HOLY VALE TREE SURVEY

For works under Natural England Higher Level Stewardship AG00596391

Written by Matthew Rogers B.A. (Hons.), NPTC City and Guilds Level 3 Arboriculture

Contents:

1. Introduction

This tree survey has been commissioned by Mr John Banfield in order to facilitate arboricultural works to be undertaken at Holy Vale, St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly, as part of capital works programme under Natural England's Higher Level Stewardship Agreement AG00596391.

The agreement cites 108 mature hedgerow Elm Trees that require major tree surgery and pollarding to maintain and enhance their biodiversity and landscape value. Healthy Elm stands are now extremely rare on mainland Britain, due mainly to the ravages of Dutch Elm Disease, and as a result the Elm stocks on the Islands should be considered of national importance.

In order to achieve the targets outlined in the agreement's management plan, additional pre-work reports have also been commissioned. These include a Bat Survey Report[1] and Lichen report[2]. In particular the lichen survey aimed to identify colonies of *Bacidia Incompta* (the rarest and conservationally most important species found), and the bat survey consisted of a visual inspection of each tree, and its potential to support a roost was categorised according to a grading system. Both of these works are closely referenced in this survey.

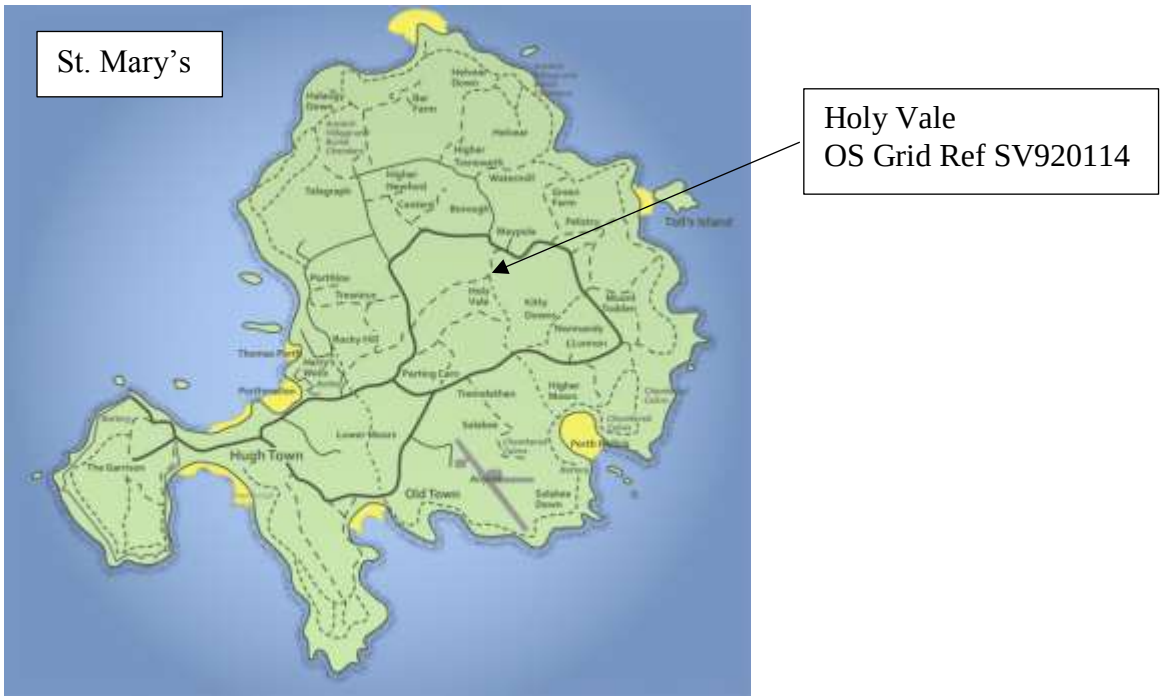
In addition to information included in these reports, the site has also been walked with Mr Banfield and also the author of the original Farm Environment Plan (FEP) included in the above agreement. The specific contents of this survey is based upon the accompanying Natural England brief entitled "Brief for an Elm Tree Survey at Middle Tinks, Isles of Scilly."

The intention of this report is to draw together the numerous interests of the various parties in order to present a concise, pragmatic and achievable scheme of work which can be presented to the agreement holder, Natural England and other interested parties.

