damage and root exposure noted. Tree is heavily considered to be of poor quality.	reviewed regard retention context.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
898	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	7.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	229	2.75	Minor twiggy decline evident about crown periphery.	Review growing season 2021.	S	C2
899	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	6.00	1.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	1	194	2.33	Young specimen heavily divided at 1.50 m. General vigour appears reasonable. Trees associated with large ditch and bank meant scenario.		M	C2
900	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	5.50	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	1	204	2.44	Distorted and unbalanced to north-west. Vigour and vitality are reasonable at present.	Review during growing season 2021.	M	C2
901	White Willow (Salix alba)	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	4.00	1	325	3.90	An independent whip set-aside from broader willow growth. May prove to be layer from larger adjoining plans. Arises from north-western bank of large water bearing ditch.		M	C2
902	White Willow Group (Salix alba)	M	F	12.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	6	844	10.12	Large, sprawling multi-stemmed group that has been subject to prior mechanical damage. Arises from north-western bank of substantial, water bearing ditch.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
903	White Willow Group (Salix alba)	E/M	F	7.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	5	420	5.04	Suppressed distorted and arising from embankment over substantial body of water.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
904	White Willow (Salix alba)	M	F	11.00	0.00	5.00	7.00	4.50	4.50	5	748	8.98	Large multi-stem specimen arising from embankment above large body of water. Trees been subject to prior mechanical damage and failure.		M	C2
905	White Willow (Salix alba)	E/M	P	5.00	0.00	4.50	4.00	2.50	5.00	1	430	5.16	Partially collapsed remnant of a prior tree. Is of dubious retention merit.		S	C2
906	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	M	F	4.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4	229	2.75	Comprises an element of naturally arising thicket development.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
907	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	11.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	6	430	5.16	A multi-stemmed group possibly arising as sucker regeneration from stump of previous tree. Is of poor quality and is mechanically poor. Is of dubious sustainability regarding proximity to rail corridor.		M	C2
908	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	11.00	1.50	4.50	3.00	4.50	2.50	5	407	4.89	Multi-stem from ground level raising concerns regarding mechanical integrity impossible predisposition towards failure. Proximity to rail corridor raises concerns.		M	C2
909	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	8.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.50	1.50	5	420	5.04	Of poor quality, being multi-stemmed from ground level. Is of dubious retention merit adjoining rail corridor		S	C2
910	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	9.00	1.00	5.00	1.50	4.00	3.00	3	430	5.16	Distorted and multi-stemmed. Is of dubious retention merit adjoining rail corridor.		S	C2
911	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	12.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	5	525	6.30	A large multi-stemmed group showing visible evidence of harsh cutting in past. Crown comprises sucker regeneration from stump of earlier tree. Tree is of dubious retention merit adjoining rail corridor.		S	C2
912	Ash Group (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	11.00	0.00	4.00	7.00	3.50	7.00	5	398	4.77	A dispersed and multi-stemmed group extending over circa 10m of ditch embankment. Is of poor quality, apparently comprising sucker regeneration from stumps of previous trees. Group shows evidence of variable leaf loss, suggesting possible pathological issues. Is of dubious retention merit adjoining rail corridor.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
913	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	6.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2	261	3.13	Young and vigorous arising from ditch bank to east of substantial watercourse. Is naturally arising with substantial sucker. Is naturally arising and multi-stem.		M	C2
914	Oak (Quercus robur)	M	G/F	17.00	5.00	4.00	5.50	5.50	4.00	1	716	8.59	Is of apparently good vigour though much of middle crown principal stem is obscured from by dense Ivy cover. Tree arises from high banking above large water bearing ditch.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2
915	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	8.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	290	3.48	Young and vigorous arising from position high on bank above large ditch.		L	B2
916	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	P	14.00	2.00	5.00	6.50	5.50	5.00	1	910	10.92	A large multi-stemmed specimen where entire stems are subject to decline and dieback. Cause of decline is not apparent.		N/A	U
917	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	E/M	F/P	13.00	2.25	4.50	4.50	3.50	4.00	1	465	5.58	A young specimen showing Twiggy decline about crown apex.	Review growing season 2021.	M	C2
918	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F/P	13.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	1	592	7.10	A once larger tree has been decapitated with current crown comprising pole wood emerging from circa 2.25 m. Middle crown is partially obscured by Ivy cover. Concerns exist regarding shell error canker attack and mechanical integrity.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	M	C2
919	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	M	F	15.00	1.75	5.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	1	579	6.95	Apparently vigorous, supporting minor imbalance to north. Middle crown and primary stem are obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and rereview.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
920	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	P	13.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	1	411	4.93	A relatively young tree showing classic signs of decline deterioration and dieback about higher crown. Is unsuitable for attention.	Remove.	N/A	U
921	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F/P	7.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1	185	2.22	A young but distorted specimen arising from hedgerow thicket.		M	C2
922	Sycamore Group (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	7.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	2.00	2.00	4	271	3.25	A close-knit group of young saplings arising naturally as part of thicket development.		M	C2
923	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	S/M	F	6.50	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Naturally arising from hedge thickets.		M	C2
924	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	F	14.00	1.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	3	548	6.57	Multi-stem from ground level raising some concern regarding mechanical integrity. Current vigour appears reasonable though concerns exist over Chalara canker attack.	Rereview, some are 2021.	M	B2
925	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	S/M	F	8.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	1	207	2.48	Naturally arising from hedge thickets.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	Yrs	Cat
TL1	Tree Line 1 Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M-M	F/P	12.00-17.00	0.00-4.00	Spread Contiguous	m/s	780	9.36	A broadly continuous line and dominated by Ash arising from the southern side of dilapidated and eroded field ditch. A small number of trees arise from the southern side of the ditch (site side) this is a particularly small proportion of the overall population. All Elms reviewed exhibit evidence of Dutch Elm disease and offers no realistic sustainability Even where individuals remain alive. Similar concerns relate to the ash and relate in respect of the risks of Chalara canker attack. Accordingly it must be appreciated that these trees could readily be lost over coming years. Additionally, consideration should be given to the nature and form of the tree line. All trees, particularly the older specimens are multi-stem suggesting early life intervention and attempted cutting. Such multi-stemmed formats are mechanically weaker than single stem trees with evidence existing throughout the line of ongoing mechanical failure, stem splitting and limb loss. Notwithstanding the pathological issues mentioned above, combining this with mechanical issues then these trees should be regarded as suitable for limited retention and that retention will be dependent upon the context within which they would be retained. If retained, it is advised that the limited sustainability be addressed by new planting and augmenting the existing population thereby accounting for natural loss as well as safety management required loss over time.	M	C2

