CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS

TREE SURVEY

Rathmullan,
Drogheda,
Co Meath.

June 2025

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS
LAND PLANNING & DESIGN
www.csrlandplan.ie

CONTENTS

Summary

1. Introduction

2. Description of Existing Trees

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4. Recommendations – AMS

Limitations & References

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

SUMMARY

This report presents a record of those trees existing within or adjacent to an existing greenfield site proposed for residential housing development. Trees have been surveyed as individuals or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). The survey was first undertaken on 23rd August 2018 and the site revisited on 26th July 2022 and again on 4th April 2025 by Cunnane Stratton Reynolds arborist;

Keith Mitchell Diploma Arboriculture (Level 4)
Technician Member Arboricultural Association (UK)
Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (International Society of Arboriculture)
MA(Hons) Landscape Architecture
Member of the Irish Landscape Institute
Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (UK)
Diploma EIA Management

This survey and report are based on the Topographic Survey information contained in drawing;

- National Land Surveys Rathmullan Farm
  Topographic Survey Dwg No 1 Rev 3

A full survey record is presented in Appendix 1, together with accompanying drawings Classification & Constraints Dwg No 18334_T_101 REV B, Arboricultural Impact Assessment Dwg No 18334_T_102 REV B and Tree Protection Dwg No 18334_T_103 REV B. After introducing the terms of reference and the methodology of the survey, the report summarises the survey findings in an overview of the existing tree cover within the site.

A total of fifteen individual trees, four tree groups and four hedgerows were recorded as part of the survey.

Where assessment takes the form of a Tree Group – trees of greatest arboricultural significance or relevance to proposed scheme within these groups may also be identified. Every effort has been made to access all trees for inspection, however in some instances where site conditions prevent full access, some measurements may be visually estimated.

It is noted that the site contains a number of trees of significant maturity and size, particularly along the northern and eastern boundaries - every effort will be made to safely retain these as part of any development proposal.

The proposed development will present an opportunity to implement additional new tree planting, both as part of a general landscape design scheme and also as part of a tree management program aimed at maintaining high quality diverse long-term amenity tree cover, in keeping with the setting and proposed site use.

The report concludes with recommendations for protection measures to ensure the conservation of retention trees during any development.

1. INTRODUCTION

Terms of Reference

Cunnane Stratton Reynolds (CSR) were instructed to conduct a tree survey, to inform the master planning of the greenfield site for a proposed residential development.

CSR considered those tree and tree groups that might potentially be impacted upon by such a proposed development and produced a subsequent tree survey report presenting our findings, (in accordance with BS 5837:2012), together with recommendations for their best practice management in relation to the proposed development.

This involved a survey of the principal trees / tree groups concerned in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).

Documents supplied to CSR for purposes of conducting a tree survey include:

- National Land Surveys Rathmullan Farm
- Topographic Survey Dwg No 1 Rev 3
- Landscape Masterplan Dwg

Site Inspection & Methodology

A visual inspection from the ground was performed on all existing trees / tree groups on site. Where access allowed, principal individual trees were examined and reference number tags attached before critical measurements were taken and observations made.

A description was recorded of each tagged tree / group of trees, their species, age class, all relevant measured dimensions (height, stem diameter, crown spread radii and crown clearance height) and an assessment of the tree health / vitality, structural form, life expectancy and quality categorisation. Any recommended remedial works required were outlined. Hedgerows and significant tree groups within/bounding the site are subject to group description and assessment, in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).

The findings of the survey are recorded and presented in this Tree Survey Report and Tree Schedule (Appendix 1).

This report is subject to the scope and limitations as given at the end of the report.

Accompanying Drawings

The tree survey report should be read in conjunction with;

- Classification & Constraints (Dwg No 18334/T/101) REV B
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Dwg No 18334/T/102) REV B
- Tree Protection (Dwg No 18334/T/103) REV B

A1 size colour coded drawings which accompany this report, (monochrome drawings should not be relied upon). These drawings are based upon the topographical drawings supplied to CSR.

Site Location

The site is currently agricultural tillage land located at Rathmullan on the western edge of Drogehda, County Meath.

The site is bound to the west by the M1 motorway and to the north by the River Boyne and the landmark Boyne river crossing motorway bridge, beyond which lies more agricultural land. To the east the site adjoins the outer suburban edge of Drogheda in addition to agricultural land which also adjoins the southern site boundary.

2. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING TREES

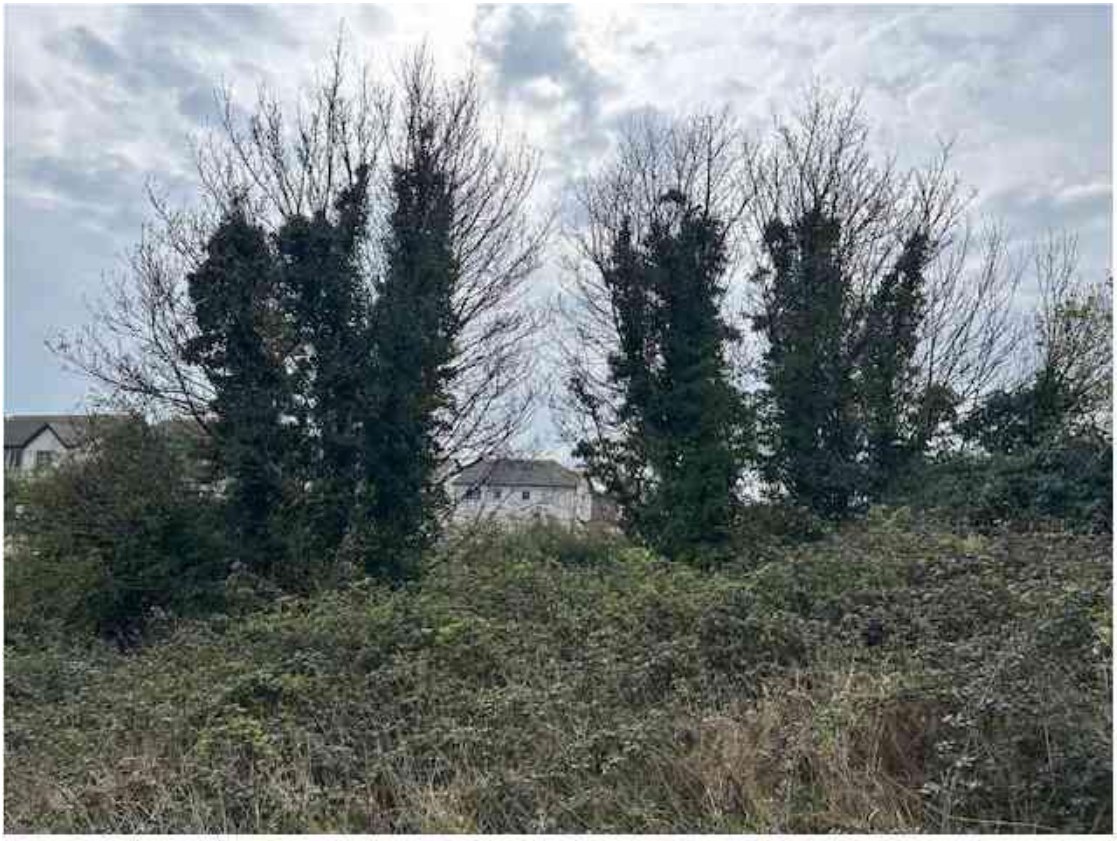
2.1 The site area (approximate area highlighted red – Fig 1) is located within an existing group of tillage fields on the western edge of Drogheda town. The site slopes gently downhill from south to north at varying gradients, towards the river Boyne.

The sites northern and north eastern boundaries slope steeply from the edge of the tillage land down to the public road and are covered in woodland growth. These slopes are largely inaccessible due to gradient and density of vegetation.

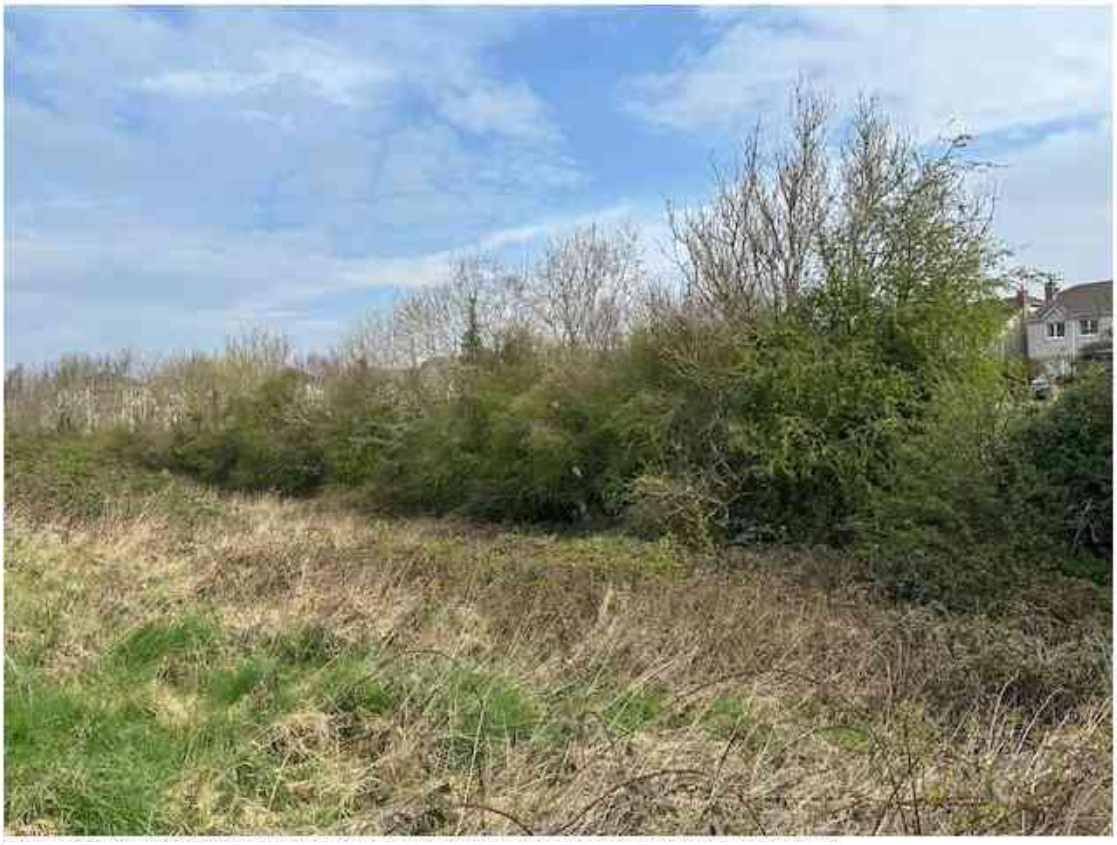
Figure 1: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area (red line).

A total of fifteen individual trees, four tree groups and four hedgerows were recorded as part of the survey.