[1] Samantha Smith, Bat Survey Report Holy Vale, February 2015
[2] Dr Holger Thus, Lichens on Elm Trees on the Grounds of Mr John Banfield, November 2014

2. The Site:

Holy Vale is a small rural hamlet located centrally on the Island of St. Mary's in the Isles of Scilly.



The site includes a small number of residential and agricultural buildings, and is bordered by four small fields with high hedges so characteristic of the Scillonian landscape. These include a wet meadow to the east, a fallow central field, a grass field to the north and an increasingly wooded terraced slope to the west. Most fields in the area have been historically cropped for flowers and potatoes and have also been used for grazing.

A small water course runs approximately north south from Holy Vale to the Porth Hellick SSSI, and two public footpaths bisect the site – one running from Longstone in the west and one north south from Porth Hellick through the site to the main road to the north.

The settlement site of Holy Vale is historically significant, and is thought to have been the country seat of the old governors of the Islands.[3] The current main farm house dates from sometime after 1751, as the original house was destroyed by a fire, and its historical significance is demonstrated by the fact that the Earl of Godolphin (then the Islands' governors) ordered and paid for the rebuilding.[4] It is one of the most frequently mentioned sites by visitors to the Islands from the early modern period onwards – most commenting on its potential as an agricultural site and latterly its abundance of trees which was in stark contrast to the rest of the Islands.

The area has been farmed and occupied by the Banfield family for many generations. The land and trees in question are the property of the Duchy of Cornwall, and form part of the Duchy Estate.

[3] Borlase, quoted in F and P Adams, Star Castle and its Garrison, 1984, p.12
[4] Douglas Ellory Pett, Horticulture on the Isles of Scilly, 2004, p.31

3. Historical Background to the Treed Environment of the Islands:

The treed landscape of the Islands has been through huge changes from the ancient to the modern times. Few native species flourish in the peculiar exposed maritime environment of the Islands, which although boasts an equable temperature, sees harsh salt-laden gales often destroy intolerant species. The unique mix of trees that we see in Scilly today are the success stories of numerous trial and error experiments over many years.

It is highly likely in ancient times, the Islands were thickly wooded with Oak, Hazel, Ash, Birch and Elm[5]. Analysis of local peat samples show that around 6000BC, Oak woodland predominated, with a hazel understory and patches of Ash and Elm[6]. Research indicates that this forest cover was burnt to clear areas for agriculture and to flush out game in about 3000BC, and it is likely that by about 2500BC, the environment of the Islands had been transformed from a thick forest into the more open, cultivated environment of today with cultivated fields, pastures and heathlands[7]. More recent documentary evidence appears to substantiate this, as more modern pioneers talked of finding large ancient buried trees: *"In digging in the ground, there are found in many places a great number of very thick stumps of oak which evidently belonged to trees of extraordinary magnitude."*[8]

To many early visitors the Islands appeared almost baron and treeless. However, Elder trees were growing on Tresco from sometime after 1120, and were probably introduced by the resident monks. Tresco's original name, *Innischawe,* literally translates as the Island of Elder Trees.[9] Other place names such as Porth Hellick contain historic references to trees; the word "helyk" meaning "willow" in Cornish. [10]

It is clear that by the mid-seventeenth century that some trees were being planted for both shelter and fruit on the Islands. *"Nor is there in all these Islands one tree, either timber or fruit…except 1st some planted 40 or 50 years ago at Hollyvale in St. Marys island by Mr. Painter, Mr. Roscarick and Mr. Cradge. These were Apple, Pear, Cherry, Ash, Elm and Acer Major… 2nd eight Apple trees planted by Tho Child…at Tramalathan."*[11]

Later in 1750, Robert Heath noted the importance in shelter to crop growing on the Islands, stating, "*Garden Vegtables…require Defence from the blighting Winds, which are so pernicious a quality as not to suffer a shrub or tree to grow up to any great height on the Island…cutting off their Tops and turning their leaves black*".[12] However, at this time, there was no significant tree cover as he noted that "*very little wood…grows upon this or any other of the islands."* Significantly for this survey, Heath noted that Holy Vale was the only orchard on the Islands that bore fruit in perfection. Slighter later, in 1776, William Borlase, visited the Islands, and recommended the planting of shelter hedges. He noted that specifically at Holy Vale, tall trees were growing due to the natural shelter, and thought this