WT1	Wood Thicket 1 Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* *Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M-E/M	F/P	2.00-7.00	0.00	Spread Contiguous	m/s	N/A	N/A	A dense and highly variable thicket like development with no evidence of planting regime or pattern. Area supports numerous semimature trees including ash Sycamore and Elm however, most of the Elms encountered were dead as result of Dutch Elm disease. The area is subject to substantial ponding and waterlogging throughout and suitability for retaining material will be subject to long term management intentions. Consideration should also be given to the proportion of the population comprising ash as this may offer limited sustainability in light of Chalara canker issues.		M	C2
WT2	Wood Thicket 2 Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	S/M-E/M	F/P	2.00-8.00	0.00	Spread Contiguous	m/s	N/A	N/A	Group 3, Ash, Bramble, Ivy, Elder, and intermittent and variable group of ash that appeared to be associated with a now partially filled and dilapidated hedge with evidence of widespread earthworks and ground disturbance. The entries a multi-stemmed raising some concern with regard to sustainability and mechanical integrity however most currently appear to be of reasonably good health. Notwithstanding this, due consideration must be given to the potential for issues arising from Chalara canker the possibility that any or all of these trees could be lost to the disease in the near future.		M	C2

WT3	Wood Thicket 3 Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M-E/M	F/P	2.00-8.00	0.00	Spread Contiguous	m/s	N/A	N/A	An area comprising natural regeneration. There is much competition and suppression across this generally continuous and thicket like area. Young Elm are subject to Dutch Elm disease and concern revolves about the sustainability of the Ash in light of Chalara canker.		M	C2

Tree Lines and Hedges

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Description	Yrs	Cat
1a	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F/P	3.00-6.00 (Trees to 14.00m)	4.00-8.00m	Hedge has undergone substantial clearance of sprawling Bramble-based thicket, particularly to east of hedge. Hedge remains overgrown with many trees chronically enveloped with Ivy. Substantial number of original hawthorns remain but only at intermittent positions. The alignment supports a number of emergent ash and elm however many of the elms appear to be dead as result of Dutch Elm disease. Hedge is associated with substantial ditch and embankment feature. A majority of the thorn-based material arises from the eastern bank of the ditch however general scrub and thicket development to the west is noted but is variable. Area supports a number of sporadic sapling trees and Thorn elements.	n/a	C2
1b	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	P	2.50-5.50	4.00-7.00m	A relic of prior hedge being substantially discontinuous. Recent clearance works of spurious Bramble thicket have left wholly denuded hedge line comprising a small number of relic Hawthorn together with some Elder and Sycamore. Hedge line arises from the southern bank of a substantial ditch.	n/a	C2

