Tree Survey

In accordance with

BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'

Site Ref:	**Nottington Lane, Wey Valley, Weymouth**

Instructed by:	C G Fry
Aspect Ref:	**03919** TREESURVEYDOCUMENT 24.04.13
Survey Date(s):	23 April 2013
Surveyor(s):	JK/NC

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Tree Survey

1 LIMITATIONS

1.1 The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only. No documented information has been provided regarding any site specific history of ground disturbance, root damage or severance, changes in soil levels, previous utility installations or any changes in site conditions.

1.2 Trees are large dynamic organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, therefore due to the changing nature of trees and other site considerations, this report and any recommendations made are only valid for the 12 month period following the site survey – 23 April 2013.

1.3 The baseline survey was of a preliminary nature undertaken using ground level visual tree assessment. The survey did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level. Where a more detailed assessment/inspection of a particular feature is deemed necessary it has been recommended in the survey schedule.

2 SURVEY METHOD

2.1 The trees on site were assessed in accordance with the general principles detailed in BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

2.2 Trees are referenced as either individual specimens; tree groups; areas & woodland; or hedgerows. The trees have been assessed for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development (independent of any specific layout proposals), in a transparent, understandable and systematic way. Any omissions are deliberate as assessed by the surveyor and do not relate to key trees or trees of such significance as to constrain the development proposals.

2.3 Trees may have been grouped where they form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically (e.g. trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g. avenues or screens) or culturally, including for biodiversity (e.g. parkland or wood pasture). The categorisation of a group or woodland can reflect a future potential that is contingent on appropriate management being undertaken to promote the development of the better specimens, based upon established arboricultural and silvicultural principles. Such management requirements may have been noted in the survey schedule and could form part of a post-development management plan (typically the works will need to be phased over a number of years to maintain the necessary degree of companion shelter).

2.4 The canopy spread of each subject tree was measured on four compass points using laser survey equipment – where access was restricted the spread was estimated and marked as such on the survey schedule. The height of each subject tree was estimated using a clinometer.

2.5 Trees located outside of the site perimeter have been noted during the site survey where they pose an above or below ground constraint, however, their exact location and measurements may have been visually estimated due to lack of access.

2.6 The trees plotted on the accompanying plans have been located by trunk/stem positions indicated on the topographical survey provided on the basis that these positions are accurate. Where trees have been surveyed which have not been plotted on the original topographical survey they have been identified as such in the survey schedule and their location may have been estimated on site using triangulation from fixed points – accuracy should not be relied upon.

2.7 Trees located outside of the site perimeter have been noted during the site survey where they pose an above or below ground constraint, however, their exact location and measurements may have been visually estimated due to lack of access.

2.8 Trees of high and moderate quality/value may pose a significant constraint to development. In certain circumstances it may be appropriate to compensate for any loss of high/moderate quality trees and in other cases they may outweigh any positive benefits of development. High and moderate quality trees which are considered key site features have been noted in the survey schedule.

3 BS5837:2012 (TABLE 1) CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.			RED
Category and definition	**Criteria - Subcategories**			
	1 Mainly Arboricultural values	**2 Mainly landscape values**	**3 Mainly cultural values**	Identification on plan
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal Arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the Category A designation	Trees present in numbers usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits	BLUE
Category C Those of low quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY

4 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE - KEY

Tree Survey – KEY	e = estimated	NOTE: HGT / Cr RAD - *Measurements up to 10m are rounded to nearest ½ metre. Measurements over 10m are rounded to nearest metre.*

HGT:	Height in metres.	***Age Class:***	***Condition:***
ST Ø:	Stem Diameter in millimetres.	**NP** - New Planting **Y** - Young (1/5th of life expectancy)	P = Physiological
Cr RAD:	Estimated average canopy radius to compass points.	**SM** – Semi mature (2/5th of life expectancy)	Good – no significant health problems
C_H:	Estimated height of crown clearance.	**EM** – Early mature (3/5th of life expectancy)	Fair – symptoms of ill health that can be remediated
B_D:	Estimated height and direction of lowest branch (N/S/E/W etc.)	**M -** Mature (4/5th beyond life expectancy and declining naturally)	S = Structural
Est Cont	Estimated remaining contribution in years.	**OM** – Over Mature (5/5th of life expectancy)	Poor – significant ill health
Rad RPA:	Radial Root Protection Area in metres from stem centre (BS5837 - Annex D).	**V -** Veteran (of great age for its species or possibly of conservation value)	Fair – symptoms of ill health that can be remediated