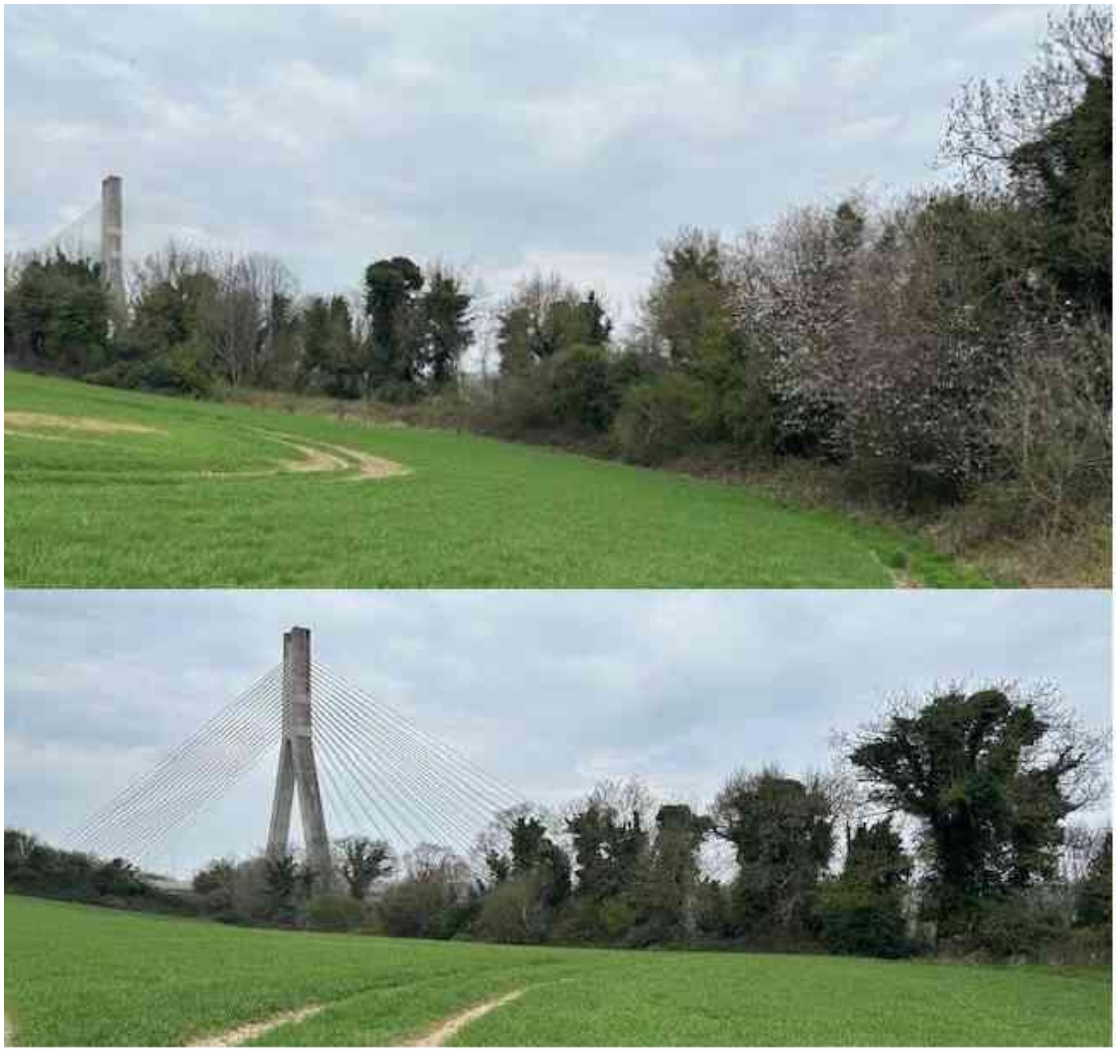
Their location, size and quality category may be reviewed with reference to the accompanying Classification & Constraints Dwg No 18334/T/101 REV B and the tree survey (Appendix 1).