1c	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	M	F/P	2.50-6.00 (Trees to 12.00m)	4.00-8.00m	The original hedge alignment arises from the north-eastern side of a substantial ditch alignment descending to circa 1.50 m below field levels and whilst much thicket development has occurred to the north-west, this shows no evidence of deliberate planting and typically comprises Bramble thicket with intermittent Thorn and Elder development. Continuity in the hedge is relatively poor with numerous gaps exceeding 20.00 m whereby the hedge profile is provided by low level Bramble dominated thicket only. This section of the hedge is noted to support circa 8 completely dead Wych Elm. These trees, as with elsewhere on the site, have been lost to Dutch Elm disease and are indicative of the disease's prevalence within the broader area. Note is made that whilst the general profile of the original hedge rarely exceeds 6.00 – 8.00 m, the broader thicket development to both the north-east and south-west often extends this profile by in excess of 20 m. Such material is however of poor quality and offers minimal potential for retention within a developed context.	n/a	C2
1d	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F/P	4.00-7.50 (Trees to 19.00m)	4.00-8.00m	Another dilapidated section of hedgerow supporting only a small number of original Hawthorn. Broader continuity is provided at lower levels by Bramble thicket and intermittent Elder. The alignment supports at least for completely dead Wych Elm, indicative of the prevalence of Dutch Elm disease within the broader area. Note is made that circa 60 m south of the northern end of this hedge, there is a substantial Beech. This tree is broadly accessible at this time however, its overall condition would appear good in respect of its general vigour and vitality. It will be advised this tree is reviewed in detail once access is available. As with the remainder of the "1" group hedges, or significant material associated with this hedge arises from the north-eastern edge of a substantial drainage ditch. However, note is made of extensive thicket development progressing in a south westerly direction from the ditch and typically comprising Hawthorne, Bramble and elder scrub. Whilst providing a significant block of vegetation, it is unlikely that this material could be retained into and new urban landscape.	n/a	C2

1e	Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	1.50-4.50	5.00-7.00	Effectively comprising a dense Bramble thicket supporting 2 emergent groups of elder. Offers minimal sustainability.	n/a	C2
1f	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)*	M	F/P	1.50-4.50	5.00-7.00	Appears to comprise an intermittent and highly variable thorn-based alignment close to palisade boundary. The south of this, there is an erratic and variable Bramble thicket with emergent and Thorn and Elder.	n/a	C2
1g	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)* Gorse *(Ulex europaeus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	M	F/P	2.00-5.00	5.00-7.00	Alignment comprises an almost continuous thorn-based alignment close to palisade rails boundary. The south of this, there is a mixed and variable population of scrub thicket including Goat Willow, Bramble and Sycamore. Review with regard to retention context.	n/a	C2

2	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	M	F/P	3.00-6.00	5.00-8.00m	A broadly continuous hedge alignment with only a singular centrally located gap. Continuity appears good however, it is best at the north-eastern end of the alignment and is reduced to the south-west where continuity is in part provided by Bramble thicket. The alignment supports a small number of typically small but dead Wych Elm, indicative of the prevalence of Dutch Elm disease within the broader area. The south-western portion of the hedge supports a small element of emergent Ash that appear young and vigorous and thus are likely to assert immense potential for growth over time. The alignment arises wholly from the north-western upper edge of a substantial ditch profile.	n/a	C2
3a	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F/P	2.50-6.00 (Trees to 11.00m)	4.00-8.00m	Exhibiting evidence of once having comprised a typical Hawthorne based agricultural field boundary. The alignment it still retains a substantial proportion of the hawthorns however, these are becoming outcompeted by more invasive species including elder, Blackthorn and Ash. The bulk of the mature material arises from the western side of substantial ditch profile however the vegetative profile is substantially exaggerated, particularly to the East by extensive secondary thicket development typically dominated by Bramble and elder and Blackthorn. This alignment supports several completely dead Elm, most notable towards the centre of the line with some having already collapsed. Note is also made of substantial contribution to the profile played by emergent Ash. Was most of these trees tend to be drawn up, distorted or multi-stemmed, most appear to be maintaining good vigour and vitality at this time and accordingly would appear to offer some degree of sustainability. Nonetheless and regarding larger trees, it would be advised that once access is improved by way of scrub eradication that any such trees intended for retention would be reviewed on an individual basis.	n/a	C2

3b	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F/P	2.50-6.00	4.00-7.00m	This element of hedging effectively comprises an extension to hedge 3a continuing up and to the southern boundary hedge of the site area. In many respects, it mimics hedge 3a however, the proportion of Hawthorne remaining in this area is diminished with it greater degree of apparent suppression and competition from broader thicket development. In such instances, the eradication of the broader thicket would leave little of the original hedge structure. As with previous comments. The significant material associated with this thicket arises from the western edge of a substantial ditch notwithstanding the fact that there has been substantial scrub development typically dominated by Bramble thicket, to both sides of the original alignment.	n/a	C2
3c	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	F/P	2.50-6.00	4.00-7.00m	Exhibits evidence to suggest once having comprised a Hawthorne hedge however, at this time it comprises more a broad swathe of regenerative vegetation in association with demolition spoil rubble and masonry. The material is of small stature, poor quality and offers minimal potential for retention.	n/a	C2

4	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* Guelder Rose *(Viburnam opulus)* Crack Willow *(Salix fragilis)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	M	P	2.50-6.00	6.00-8.00m	A sprawling and dilapidated hedge of highly variable condition. The hedge appears to be based on the upper northern edge of a substantial ditch alignment however, to further complicate issues, surrounding vegetation is highly suggestive of particularly poor drainage and potentially waterlogged conditions. The condition of the hedge is highly variable not only supporting several dead Elms, presumed have been killed by Dutch Elm disease but also other species exhibiting classic signs of decline are possibly attributable to periodic waterlogging. The originally intended Hawthorne element of the hedgerow is now quite vestigial with the broader hedge profile been provided by a combination thicket, often dominated by Blackthorn, Bramble, and Ivy with intermittent emergent Ash. As with previously described hedges, note is made of the substantial expansion of the original hedge profile by continuous thicket development to the north and south of the primary alignment.	n/a	C2
5a	Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Guelder Rose *(Viburnam opulus)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	M	p	5.00-8.00 (Trees to10.00m)	6.00-8.00m	A particularly dilapidated and disjointed hedge alignment apparently arising from the southern side of a now heavily eroded and dilapidated ditch. The hedge lacks continuity and retains only a small number of the original Hawthorn.	n/a	C2