BS Cat: BS5837:2012 - Category of retention	U – Not suitable for retention	A - High quality value	B - Moderate quality value	C - Low quality value

KEY	= Key Tree(s) influencing layout design	Trees not plotted on the supplied (land survey) drawing may have been located on site (estimating from fixed points with laser measuring device) – accuracy should not be relied on.

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H						
On-Site Trees															
202	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	12	530	5	9.5	8	3 E	200 W	1.5	EM	P: Good S: Poor • Leaning east • Broken primary scaffold • Woodland edge tree • Boggy/wet ground (E) at base	• **NWR**	10–20	6.6	C2
203	**Lime** *Tilia spp.*	8	400	4	5	4	3.5	2 S	2	EM	P: Poor S: Poor • Major crown dysfunction – severe dieback • Included fork @ 2-2.5m • Suffered from previous root damage – ploughing & compaction • Veteran tree features	• **NWR**	20+	4.8	B1
204	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	20	1400	8.5	15	13	10	550 E	1.5	M	P: Good S: Poor • Veteran/Ancient oak • Range of dead wood • Full healthy crown • Ploughed field @ 12 metres south	• **NWR**	40+	18.0	A3
205	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	23	2160	12	11	14	14	700 S	2	M	P: Good S: Good • Veteran/Ancient oak • Huge trunk burrs • Multiple primary scaffolds from 3.5 metres • Ploughing and compaction @ 9 metres south	• **NWR**	40+	19.0	A3
206	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	14	1300	4 e	3	7.5	9	800 W	1.5	M	P: Good S: Good • Veteran tree • Has an unfortunate past, relationship with the farmer • Cattle area of timber/metal sheets directly adjacent to stem • Major previous stem/branch removal • Small crown • Silage and severe ground disturbance within RPA • Raises levels and concrete slab (N)	• **NWR**	40+	13.5	B3

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H						
207	**Horse chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastaneum*	17	770	6.5	4	7.5	8	150 S	3	EM	P: Good S: Poor • Woodland edge • Cavity on stem @ 4 metre-previous branch removal • Minor dead wood • RPA disturbance @ 2 metres south	• **NWR**	20+	9.3	**B2**
208	**Lime** *Tilia spp.*	22	1190	10	9.5	8.5	10 e	3 E	1	M	P: Fair S: Poor • Typical mature lime i.e. some dieback in upper crown • Dense epicormic growth on lower stem	• **NWR**	20+	14.4	**B1**
209	**Sycamore** *Acer psuedoplatanus*	12	400	6.5	6.5	5	6	3 N	1.5	SM	P: Good S: Good	• **NWR**	20+	4.8	**B2**
210	**Sycamore** *Acer psuedoplatanus*	12	420 350	6.5	6.5	5	5	3 S	2	M	P: Good S: Fair • Ploughing under canopy at 4.5 metres (N)+6.5(E) • Squirrel damage in the crown • Twin stem from the ground • Included fork • Dead wood • Ivy covered	• **NWR**	10-20	6.6	**C2**
211	**Deodar Cedar** *Cedrus deodora*	22	1500	13	12.5	10	10	1 NE	1.5	M	P: Fair S: Poor • Multiple failed scaffolds through the crown • Hanging branches • Large old pruning wounds at stem base	• **NWR**	20+	15.0	**B2**
212	**Deodar Cedar** *Cedrus deodora*	22	670	7	8	5	1	3.5 S	12	EM	P: Poor S: Poor • Major dead wood • Two primary stems from 3.5 metres • One dead stem • 10% Live crown remaining • Woodpecker holes on stem	• **NWR AT TIME OF SURVEY GIVEN EXISTING SITE USE**	<10	8.1	**U**