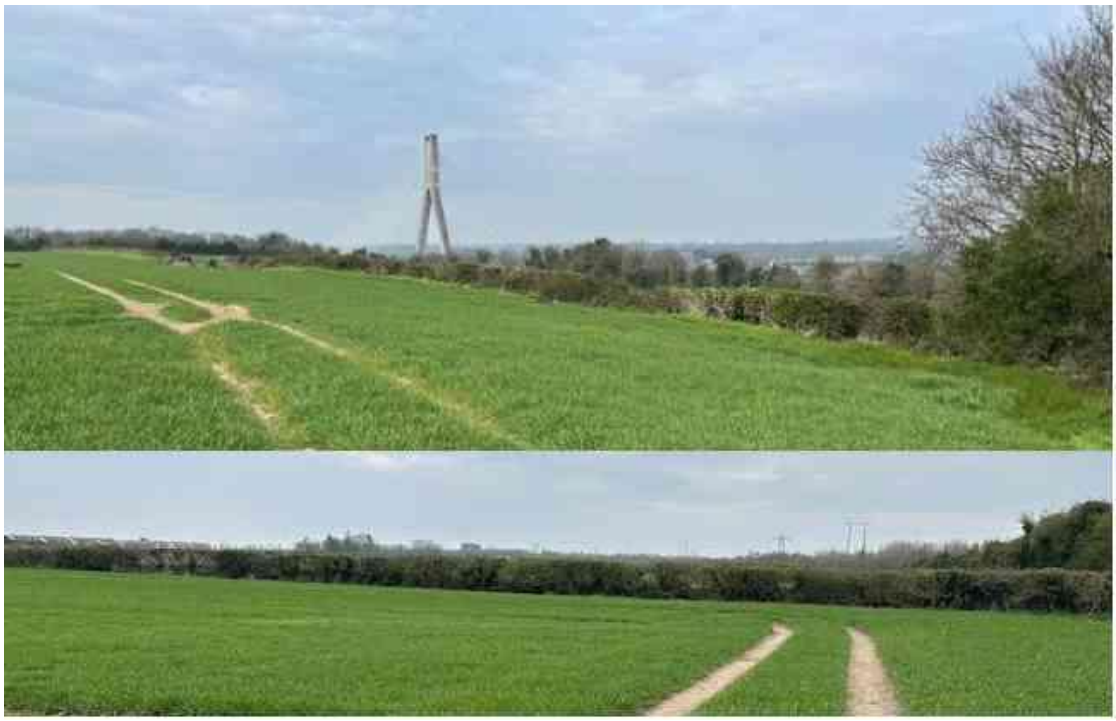
Tree Group 1



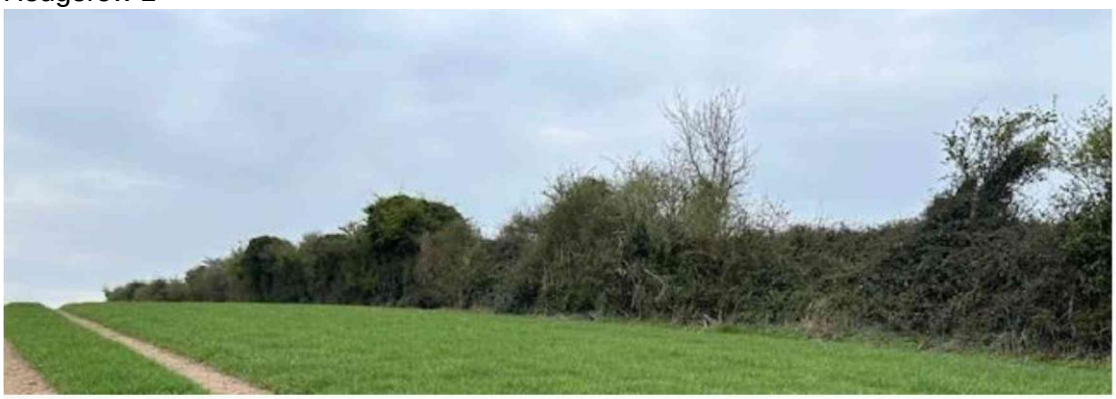
Tree Group 2 (Woodland located along north eastern boundary).



Tree Group 3 (Woodland located along northern boundary).