5b	Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	5.00-8.00 (Trees to13.00m)	6.00-8.00m	A broadly continuous element of hedge notwithstanding suppression and competition at lower levels. In this instance, the primary Hawthorne remains dominant but early signs of competition exist with substantial thicket development to both the south-east and north-west of the primary alignment. Note is made that the primary alignment appears to be rooted on the upper edge of the north-western side of a substantial ditch feature. Though small in numbers, this hedge section supports some Wych Elm, the majority of these are dead however one was encountered that remains alive however this specimen is already exhibiting symptoms of the disease and thus is unlikely to survive beyond the immediate short-term.	n/a	C2
5c	Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	5.00-8.00	6.00-8.00m	As with 5B excepting that all Elms are dead.	n/a	C2
6	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	F/P	5.00-8.00	6.00-9.00m	Widely dilapidated section of hedge that whilst still supporting a small number of the original Hawthorns is now more an alignment of mixed species, often dominated by Blackthorn and Bramble. Many specimens in this area exhibit evidence of decline a factor that may be related to localised changes in ground flora that suggest wetter ground conditions and possible periodic flooding. This section of hedge is considered such as to provide particularly minimal potential for retention.	n/a	C2

6b	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	M	P	4.99-7.00 (Trees to11.00m)	6.00-8.00m	A wholly dilapidated element of hedge that whilst illustrating elements of prior Hawthorne hedge is now wholly intermittent and discontinuous. With reference to the southernmost end of the hedge, ground flora suggests a particularly wet conditions including dominance by reeds and sedges. This is likely to be the cause of some of the decline noted within the hedge. Note is however made that the hedge supports several Elms apparently lost to Dutch Elm disease. The southern end of the hedge supports several young Ash. Many of these trees remain vigorous at present however, such specimen should be reviewed considering environmental changes including drainage as may occur in this area through development. Other than the ash, this section of hedging offers little potential for retention.	n/a	C2
7	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	F/P	6.00-8.00 (Trees to 18.00m)	6.00-8.00m	A broadly variable hedge alignment where Hawthorne still retains a substantial proportion of the overall population however, it is now often suppressed and has lost its dominance. The broader alignment now comprises a more thicket like and mixed profile including a notable population of emergent ash. The original and dominant vegetation arises from the northern side of a substantial ditch profile. This vegetation is added to both the north and south of the original profile and ditch by spurious thicket development, typically dominated by goat willow and Bramble. The alignment remains strong and except for a small number of specific punctuations is broadly continuous. Eradication of invasive species appears likely to allow for the retention of a still broadly contiguous alignment. Note is made that several Elms located at the north-western end of the alignment are already in poor condition with all exhibiting evidence of early Dutch Elm disease attack. Accordingly, such material is considered unsustainable. Though none of the emergent Ash from this alignment have been deliberately planted, a clear majority appear to be in broadly good condition and might offer some degree of sustainability. This is particularly the case in respect of 7b where in comparison to 7a, the Ash becomes progressively more and more dominant in respect of the broader alignment.	n/a	C2

8	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Oak *(Quercus robur)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Guelder Rose *(Viburnam opulus)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	M	F/P	5.00-8.00 (Trees to 18.00m)	6.00-8.00m	This alignment differs greatly from previous alignments in that it supports and obviously more mature tree population. The underlying Hawthorn hedge appears quite like others noted elsewhere upon the site and will be typical of agricultural field boundaries. The hedge as with all significant vegetation in this area is located arising from the eastern side of a substantial drainage ditch, descending to circa 1.50 metres below field levels. The Hawthorn is becoming recessive with continuity within the lower-level hedge being provided more by a combination of species as opposed to a true Hawthorne alignment. In this respect, there are substantial variability with some elements of the hedge comprising little more than Bramble and elder thicket. The biggest difference in this instance relates the tree population including a number of significant Ash, Sycamore and, towards the north-western end of the alignment, and Oak. The age profile of these trees is significantly different from any others noted elsewhere on the site (exempting Beech at northern end of hedge 1d) thus suggesting a different context and history. The paragraph the trees vary greatly in condition. The larger Sycamore exhibits classic signs of decline and stag heading as do adjoining trees including some ash towards the centre of the alignment. Other tree is a pity maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. The underlying hedge profile is of questionable suitability for attention in light of its variability and the fact that the eradication of invasive scrub thicket species would greatly undermine any degree of continuity. Similar comment would apply to the trees however, proportion of the trees would appear suitable for retention.	n/a	C2