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H						
213	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	19	640	10	8.5	6.5	8	1.5 W	2	EM	P: Good S: Good • Co-dominant stem at 5m included/split	• **NWR**	40+	7.8	**A1**
214	**Sycamore**	14	270 560 150 140 110	7	7	7	5	1 W	1.5	M	P: Fair S: Fair • Grown in metal fence • Leader previously snapped	• **NWR**	10-20	8.1	**C2**
215	**Beech**	22	1100	14	11	8.5	8	5 S	2	M	P: Good S: Poor • Large fully mature tree • Large Ganoderma at base (E) also on base (W)	• **Assess Decay in detail** • **PROVISIONAL BS CATEGORY**	??	13.2	prov **B1**
216	**Deodar Cedar**	18	1270	11	10	10	12	2 N	1.5	M	P: Good S: Good • Previous scaffold failure (E) • Minor dead wood through the crown	• **NWR**	40+	15.0	**A1**
217	**Walnut**	4	680	3	3	3	3	2 W	2	M	P: Fair S: Poor • Veteran • 2.5 trunk hollow • Ploughed within 1.5 metres on all sides	• **NWR**	20+	8.4	**B3**
218	**Sycamore**	12	500	5.5	5.5	6	5.5	2.2 N	2	EM	P: Good S: Fair • Open cavity (S) at base-decay column to 1.5 metres • Open grown • Ploughed within 0.5 metres	• **NWR AT TIME OF SURVEY GIVEN EXISTING SITE USE**	<10	---	**U**
219	**Sycamore**	11	410	4.5	6	5.5	4	2.2 S	2	EM	P: Good S: Fair • Ploughed within 0.5 metres of the stem (N) +(S)	• **NWR**	10-20	5.1	**C1**
220	**Beech**	13	890	9	8	7	7	3.5 S	2	M	P: Good S: Good • Previous lost leader • Bracket fungus on stub (S) at 3 metres	• **NWR**	20+	10.8	**B1**

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H						
221	**Sycamore**	19	600	6 e	8 e	8 e	6 e	6 S	6	M	P: Poor S: Poor • Major dead wood • Die back in upper crown • Large open cavity on stem(W) from ground level to 4 metres • Large decay column	• **NWR AT TIME OF SURVEY GIVEN EXISTING SITE USE**	<10	---	**U**
222	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	19	770	8	8	6	6	2E	2	M	P: Good S: Good • Ivy on the stem and scaffolds prevents inspection	• **NWR**	20+	9.3	**B1**
223	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	12	490	2	8	9	3 e	3 S	3.5	M	P: Good S: Good • Suppressed (N) by 222	• **NWR**	20+	6.0	**B2**
224	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	12	300	4 e	8	5.5	3 e	3.5 S	3	EM	P: Good S: Poor • Corner of group TG8 (N) end of A3	• **NWR**	20+	3.6	**B2**
225	**Holm Oak**	8.5	540	6	5	6	5 e	1.5 S	1.5	EM	P: Good S: Fair • Growing from Hedge bank	• **NWR**	20+	6.6	**B1**
226	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	18	840	11	10	6.5	7	2.5 W	2	M	P: Good S: Good	• **NWR**	40+	10.2	**A1**
227	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	21	1300	9.5	9	13	11	2 S	1.5	M	P: Good S: Fair • Plough line at4.5 metres (W) • Recently failed primary scaffold • Dense ivy cover on main stem	• **NWR**	20+	15.0	**B2**
228	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	20	960	5.5	12	14	6	7 SW	2.5	M	P: Good S: Good • Group edge • Over extended low laterals (S) + (E)	• **NWR**	20+	11.7	**B2**