[5] Andrew Cooper, Secret Nature of the Isles of Scilly, 2006, pp. 25-26
[6] Historic Environment Unit, Cornwall County Council, Scilly's Archaeological Heritage, 1992, p.4
[7] Historic Environment Unit, op cit, p.4
[8] Count Lorenzo Magalotti, Travels, 1669, quoted in Douglas Ellory Pett, Horticulture on the Isles of Scilly, 2004, p. 16
[9] A Cooper, op cit, p. 130
[10] http://www.cornishdictionary.org.uk
[11] Sir George Turner, c. 1695: Some Memorialls towards a Natural History of the Sylly Islands, reprinted in Scillonian Magazine No. 159, Autumn 1964, pp. 154-156
[12] Robert Heath, 1750, quoted in Ellory Pett, op cit p. 24

proof enough that *"every kind of fruit tree common in England might be propagated with great success."*

Following Borlase's advice, a letter was written in 1757 to the Gentlemen's Magazine from three farmers at Holy Vale, requesting information on the trees most likely to be able to "*grow on both our sandy and rocky shores, will bear the spray of the sea, and rise so high, and grow so thick, as to preserve the neighbouring grounds from both these inconveniences*."[13] Of significance to this survey is that one of these eighteenth century farmers was an ancestor of Mr John Banfield, and that efforts were being made to seek suitable shelter trees specifically in Holy Vale. A number of suggestions followed, including varieties of Poplar, Sycamore, Sea Buckthorn, Willow, Birch and Scotch Pine, protected by common furze or broom. Elms interestingly were not specifically mentioned.

By 1822, it would appear that this advice had been headed. George Woodley, an SPCK missioner to the Islands, noted that Holy Vale *"exhibits some very fine trees, chiefly of the Elm and Sycamore kinds, whose luxuriant foliage over-shadows a short part of the road very agreeably…"*[14] It is not specifically clear exactly when the Elm trees themselves were established, although clearly by 1822 they were already present. Some years earlier in 1813, Sir William Hooker (later first director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew) visited the Islands and reported "…wretched plants of Elm…"[15] It is perhaps possible that they are the part of the ancient native stock, but much more likely to have been introduced around the early late eighteenth century.

Elms were clearly well established at Holy Vale by 1829, as Driver in his Report on the Present State of the Scilly Islands 1829-32 stated *"…there are not any trees of any description on either of these Islands with the exception of some Elms which appear to grow well and luxuriantly in the well sheltered and rich soil at Holy Vale…"*[16]

Following Augustus Smith's arrival in 1834 and his acquiring of the lease of the Islands, even greater emphasis was placed on finding new varieties of trees and shrubs to both protect the new gardens on Tresco, and the growing potato and later flower industries around the Islands. Much of what we see today, including the more exotic evergreen shrubs such as *Pittosporum* and *Olearia*, and the more rigorous and planned establishments of Monterey Pine shelter belts are the hard work of Augustus and his descendants, the tenants of the various farms and latterly the Duchy of Cornwall.

Local verbal tradition states that most of the current older Elms were probably established sometime in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Rampant and vigorous suckering mean that their spread, particularly along uncultivated hedgerows, has been, and is still extremely quick and they are now a most successful naturalised species.