9	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Spindle *(Euonymus europaeus)*	M	F/P	5.00-8.00 (Trees to 10.00m)	6.00-8.00m	A broadly continuous hedge alignment where dominant vegetation appears to arise from the south-eastern side of significant field hedge however, there is additional evidence to suggest possible planted population to the north-west of the same ditch. The Hawthorn element of the population remains significant though is beginning to lose dominance particularly with the development of emergent ash. Thicket development tends to be somewhat limited suggesting that the eradication of more invasive species may still allow for the retention of significant hedge alignment. Note is made that the alignment supports several elms, all dead because of Dutch Elm disease. Is also supports several young Ash and Sycamore that appear to be of good general health.	n/a	C2
10	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F	5.00-7.00 (Trees to 12.00m)	5.00-8.00m	Another significant hedge alignment where most of the mature and apparently original hedging arises from the north-eastern side of a substantial field drainage ditch. The original Hawthorn is now substantially vestigial with the overall underlying hedge alignment been provided by a sprawling combination of Bramble, Elder, Blackthorn and Hazel. Eradication of more invasive species would effectively lose any semblance of continuity within the hedge. The hedge supports several emergent trees the majority of which appear to be of reasonable health. Nonetheless, the true health status is unavailable at present through a lack of access relating to extensive thicket development. In respect of the above, the central hedge profile is noted to be greatly exaggerated at many points, particularly relating to the expansive development of Bramble thicket.	n/a	C2

11	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	5.00-7.00 (Trees to 12.00m)	5.00-10.00m	A broadly dilapidated section of hedgerow where the original Thorn alignment is now almost wholly overwhelmed by Blackthorn and Bramble thicket and only retains its dominance in a small number of positions. Additionally, to complicate this issue, the emergent Ash and Sycamore are adding further suppression at higher levels, a factor that will only become worse considering their young age and current small stature. Note is made of the expansive extent of Bramble - related thicket located on either side of the alignment, the removal of which would have a substantial effect on any hedge continuity.	n/a	C2
12	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)*	M	F/P	6.00-7.00 (Trees to 13.00m)	5.00-9.00m	Another poor-quality element of hedging where the original Hawthorn is becoming overwhelmed by low level Bramble thicket and higher-level emergent Ash populations. The original hedge appears to arise from the western side of a substantial ditch where additional thicket development is noted to extend the broader hedge profile. It is felt that the eradication of the underlying thicket and spurious material will greatly diminish any degree of continuity within the original hedge line. The alignment does support a small number of emergent trees including both Sycamore and Ash. Though access is not available at present, these trees would appear to be in broadly good condition at present and thus may offer some degree of sustainability.		

13	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)*	M	F/P	6.00-8.00 (Trees to 11.00m)	5.00-8.00m	Whilst providing a broadly continuous thicket affect, the original Hawthorn within the alignment is now vestigial, being overwhelmed by emergent Ash and Sycamore. All dominant material appears to arise from the eastern edge of a substantial drainage ditch and in Association with a notable embankment. The emergent trees appear to be of reasonable condition and might offer some degree of sustainability however, eradication of lower-level competitive species will see a dramatic diminution in any hedge continuity.		
13a	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)*	M	F/P	4.00-6.00 (Trees to 12.00m)	5.00-8.00m	An almost wholly overwhelmed element of hedging that whilst maintaining broad continuity has seen the widespread domination of the original Hawthorn hedge. At present, the hedge is best defined by a high-level emergent ash population typically ascending to 12.00 m. Such trees appear to be in reasonably good condition and thus may offer some degree of sustainability. The underlying hedge, considering how little now remains other than a broad sprawling thicket, offers little potential for retention. In respect of the original and intended alignment, note is made of a substantial ditch and embankment scenario with much of the original Hawthorn hedge apparently arising from the eastern side of his however, a substantial portion of the emergent trees now arising from the west. Regarding the west and extent, massive sprawling extensions the hedge now exist in light of the development of broad Blackthorn and Bramble thicket. Such tickets would be considered wholly unsuitable for retention however, their removal will effectively remove any continuity within the hedge profile.		

14a	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	P	4.00-7.00 (Trees to 12.00m)	6.00-8.00m	A broadly dilapidated hedgerow that still retains substantial continuity however, that continuity comprises a mix of species. Whilst Hawthorn remains broadly dominant within the alignment, it is becoming substantially suppressed and will become further suppressed over time. Eradication of competitive and invasive species such as Bramble and Blackthorn will result in a substantial diminution in continuity and compared to what is seen at present. The alignment supports only a small number of emergent trees that are noted to be of variable vigour and vitality, thus questioning their potential sustainability.		
14b	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	4.00-7.00 (Trees to 12.00m)	6.00-8.00m	This hedge is substantially more broken and by comparison provide less continuity than 14a. In this respect, note is made of substantial gaps where any vegetative alignment as provided by no more than low level Bramble thicket together with elements of Blackthorn and dog rose. Accordingly, hedge 14b offers minimal potential for conservation and retention however, it is noted that this area of the alignment supports several emergent Ash that are ostensibly suitable for attention considering their apparently good vigour and vitality.		