Hedgerow 1

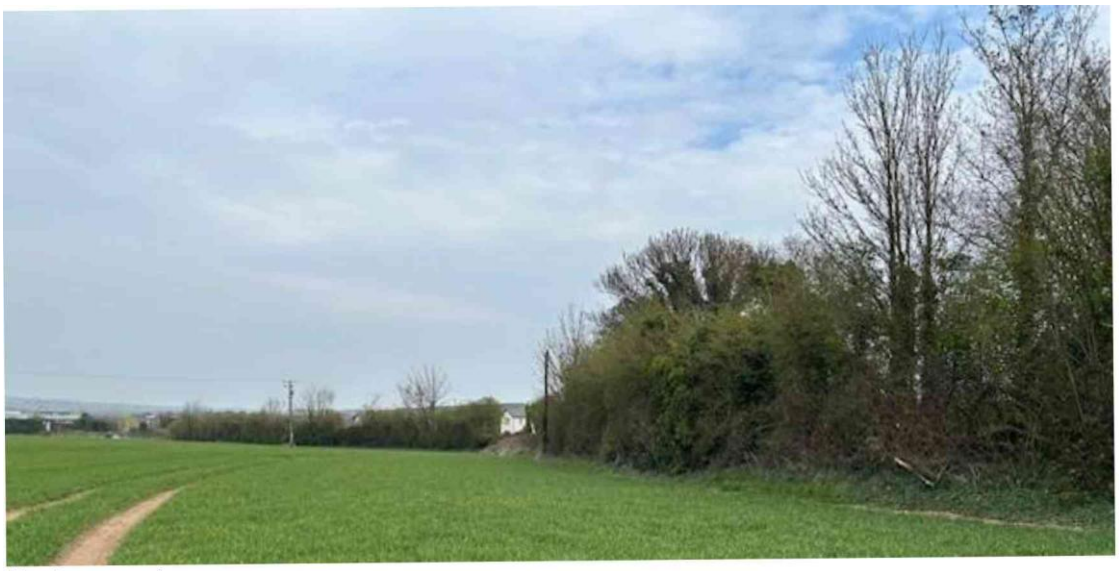


Hedgerow 2A

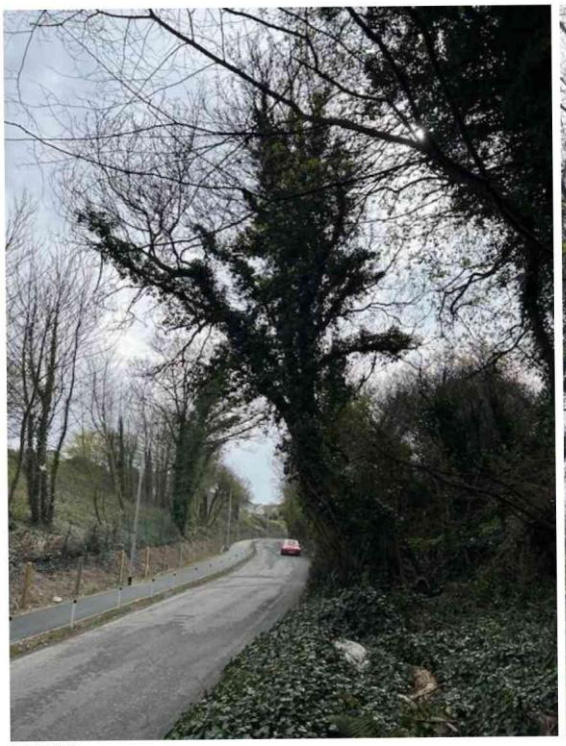
Hedgerow 2B

Hedgerow 3

Tree Group 4



Hedgerow 4

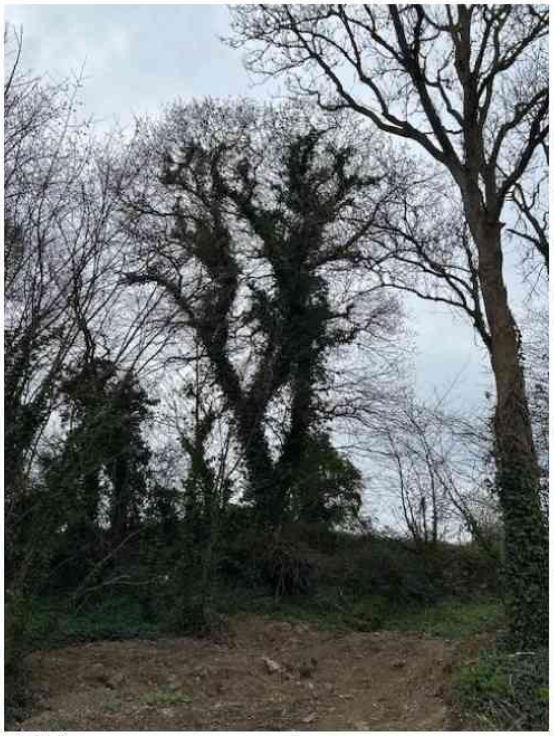


T479

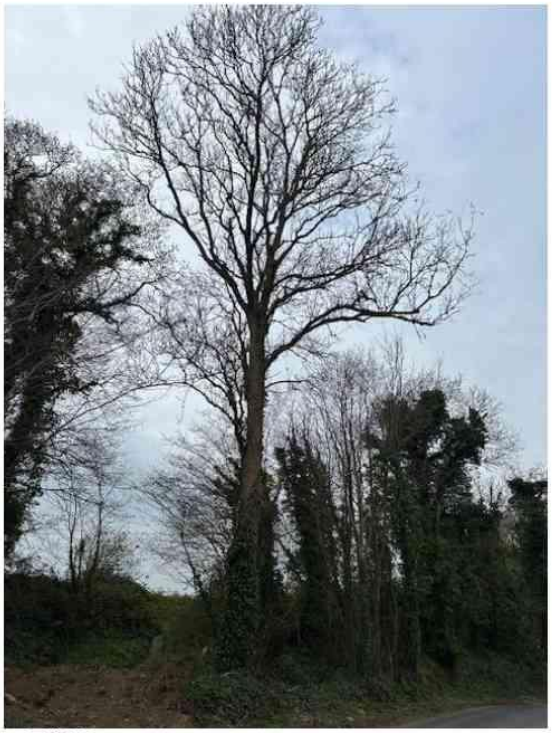
T480 / T481

T482

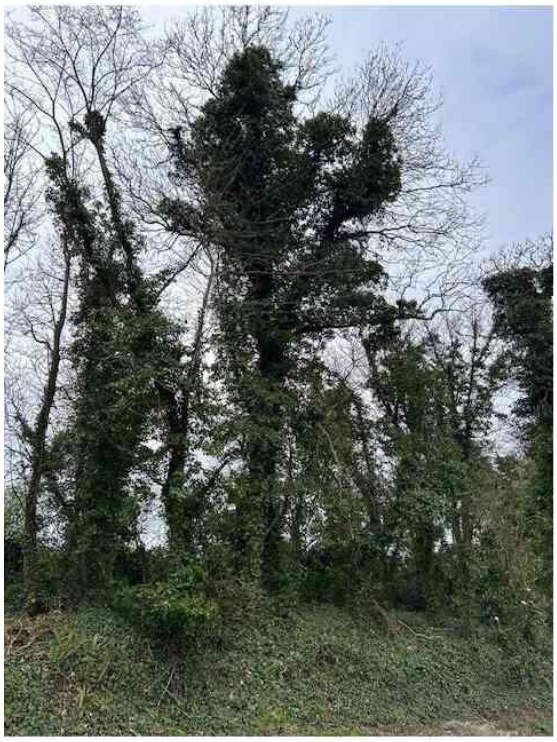
T483



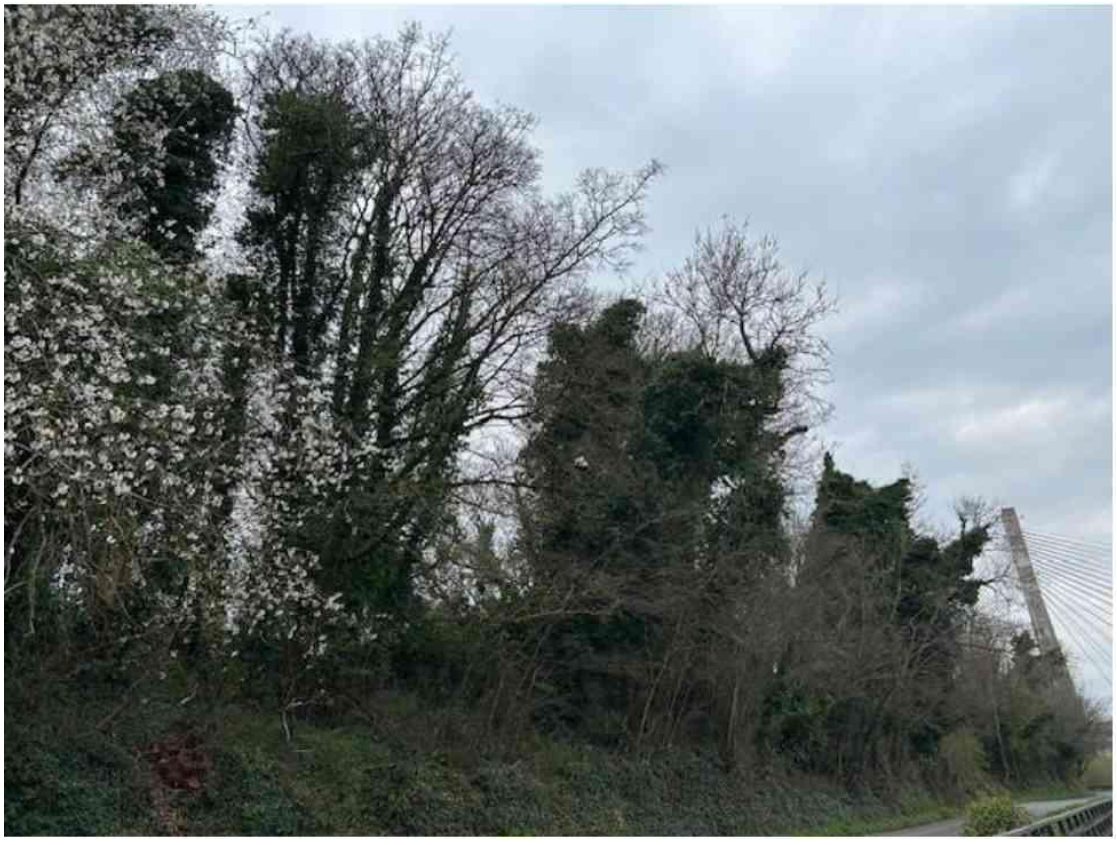
T484



T485



T 4 8 6



T 4 8 7 – T 4 9 3

2.3 The trees on the site can be generally classed as being mixed woodland groups of moderate individual value but high collective value.

Within the groups along the northern and eastern boundaries there are a significant proportion of considerable maturity and size, (particularly along the northeastern corner of the site). A mix of species are present, predominantly deciduous but also some ornamental evergreen coniferous species. Age profile varies from young to mature, but most are mature.

Some management interventions have occurred to selected individuals in the past, however many remain undisturbed. There is scope for selective management works to improve the quality of existing trees, such as the removal of; ivy, weak tree growth, overcrowding regenerative growth, rubbing limbs, deadwood etc. However, on the whole the trees appear to be in good health. (A number of trees are currently heavily obscured by ivy growth and it would be beneficial to re-inspect when ivy has been removed). These management interventions will be undertaken as part of the proposed development.

The tree cover present within the site is located primarily along the field boundaries, as would be normal in a tillage land scenario. Additionally, there is a relatively young to early mature belt of mixed deciduous screen tree planting associated with the M1 motorway to the west of the site. The existing trees make a very positive contribution to the surrounding landscape setting. In addition, they provide a high ecological habitat value and effective visual screening.

Trees often become more valuable as collective groups, than they might be when considered solely as individuals in isolation - a grouping or woodland being generally of significant visual and ecological value. As such it should be noted that the cumulative value of evaluated Tree Groups often reflects an increased catergorised value than might be awarded to the constituent trees if they were assessed in isolation as individuals.

3. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 This section discusses the potential impact of the proposed development on the existing tree cover on site and considers the need for mitigation measures as appropriate, in accordance with BS 5837 (2012), for sustainable development.

The proposed site layout philosophy endeavors to work with both the existing trees and topography on the site, incorporating them into the final scheme, by limiting the development areas encroachment upon the existing trees groups located along the site boundaries through the incorporation of recreational open space buffers.