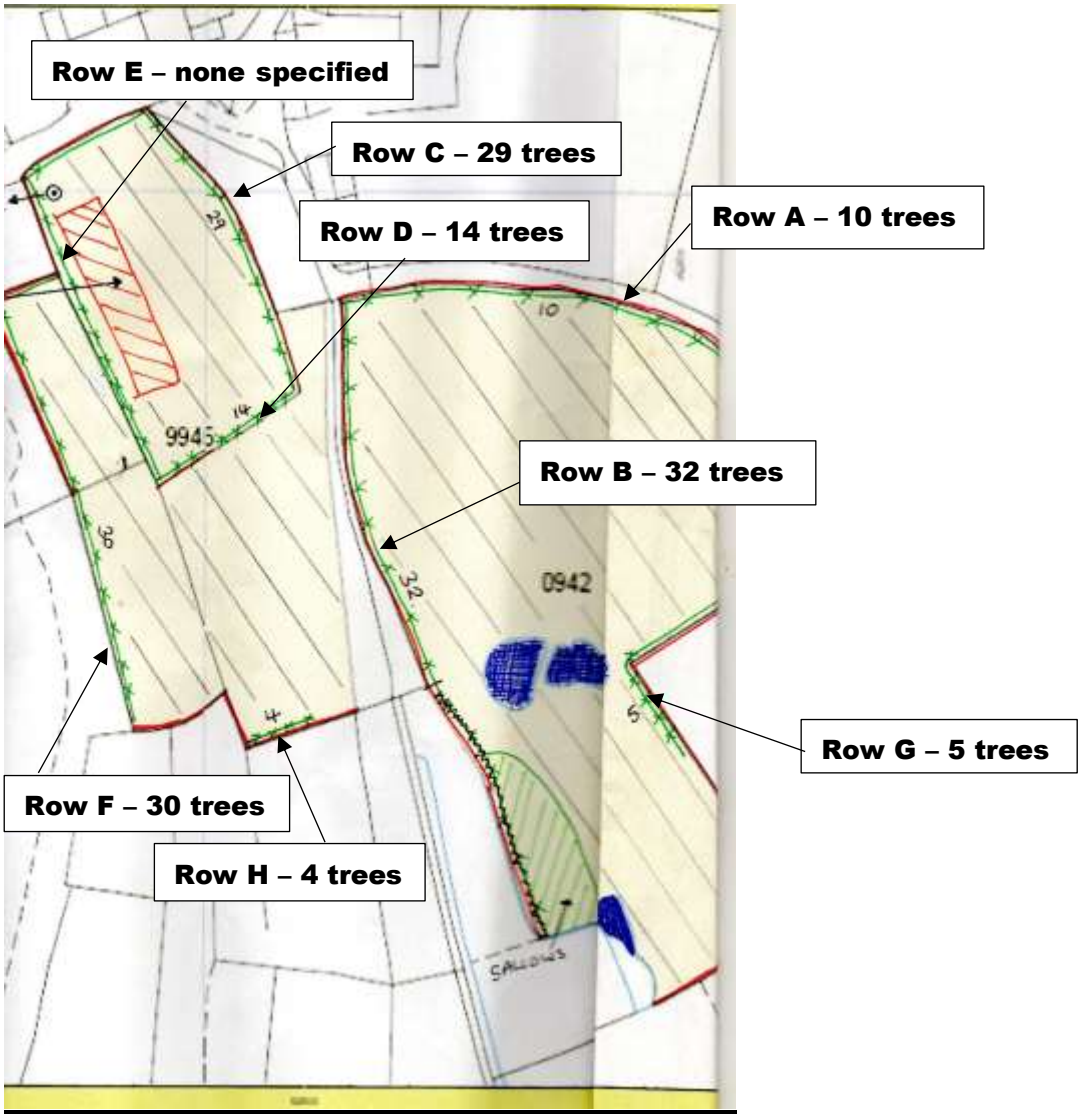
Thus, it is clear that the variety and diversity of trees within the modern Scillonian landscape has much to do with the efforts of these early pioneers. It is also clear that Holy Vale as a site, and indeed the Banfield family as innovators within the early agricultural industry, were both fundamental in achieving this modern diversity. It is highly possible that some of the Elm trees in question for this survey are the direct descendants of those seen by Sir George Turner in The Vale in the seventeenth century.

---

[13] J Banfield, S Mumford, M Crudge quoted in Ellory Pett, op cit, p. 25
[14] Quoted in Ellory Pett, op cit, pp. 37-38
[15] Quoted in J. E. Lousley, the Flora and Fauna of the Isles of Scilly, 1971, p.80
[16] Driver, quoted in Ellory Pett, op cit, p.43

4. Farm Environment Plan

This plan forms the basis of the range of this survey and the scope of the works to be carried out. It includes labelling of each of the boundaries and is consistent with both the lichen and bat report.



5. Variety of Elms:

The study and correct identification of Elm trees is itself an involved and specific science. There are around 60 identified species of Elm tree and subsequent significant numbers of hybrid varieties have developed where fertile species have cross pollinated and then propagated through suckering [17]. Correct identification is made harder by the fact that many species of Elm in Scilly are "untypical" – often caused by the peculiar environment of the Islands when compared to the mainland.[18]

[17] Johnson and Moore, 2004: Collins Tree Guide, pp. 240-242
[18] Lousley, op cit, pp 203-204

Many writers on the flora of the Islands have identified various Elm stands on the Islands as *Ulmus Glabra* (Wych Elm)[19], *Ulmus Augustifolia "Cornubiensis"* (Cornish Elm), *Ulmus Glabra* and *Ulmus Procera* (Common Elm)[20], and *Ulmus x Hollandica*[21]. Lousley in particular, considers the species at Holy Vale as Ulmus Glabra. However, this variety is considered as a seldom propagating through suckering, meaning it unlikely that this is the variety common in Holy Vale.[22]

Having closely examined many pictures and read on the characteristics of each variety, it is very probable that the majority of Elms in Scilly (and those in this survey) are *Ulmus Procera*. However, without significant research, it is not possible to obtain a definitive answer on the species.