15	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	4.00-7.00 (Trees to 12.00m)	6.00-8.00m	In many respects, hedge 15 is like hedge 14, though in this instance, there appears to be little evidence of substantial ditch however trees do appear to arise from a notable embankment. This alignment is also noted to support several young but nonetheless dead elms, having been killed by Dutch Elm disease.		
16	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	M	F/P	5.00-9.00	8.00-12.00m	A particularly broad and generally contiguous alignment apparently comprising a double row planting on either side of substantial ditch feature. Review vegetation finds Hawthorn's to both the east and west of the ditch however, there continuity varies greatly between the 2 sides and over the length of the hedge. In many instances, the Hawthorn has been usurped by substantial thicket development comprising either Blackthorn, Bramble or quite significantly, Goat Willow. The health status of this hedge is quite variable with some plants exhibiting evidence of decline suggestive of possible environmental change such as possible drainage issues. Nonetheless, and overall the alignment still provides a significant feature that might be considered for retention. Some concern exists regarding the extension to the original hedge profile by way of thicket development typically dominated by Blackthorn goat willow and Bramble. The removal of these species will likely have a significant effect on appearance and visual continuity, particularly at lower levels.		
17	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	6.00-9.00	12.00-16.00m	A particularly broad, double row configuration with evidence to suggest twin Hawthorn rows on either side of substantial ditch profile. Continuity is imperfect but remains reasonable with a large proportion of the original Hawthorn is remaining intact and a significant landscape feature. General review suggests that the majority of his be maintaining good vigour and vitality and thus offer some degree of sustainability. The alignment is broken in places and has seen Bramble thicket development to provide some degree of continuity. Note should be made that eradication of curtailment of the low-level thicket development typically comprising Bramble and Blackthorn will have a diminishing effect on cover, particularly at lower hedge levels.		

18	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F/P	5.00-7.00	4.00-8.00m	This hedge remains broadly continuous and still dominated by the original Hawthorn. Nonetheless, or invasive species, particularly Blackthorn and Bramble are becoming notable, particularly at lower levels. Nonetheless, general good health and broad continuity would appear to offer substantial degrees of sustainability. All significant arterial associated with this alignment arises from the west of a substantial ditch alignment.		
19a	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	5.00-6.50	5.00-7.00m	A broadly continuous and contiguous section of hedging where at higher levels, the Hawthorn remains broadly continuous and dominant. At lower levels, note is made of broad suppression by Bramble and invasion by Blackthorn, most notable at the northernmost end of the alignment. Nonetheless, in comparison to many hedges noted upon this site, this hedge would appear manageable and potentially retainable. All significant material associated with this hedge arises from the north-eastern side of a substantial field demarcation ditch.		
19b	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	M	F/P	5.00-6.50	5.00-7.00m	This section of hedge in many respects mimics section 19a in that it effectively comprises an extension to that hedge. Nonetheless, one primary difference is the extensive development of scrub thicket, typically dominated by Blackthorn development arising to the west of the original hedge and its ditch alignment. Notwithstanding this and suppression it will contributed to the broader hedge, the overall hedge is generally continuous and would appear to offer some degree of sustainability.		

19c	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Crack Willow *(Salix fragilis)*	M	F/P	3.00-5.00 (trees 13.00)	6.00-8.00m	This short alignment of trees sees a wholescale domination of the original Hawthorn hedge by several poor-quality Crack Willow. Most trees remaining have collapsed but remain in suckering fashion, still growing. Their quality and suitability for attention would be highly questionable considering the extent of decay and damage they have suffered. Is considered unlikely that either the Willows or the underlying hedge could be retained.		
20a	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	3.00-6.00	4.00-7.00m	A notably variable section of hedge that is intermittent and broken. Whilst a substantial number of the original Hawthorns remain, they are no longer dominant within the alignment nor is the alignment truly contiguous. What a large proportion of the individual Hawthorn is noted remain of good health, note is made of some recent failures potentially because of fire damage. Note is also made of the contribution played by invasive species including Elder and Bramble. Should this material be removed there will be a substantial diminution in cover and continuity. In comparison to many hedge sections noted upon this site, this hedge does not appear to arise in conjunction with any historical ditch or embankment profile but indeed arises from broadly level ground. Note is made of the fact that there has been a more recent be activated ditch in positions east of the hedge.		
20b	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	3.00-6.00	4.00-7.00m	In this instance, continuity appears better than at 20a however, it is noted that continuity is provided substantially by infill resulting from Blackthorn invasion of a hitherto Hawthorne alignment. Therefore, and whilst continuity is reasonable along the length it is mixed, arguably still dominated by Hawthorn but comprising a substantial proportion of Blackthorn as well as Elder. At lower levels, note is made that continuity is provided as much by Bramble thicket as it is by the original hedge. Once more, this hedge arises from what appears to be broadly level ground with no significant evidence to suggest a ditch or embankment scenario.		