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H						
229	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	19	770	7	9.5	9	5	3 N	1	M	P: Good S: Good • Group edge	• **NWR**	20+	9.3	**B2**
230	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	21	930	7.5	8	8.5	5	2.5 W	1	M	P: Good S: Good • Group edge	• **NWR**	20+	11.4	**B2**
231	**Corsican Pine** *Pinus maritima*	15	560	7.5	5 e	1	5 e	5 N	10	M	P: Poor S: Poor • 2x Primary stems from 4 metres • Short SULE (safe useful life expectancy) • (S) Stem-Dead • Major dead wood in (N) stem	• **NWR AT TIME OF SURVEY GIVEN EXISTING SITE USE**	<10	---	**U**
232	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	10	470	9	7.5	4	7.5	2.5 E	1	M	P: Good S: Good • Edge tree	• **NWR**	20+	5.7	**B2**
Offsite Trees															
01	**Golden macrocarpa**	15	490	4e	6.5	6.5	1	2 S	2	EM	P: Good S: Fair • Offsite, adjacent to access drive	• **NWR**	20+	6.0	**B2**
02	**Golden macrocarpa**	15	440	4e	2	6.5	2	2 S	2	EM	P: Good S: Fair • Offsite, adjacent to access drive	• **NWR**	20+	5.4	**B2**
03	**Golden macrocarpa**	15	270 380	4e	1	6	5	2 W	2	EM	P: Good S: Fair • Offsite, adjacent to access drive	• **NWR**	20+	5.7	**B2**
04	**Horse chestnut**	10	330	6e	6e	6	6e	1.2 W	2	SM	P: Good S: Good • Offsite, in garden • 4.2m from boundary fence	• **NWR**	20+	4.2	**B1**

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H						
05	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus spp.*	8	330 e	6e	7	6.5	7e	1.5 N	2	M	P: Good S: Good • Large spreading crown pink and white flowers • 1 metre from the boundary fence	• **NWR**	20+	4.2	**B1**
06	**Alder** *Alnus spp.*	13	400 e	10	9	8.5	1	1.5 E	2	EM	P: Good S: Good • 1 metre from the boundary fence • Leaning east	• **NWR**	20+	4.8	**B2**
07	**Silver Birch** *Betula pendula*	8.5	300	4	6e	4	3.5	1.5 E	2	SM	P: Good S: Good	• **NWR**	20+	3.6	**B1**
08	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	6	250 150 100 100	4	4	4	4	1 E	2.5	SM	P: Good S: Poor • Four stems	• **NWR**	10-20	3.9	**C1**
Tree Groups															
TG1	**Common Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Elm** *Ulmus spp*	9-11	up to 250	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG 28.4m E-W				GL	GL	SM	P: Poor S: Poor • 50% dead / dying Elm • Canopy height: 3 metres • Multi-stemmed hedgerow trees • One completely wet on southern side at ground level • Max 5m canopy spread over field	• **NWR**	10 - 20	3.0	**C2**
TG2	**Common Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Elm** *Ulmus spp* **Oak** *Quercus robur*	9-11	200-250	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	Y SM	P: Fair S: Fair • Hedgerow trees grown out of main hedge • Dense ivy on stems • Western ½ of the group is more dense with trees which has affected the growth of the hedge • H2 is underneath & through group • Canopy spread over field = up to 6.5 metres • Estimated 20-30% Elm	• **NWR**	20+	3.0	**B2**

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD N	Cr RAD E	Cr RAD S	Cr RAD W	Cr Hgt B_D	Cr Hgt C_H	Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
TG3	**Common Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Elm** *Ulmus spp*	16 av	up to 200	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG 7.5 SPREAD EAST				GL	GL	SM	P: Fair S: Poor • Multi-stemmed • East of small pond • Ivy covered stems • Separate from adjacent woodland	• **NWR**	10 - 20	3.0	C2
TG4	**Holm Oak** **X5** **(one has 2xStems)**	16 av	400 av	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				100 S	1.5	EM	P: Good S: Fair • Woodland edge • Some RPA disturbance • Cattle damage • Cow shed •	• **NWR**	20+	4.8	B2
TG5	**Sycamore** **X8**	21 max	440 max	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG					1.5	EM	P: Good S: Fair • Max spread (E)=9 • Various structural defects such as weak forks	• **NWR**	20+	5.4	B2
TG6	**Hawthorn** **Willow** **Sycamore** **Elder** **Elm** **Purple Plum** **Irish Yew** **Holm Oak** **Cedar** **Yew** **Apple**	Up to 25	Up to 1000	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	Y SM EM M	P: Good/Fair S: Fair • Open spaces and various trees • Range of structural problems • Multi-stemmed Sycamores throughout • Average height (E)+(S)=10-15	• **Review for future management**	20+	see TCP	B3