3.2 Category 'U' trees are recommended for immediate removal (felling) on general management grounds, irrespective of site development. One standing tree (T479) is assigned to category 'U' due to its compromised structural integrity and proximity to public roadway.

Direct Loss of Trees (& Hedgerows)

3.3 The following trees are in direct conflict with the proposed development and are therefore proposed for removal;

Tag	Tree Species	Class	Quantity
TG1	Acer pseudoplatanus	B2	3 No
TG2	Mixed deciduous woodland – Ash, Beech, Oak, Elm, Sycamore, Cherry.	B2	Partial
TG3	Mixed deciduous woodland – Ash, Beech, Oak, Elm, Sycamore, Cherry.	A2	Partial
H1	Hedgerow	C2	350lin.m
H2B	Hedgerow	C2	181lin.m
H3	Hedgerow	C2	315lin.m
T479	Acer pseudoplatanus	U	1 No
T483	Quercus robur	A1	1 No
T484	Quercus sp.	A1	1 No
T486	Fraxinus exclesior	A1	1 No

Indirect Impacts

3.4 Cognisance must also be given to indirect impacts - in particular, care must be taken to ensure the proposed development and ancillary works do not represent an unacceptable conflict with the calculated 'Root Protection Area' of the existing trees - as illustrated in Constraints Dwg No 18334/T/102 REV B.

Disturbance of 'Root Protection Area' may just as readily kill or destabilise a tree over time, by means of root damage/severance and or earth compaction/covering preventing essential transfer of water and air to roots.

It is anticipated that some additional trees and woodland understory may be lost within Tree Group 3 along the public road frontage because of the proposed widening. These trees have been visually identified on drawing Dwg 18334/T/103 however some may not have tag numbers due to either their; inaccessibility / lower relative value within a larger tree group / off site location.

Tree numbers 487 & 488 appear to be subject to road widening earthworks within a relatively limited portion of their RPA, it is unclear at present the extent/depth of these works and as such it is recommended that an arborist is present and reviews during the preliminary excavation stage to ascertain the exact level of impact to the tree roots and whether they can be safely retained.

Provided proper tree protection measures are adhered to, it is not anticipated that any further trees will require removal due to indirect impacts.

Additional Loss of Trees – Considerations

3.5 It is proposed to develop pedestrian pathways through the existing tree groups along the northern/western site boundary, assuming the philosophy of aligning the route to avoid direct conflict and the use of a 'no-dig' permeable pathway (e.g. gravel) material there should be no additional loss of significant trees. (It is accepted that some scrub and saplings / young trees may be selectively removed both to facilitate alignment and as part of a woodland management thinning exercise).

'Ash dieback' is a disease caused by the *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* fungi which is developing rapidly across Ireland since its presence was first detected in Ireland in 2012. The disease is spread by windborne spores and once a tree is infected it will lead to its terminal decline within a few years.