21a	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Crack Willow *(Salix fragilis)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	6.00-8.00 (trees 15.00)	6.00-8.00m	This short section of apparent hedge has been wholly suppressed at its Western end by an alignment of crack willow. Whilst either side of the Willows there is evidence to suggest that once having been Hawthorn-based alignment, it is now wholly missing from beneath the Willows. The rulers themselves remain of reasonable health but are of poor form, many being affected by structural issues. The remaining hedge, to the east and west of the Willows is of highly variable condition and suitability for attention being almost wholly outcompeted by invasive species such as Bramble and Ivy. Accordingly, the removal of invasive species would see a dramatic loss of continuity.		
21b	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	5.00-7.00	6.00-8.00m	A generally continuous section of hedge however continuity is provided by a collection of varying species as opposed to the original Hawthorn. Note is made of the part played by Blackthorn in the provision of general continuity. At lower levels, Bramble and climbing rose add greatly to the thicket development and density suggesting that should such invasive species be removed then the hedge appearance and continuity will be substantively changed. Nonetheless and notwithstanding competition to the original Hawthorn, it is noted that a general form-based alignment still remains and might prove sustainable. Note is made that at the southern end of the alignment there are several emergent Ash is contributing greatly to hedge suppression and accordingly, the hedge profile in position beneath the canopy of these trees is substantially diminished in comparing Harrison to areas about the centre and north of the alignment.		

22	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	4.00-6.00	3.00-7.00m	A broadly contiguous section of hedge existing as a combination of Hawthorn and Blackthorn. The large proportions of its length, hedge quality is poor with notable degrees of decline and dieback noted within the Thorn population suggesting possible environmental change and or drainage issues. Similar issues have been noted in respect of some of the emergent Ash raising substantial concern regarding the degree of sustainability this hedge might offer. As with any other hedges on site, the hedge arises from the western side of a substantial ditch profile. The eastern side of the hedge has extended greatly by the natural development of Blackthorn thicket. Overall, this hedge profile is of poor quality and dubious sustainability.		
23a	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	M	F/P	6.00-8.00	6.00-14.00m	A somewhat outgrown hedge arising on the raised ground to the west of a substantial ditch profile. Whilst elements of the original Hawthorns remain, they are no longer dominant within the hedgerow with the broader shrubby profile combining a combination of Hawthorn and Blackthorn. The Blackthorn element has served to accentuate the hedge profile with a substantial brawling mass developing to the west. The alignment supports a notable emergent ash population the majority of which are relatively young and appear healthy. There potential for continued growth is considered immense. Note is made of at least one Elm within the alignment the notwithstanding its having suffered substantial ground erosion of root damage appears to be of reduced vigour suggestive of Dutch Elm disease attack. Nonetheless and notwithstanding the invasion by Blackthorn, much of this alignment provides good continuity and thus constitutes a notable visual feature in the landscape. It should be noted that control of some of the more invasive material will likely result in a diminution of cover, particularly at lower levels.		

23b	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	M	F/P	6.00-8.00	6.00-14.00m	Effectively a continuation of 23a and mimicking much of its condition and format. Arguably the hedge profile here is slightly lower by circa 1.00 m and the Blackthorn thicket may have accentuated lateral spread even further. Nonetheless and in broad terms, the same general issues and qualities arise and thus offering some degree of sustainability.		
24	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	3.00-7.00	8.00-12.00m	This hedge like alignment appears to comprise 2 parallel alignments arising to both the North and South of a substantial ditch embankment feature. The narrowness of the corridor however provides for a singular alignment effect. Continuity along the alignment remains reasonable however, that continuity relates not just to the Originally planted Hawthorn but more as a combination of more in space invasive species, particularly Blackthorn. Note is made of the emergent tree population the majority of which appear to be of broadly good health however, their emergence has led to suppression of the underlying hedge. Nonetheless, the overall combined hedge effect remains a significant landscape feature and as most specimens appear to be of reasonable health then the alignment may offer some degree of sustainability.		

25	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)* Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	F/P	1.50-5.50	4.00-7.00 (Trees to 13.00m)	A broad and ill-defined area of spurious thicket growth. The area supports numerous Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder however, there is no discernible pattern to suggest an original ditch line or field demarcation. At many positions the hedge profile would extend to more than 50 metres deep. The area supports several emergent trees, most notably Goat Willow, Sycamore and Ash particularly about the middle and southern end of the group. These trees however appear to arise from broadly flat ground again providing no hint or reasoning as to their location other than natural arise or through dereliction or disuse. In many respects, the constituent plants many individuals arising from this area appeared to be of good quality would offer some degree of sustainability.		

26	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra) berberis*	M	F/P	4.00-7.00 (Trees to 13.00m)	6.00-8.00m	This alignment appears to comprise a hedge associated with a shallow and possibly eroded ditch embankment profile. The hedge material arises from the northern side of a shallow ditch and is of variable continuity. Health tends to be reasonable however continuity is best provided by an extension to the broader thicket development arising to the south of the original alignment and typically including Bramble and Blackthorn. The alignment supports several emergent trees including Sycamore Ash and Elm. The Sycamore and Ash appear to be of reasonable condition, the Elm is typically located towards the eastern end of the alignment are of poor with one being completely dead and the other exhibiting early signs of Dutch Elm disease attack.		
27	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	4.00-7.00 (Trees to 13.00m)	Variable	A broad, sprawling, and ill-defined alignment that may or may not have been a hedge profile. There is a shallow but substantially eroded potential ditch alignment that appears to follow the online however, this is at best ill-defined by vegetation. The vegetation associated with the area is particularly poor with very few original Hawthorn is and the vegetation at best being sporadic and displaced from any alignment centre. The quality material is poor with several Elms already either dead or dying because of Dutch Elm disease. The remainder of the material is particularly spurious dominated by intermittent elder and thus is considered unsuitable for retention.		