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H						
TG7	**Beech** **Sycamore** **Holm Oak Hawthorn** **Oak** **Ash** **Holly**	18-20	400 600	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				/	1	EM M	P: Good S: Good • Wood pecker holes • Lineate group • Standing dead trees • Old foundations (A)+(B) on Plan • Plough line=6 metres East of (A) • 4.2 East of (B) (North end) • 1 metre East of (B) (South end) • Some trees up to 25 metres - shown on TCP • Southern section - 8 metres average from plough line • Many tree tops damaged as they grow taller than 18-20 average height	• **Review for future management**	20+	see TCP	B3
TG8	**Beech** **Sycamore** **Oak** **Elder** **Hawthorn** **Elm** **Blackthorn** **Elm**	Up to 22	Up to 750	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	Y SM EM M	P: Good S: Fair • Range of structural defects • High • Detailed review regarding future management • Poor ground from dead elms	• **Review for future management**	20+	see TCP	B3
TG9	**Ash** **Ley Cypress** **Poplar**	Up to 16	200 300	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL		P: Fair S:Fair • Very poor relationship with adjacent property • Multi-stemmed Ash	• **Review for future management**	10 - 20	see TCP	C2

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H						
TG10	**Ash** **Hawthorn** **Blackthorn** **Elm** **Beech** **Oak** **Pine**	14-17	600 av	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	SM EM M	P: Good S: Good • Predominantly mature Beech and Oak • Dead Elms • Large trees picked up as individuals	• **Review for future management**	10 - 20	see TCP	**B3**
Hedgerows															
H1	**Hawthorn** **Blackthorn** **Sycamore** **Elm**	2-6	100	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	Y-SM	P: Poor S: Poor • Mostly dead/dying Elm • Poor species structure neglected • Secure fencing along length	• **Review for future management**	20+	2.0	**B3**
H2	**Hawthorn** **Blackthorn** **Sycamore** **Elm**	2-6	100	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	Y-SM	P: Poor S: Poor • Mostly dead/dying Elm • Poor species structure neglected • Secure fencing along length	• **Review for future management**	20+	2.0	**B3**
H3	**Blackthorn** **Elm** **Goat Willow** **Hawthorn** **Elder**	Up to 5	150+ max	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	Y-SM	P: Fair S: Poor	• **Review for future management**	20+	2.0	**B3**
H4	**Blackthorn** **Hawthorn**	2-2.5	100	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	Y-SM	P: Good S: Fair • Dense hedge • Lack of good previous management • Low screen being lost • Native hedge	• **Review for future management**	20+	2.0	**B3**

Tree No. On Plan	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr RAD N	Cr RAD E	Cr RAD S	Cr RAD W	Cr Hgt B_D	Cr Hgt C_H	Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd. Observations –ve/+ve	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	Radial RPA	BS CAT
H5	**Hawthorn** **Elm** **Ash**	2-3	100	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	Y-SM	P: Good S: Fair • Lack of good previous management • Low screen being lost • Native hedge • 2X larger Ash towards northern end (Hgt=7m)	• **Review for future management**	20+	2.0	**B3**
Woodland															
W1	**Ash** **Crab Apple** **Willow** **Hazel** **Hawthorn** **Elm** **Date** **Horse chestnut** **Holms Oak**	Up to 23	200-590 av	SEE TOPO SURVEY DWG				GL	GL	Y SM EM M	P: Good S: Good **MAIN WOODLAND** • Varied height/age class • Numerous collapsed trees / standing dead wood throughout – high eco value • Low quality field layer • Southern corner & eastern edge are very boggy – poor drainage • North & central areas better quality than southern 'wedge' **EAST EDGE** • Ash with multiple defects: bacterial canker, included forks, previously failed branches • Max diameter of eastern edge trees = 360mm • Numerous gaps due to fallen dead Elm **SOUTH WEST EDGE** • Good woodland edge structure • Some standing dead trees in southern half of edge • Mid-section running north has larger trees on/near edge (up to 22m) • Predominantly Ash, Hawthorn, Elm •	• **WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIRED – to improve diversity and long term improvement to woodland** • **Future management to include thinning/coppicing** • **Re-stocking to improve age and species diversity**	20+	see TCP	**B3**