At present there is no available remedy and the outlook for the survival of Ash trees in Ireland is poor, with infection rates appearing to accelerate over the past couple of years.

It is hoped that genetic diversity may mean some trees might prove resistant to the disease, however there is still great uncertainty at this time regarding survival rates. The Woodland Trust estimate that at least 80% of Ash trees in the UK will die.

The retention or removal of Ash trees at Rathmullan must therefore be viewed in the context of Ash Dieback disease, and the likelihood that at least 80% of Ash trees are likely to die over the coming years.

3.6 Summary of Trees to be Removed

Table 1 illustrates trees to be removed and their classification.

Table 1.

Tree Class	**Trees proposed for removal**
A Class Trees	3 trees + partial tree group
B Class Trees	3 trees + partial tree group
C Class Trees	3 hedgerows (846 lin.m)
U Class Trees	1 tree
TOTAL	**7 trees** **2 partial tree groups** **3 hedgerows**

Tree Protection

3.7 Adequate protection and so successful retention of those trees to be retained within the land take area, (including those not individually surveyed), will be achieved by rigidly excluding all construction activities from tree root protection areas by fit for purpose barriers/fencing and/or additional ground protection.

3.8 Tree Protection Areas (TPAs) are proposed, as indicated on accompanying Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No 18334_T_103 REV B). Protective fence line locations and details for these areas are also indicated on the plan.

Services

3.9 Services that are planned as part of this project must also avoid designated ‘Root Protection Area’ of tree / tree groups for retention.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS – Arboricultural Method Statement

Recommendations for the specific measures advised regarding management of the trees in relation to this development are detailed within Appendix 1. These recommendations should inform, and be referred to in, the method statements submitted for approval prior to commencement by the responsible building/engineering and landscape contractors whose works (subject to grant of permission) will affect retained trees and the Tree Protection Areas.

1. Tree Works.

Subject to the required permissions removal / felling works as specified on Dwg No No18334_T_103 REV B, should be performed prior to project commencement, by reputable contractors in accordance with BS 3998:2010 and current best practice. Removal of scrub vegetation and ivy clearance should preferably be performed in winter outside of the bird nesting season. Tree felling should be preceded by a competent assessment as to the presence of any protected wildlife species, where required specialist advice should be sought if necessary.

2. Protective Fencing.

Following above permitted, priority tree works, protective fencing (barriers) should be erected in the positions and alignments as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No No18334 REV B_T_103). Fencing should be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 unless otherwise agreed with the planning authority. Commencement of development should not be permitted without adequate protective fencing being in place. This fencing, enclosing the minimum tree protection areas indicated, must be installed prior to any plant, vehicle or machinery access on site. Fencing should be signed 'Tree Protection Area – No Construction Access'. Fencing is not to be taken down or re-positioned without written approval of the project Arborist. No excavation, plant or vehicle movement, materials handling or soil storage is to be permitted within the fenced tree protection areas indicated on plan.

3. Boundary Treatments

Landscape works and installation of / work to boundary treatments within the Root Protection Area should be undertaken to a specification and method statement in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 - submitted for approval prior to commencement of works, under the supervision of an Arborist and / or Landscape Architect.

4. Landscape Works

Proposed landscaping works including new planting, shall be performed in accordance with BS 5837:2012. During these works, the ground around retained trees must not be compacted by vehicles, nor be mechanically excavated for planting, nor be significantly altered in terms of ground levels.

5. Monitoring & Compliance

A number of potentially critical future works in proximity to retained trees are potentially to be undertaken in association with the development of this greenfield site, these should be done in accordance with approved method statements and under direct supervision by a qualified consultant Arborist. Therefore, during the development, a professionally qualified Arborist is recommended to be retained as required by the principal contractor or developer to monitor and advise on any works

within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.

It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works etc must be included / itemised in the main contractor tender document, including responsibility for the installation, costs and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.

Copies of the Tree Survey and all accompanying drawings, a copy of BS 5837:2012 and NJUG 4 (2007)*'Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees'* should all be kept available on site by the contractor during development. All works are to be in accordance with these documents.

It is advised that all retained trees be subject to expert re-inspection within 12 months of original survey and/or prior to completion of development and public occupancy/access of the site.

Limitations and Scope of this Survey Report

This report covers only those trees individually inspected, (shown on the 'Tree Survey Drawings' and described in the 'Schedule'), reflecting the condition of those trees at the time of inspection. Inspection is limited to visual examination of the subject trees from the ground without; test boring, use of tomographic equipment, dissection, probing, coring, ivy removal or excavation to establish structural integrity.

The trees were not climbed and dimensions are approximate, but considered a reasonable reflection of the trees measurements. A number of trees were visually obscured by heavy ivy growth, which could potentially hide from view existing faults or weaknesses, as such they would benefit from re-inspection upon removal of ivy growth. This survey therefore is as an initial assessment providing a level of information to adequately inform for the planning stage process, (but does not preclude the need for further future examination of individual trees).

There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future. The currency of this survey report and its recommendations is one year.

The accompanying drawings are illustrative and based on the land (topographical) survey supplied; CSR Ltd accept no legal liability or responsibility for any errors in the information contained in the supplied drawings.

CSR Ltd accept no responsibility for the performance of trees subject to pruning or other site works (including construction activities) not performed in strict accordance with recommendations as specified in this report and/or in accordance with BS 3998:2010 and BS 5837:2012

All retained trees mentioned in this report should be subject to expert re-inspection within 12 months and prior to completion of development works and public occupancy of the site.

This report was produced as a part of a planning application for the scheme; the author accepts no responsibility or liability for actions taken by reason of this report by the client or their agents unless subsequent contractual arrangements are agreed. Public disclosure or submission of any part of this report without title, or permission from the author, renders this report invalid and legally inadmissible.