28	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Spindle *(Euonymus europaeus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	5.00-9.00 (trees 14.00)	8.00-12.00m	A highly variable hedge profile defined by a reduced number of large mature Hawthorn. While these remain dominant within the line they are not contiguous or continuous. At lower levels, the hedge profile continuity is best preserved by Bramble and Blackthorn thickets. The overall Hawthorn population where it exists, remains a reasonably good health notwithstanding suppression at lower levels. The original profile is contributed to by substantial thicket development was typically dominated by Blackthorn and Bramble. The alignment supports several emergent trees including Ash, Sycamore and Elm. All Elm is either dead or approaching death and thus cannot be retained. Towards the middle of the alignment, the ash of particularly poor condition suggesting notable sustainability issues. Note is however made that as one progresses to the south-west, the emergent tree population appears to become better and thus the degree of sustainability at that position may be improved. Note should be made that any curtailment of low-level scrub thicket on either side of the hedge will have a substantial effect on hedge continuity and cover levels.	n/a	C2
29a	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	F/P	4.00-7.00 (Trees to 13.00m)	10.00-12.00m	A broadly continuous thicket-affect however, the underlying hedge is of highly variable quality with only a small proportion of the original Hawthorn hedge remaining. Much of the hedge has been suppressed by an emergent ash and Elm population however, the elms, because of Dutch Elm disease are now dead. At lower levels, widespread thicket development dominated by Bramble and Blackthorn has caused equal suppression. Any curtailment in spread by reducing the spurious thicket development will have a massive effect on hedge continuity and would quickly isolate what is only a small number of remaining Hawthorne's. Accordingly, the suitability of retaining this alignment is considered dubious at best.	n/a	C2

29b	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Ivy *(Hedera helix)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	M	P	4.00-7.00 (Trees to 13.00m)	10.00-12.00m	The original Hawthorn element of this hedge is now substantially swamped by emergent growth, dominated high levels by ash and at lower levels by Bramble and Blackthorn. Accordingly, only a small proportion of the original Thorn alignment now remains. The alignment does support substantial number of emergent trees however, these are of variable health and thus sustainability. The alignment is noted to support several Elms some of which are completely dead, and others are exhibiting evidence of disease attack. Much of this hedge profile is grossly exaggerated by broad thicket development, particularly to its eastern side. Accordingly, the original hedge alignment is ill-defined at best. In respect of potential for retention, this hedge is of poor quality and dubious sustainability.	n/a	C2

	Canal Boundary Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)* Dog Rose *(Rosa canina)*	E/M M	F	6.00-20.00	Variable	This area of the site is complicated by substantial earthworks associated with drainage and balancing streams as well as towpaths associated with the adjoining canal. Nonetheless, there is a substantial element of vegetation arising from the banks associated with this topography not least of which effectively creation is a generalised hedgerow that defines the southern edge of the broader review site. At its western end, this boundary still supports a large proportion of its original Hawthorn hedge, much of which arises from the upper edge on the northern side of the subs then shall ditch profile. Overall, hedge continuity appears good however close review reveals that the original Hawthorn is somewhat intermittent and that the hedge profile continuity is best provided by combination of the original Hawthorn and particularly at lower levels by more invasive species including Blackthorn, Bramble and Dog Rose. Therefore, and notwithstanding a highly variable apparent hedge height, there is a general continuity of growth at lower levels. One issues will arise relates to any need to cut back the ground level thicket development as this will have a substantial bearing on the lower-level continuity of the hedge. The hedge is noted to support a substantial emergent tree population. This is broadly dominated by ash however other species have been noted including willow and poplar. For the most part, these trees would appear to be of good health however, because of their natural and competitive arising, many are distorted, multi-stemmed or support type forks. Accordingly, their structural condition may not be as good as their health. Overall, the alignment would appear to offer notable degrees of sustainability and the potential to retain a substantial landscape feature however should this prove to be required or intended, it would be advised that the individual large trees within the group be reviewed more closely. Add another note for the middle section of the canal boundary. The boundary belt is noted to be substantially variable. Towards the centre of the site and where drainage of waterlogging issues is suspected, many trees appear to be of poorer health, often exhibiting evidence of decline and dieback. Nonetheless, and for the most part, most trees appear to be of good health notwithstanding the cross-site loss of elms to Dutch Elm disease.	n/a	B2
A1	Area 1 Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Bramble *(Rubus fruticosus)*	S/M E/M	F/P	2.50-9.00	Variable	This area the site appears to relate to a previous use dwelling or farmyard scenario and appears to support the foundation remains of demolished buildings. The entire area is now wholly overgrown, typically dominated by elder or Sycamore at higher levels and Bramble beneath. This material is of particularly poor quality offering no tangible value by way of retention since any proposed development is likely going to require further disturbance of the now derelict building foundations that will in turn disturb the redeveloping vegetation.	n/a	C2