References/Bibliography

BS 5837 (2012). *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*. British Standards Institution. TSO, London.

BS 3998 (2010) *Tree Work - Recommendations*. British Standards Institution. TSO, London.

NJUG 4 (2007) *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Issue 2).* National Joint Utilities Group.

APPENDIX 1

TREE SURVEY KEY

Information in the attached schedule is given under the following headings:

Tree No.

Individual trees have been numbered and tagged on site with corresponding survey tag or treated as a group where appropriate (e.g. Woodlands/hedgerows) and illustrated on accompanying tree survey drawing.

Species

Common & Latin names of species are provided

Height

Overall estimated height given in meters (measured using Truplus 200 Laser Rangefinder).

Stem Diameter

The diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m on a single stem tree, or, on each branch of multi-stemmed (MS) trees.

Crown Spread

The largest radius of branch spread is provided in meters for North / East / South and West directions.

Height of lowest branch

The distance between ground level and first significant branch or canopy (and direction of growth) given in meters (m).

Any measurement or dimension that has been estimated (for offsite or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered) is identified by the suffix #.

Life stage

The tree's age is defined as:

Y = Young, in first third of life (tree which has been planted in the last 10 years or is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question).

MA = Middle Age, in second third of life (tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question).

M = Mature, in final third of life (tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size).

OM = Over mature (tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size).

V = Veteran Tree (exceptionally old tree).

Physiological Condition

The tree's physiological condition is defined as:

Good - Good vitality: normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure

Fair - Average to below average vitality: reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure

Poor - Low vitality: limited bud growth, small chlorotic leaves, sparse crown, poor wound closure

Dead - No longer living.

Structural Condition

The trees structural condition is defined as:

Good - No major structural defects observed (possibly some minor defects)

Fair - Minor defects present, (such as bark wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding), that could be alleviated by tree surgery/management

Poor - Major structural defects present such as extensive deadwood, decay or defective to the point of being dangerous. (Significant defects are noted e.g. decay, collapsing etc).

Preliminary Management Recommendations & Timescale

Recommendations actions based on limitations of survey – (may include further investigation and or assessment of suspected defects by means and or methods not undertaken / within the remit of this survey).

Estimated Remaining contribution (Years)

Life of the tree is given as;

10 < less than 10 years remaining
10 + in excess of 10 years remaining
20 + in excess of 20 years remaining
40 + in excess of 40 years remaining

Tree Quality Assessment 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 category U 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).

A High quality

Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years

A1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)

A2 Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features

A3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)

B Moderate quality

Those trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

B1 Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though 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.

B2 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.

B3 Trees with material conservation or other cultural value

C Low quality

Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

C1 Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

C2 Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.

C3 Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Appendix 1

Tag	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N/S/E/W	Diameter (mm)@ 1.5m	RPA circle radius (m)	Height lowest branch (m) & direction of growth	Life Stage	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Category of retention + sub-category	Notes
479	Acer pseudoplatanus	17	5/5/9/2	900/300	9.48	1m all	MA	10<	Good	Poor	Fell	U	cavity at base/leans over road
480	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	7/7/7/4	1300	15.00	2m e/w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	heavily obscured
481	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	5/5/5/3	450	5.40	2m e/w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
482	Quercus robur	14	4/4/3/5	500	6.00	4m all	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
483	Quercus robur	16	6/6/6/6	750	9.00	5m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	heavily obscured
484	Quercus sp.	17	5/5/5/5	750	9.00	2m n/s	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	heavily obscured
485	Fraxinus exclesior	16	4/4/4/4	575	6.90	7m all	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	heavily obscured
486	Fraxinus exclesior	14	4/4/4/4	600	7.20	6m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	A1	heavily obscured
487	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	7/7/7/7	1200	14.40	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	A1	obscured decay?
488	Fraxinus exclesior	20	5/5/5/5	1250	15.00	2m e\w	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy	A1	heavily obscured
489	Ulmus sp.	15	7/3/4/4	650	7.80	3m n	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	heavily obscured
490	Fraxinus exclesior	17	6/3/4/4	400*2 150	7.02	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
491	Acer pseudoplatanus	20	7/3/4/4	500	6.00	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	A1	heavily obscured
492	Quercus robur	19	6/6/6/6	900	10.80	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	heavily obscured
493	Fraxinus exclesior	16	6/3/3/3	450/350	6.84	0m n/s	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	A1	heavily obscured
TG1	Acer pseudoplatanus	10	4/4/4/4	7 x 250	7.90	0m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B2	group of three trees
TG2	Mixed deciduous woodland – Ash, Beech, Oak, Elm, Sycamore, Cherry.	15-20			5.00		M	40+	Good	Fair		B2	Trees along road edge young / juvenile
TG3	Mixed deciduous woodland – Ash, Beech, Oak, Elm, Sycamore, Cherry.	15-20			7.50		M	40+	Good	Fair		A2	Trees along road edge mature
TG4	Populus alba, Betula pendula, Fraxinus excelsior, Sorbus aucuparia, Acer pseudoplatanus	8-10			5.00		Y	40+	Good	Good	Selective Thinning	B2	Motorway plantation
H1	Crataegus monogyna / Sambucus nigra / Rubus fruticosa				2.00			40+				C2	Intermittent /patchy

H2A	Crataegus monogyna / Sambucus nigra / Rubus fruticose/ Prunus spinosa	2.00	40+	B2	Consistent
H2B	Crataegus monogyna / Sambucus nigra / Rubus fruticose/ Prunus spinosa	2.00	40+	B2	Consistent
H3	Crataegus monogyna / Sambucus nigra / Rubus fruticosa	2.00	40+	C2	Intermittent /patchy
H4	Crataegus monogyna / Acer psuedoplatanus / Fraxinus excelsior	5.00	40+	A2	Consistent