6. Historic Management of Elms in Scilly

Given that most of the Elms on the Islands were originally intended as shelter trees for crops, historically they were mainly managed by local farmers. This included trimming and pollarding in a cyclical fashion – often approximately every five to ten years[23]. Over time, the volume of Elms on the Islands has increased exponentially through continued natural propagation by suckering. Coupled to this, as some of the larger Elm trees have approached maturity, many of the pruning jobs have become too large for non-specialist attention. Many farmers consider Elms to be a highly invasive species and some have reported suckering Elms growing up to 70 metres from a hedgerow within a four year field rotation[24]. In addition, Elm trees are deciduous, and do not provide enough shelter during the winter months when the need for shelter is greatest – particularly in a flower growing context.

Furthermore, other varieties of trees and shrubs have replaced Elms as suitable wind breaks and shelter belts, such as Monterey Pine for shelter belts and Pittosporum, Olearia, Escallonia and others as evergreen wind breaks. As a result, active management of the Elms on the Islands has declined, and this has resulted in many trees becoming over mature, hazardous, and in many cases blowing over and damaging infrastructure.

7. General Threats to Elms on Scilly

At present, the Islands appear to be free from Dutch Elm Disease, but the threat remains ever present, and increasing vigilance towards biosecurity needs to be more prominent. However other threats do exist, and sections of Elms are suffering from dieback at several locations. Samples have been sent for analysis to the Forestry Commission at Alice Holt, and so far, this dieback has been attributed to factors such as waterlogging and anaerobic problems with roots.[25]

Incorrect pruning techniques often harm trees, allowing a point for fungus and bacteria to enter the tree. This is particular relevant to Elms, and correctly sited pruning cuts must be made on all works[26].

---

[19] J E Lousley, op cit, pp. 203-204
[20] Ronald King, Tresco England's Island of Flowers, 1985, p. 160
[21] Rosemary Parslow, The Isles of Scilly, 2007, p.62
[22] O Johnson and D More, op cit, p. 241
[23] Pers Comment, John Banfield commenting on works in 1950s onwards
[24] Pers Comment, Peter Rogers commenting on Elms encroaching bulb fields 2016
[25] Pers Comment, William Garratt, Duchy of Cornwall
[26] Alex L. Shigo, Modern Arboriculture, 2008, pp, 73-83

Fig 1.1 Two examples of correctly sited pruning cuts on Elms, showing good callousing and healing following the cut and no signs of rot or fungus

Fig 1.2 Two examples of poorly placed pruning cuts showing significant epicormic growth, poor callousing and healing around the cut, and evidence of rot and fungi beginning to show towards the centre of the cut

In recent times, many over mature Elms have suffered from wind blow, and many have blown over. Contributing factors to this are thought to have been a run of excessively wet and windy winters, although no definitive cause has yet been identified. This problem is also worsened by the growth of ivy on the tree causing a “sail” phenomenon which the tree cannot shed in strong winds.

Fig 1.3 Mature Wind blown Elm with root ball damaging wall and run of water course (not on Holy Vale site)

This problem is often made worse by the Elm tree itself. Many specimens (sometimes when seeking light in densely treed areas) grow heavily to one side, and extremely large lower limbs often unbalance the tree, pulling it further in one direction. Occasionally these large lower limbs split out without warning – especially when in full leaf during the summer months and often following rain. If large limbs are removed in a timely fashion, mature re-balanced trees can “straighten” back up.

Once fallen in an arable field, suckers quickly grow up around the fallen tree (possibly due to the increase in light to the ground as a result of the fallen tree). From an agricultural context, unless the tree and suckers are removed quickly, the entire area quickly reverts to nature and is lost to arable farming unless costly excavations are carried out to remove the root system before re-cultivation is possible.

Fig 1.4 Large over-mature unbalanced Elms growing over building (not on Holy Vale site)

Fig 1.5 Two examples of large Elm limbs splitting out during summer months (not on Holy Vale site)

Thus it is clear that proper and targeted active management is required to preserve and maintain the Elm stock in Scilly.

8. Techniques and Terms Referred to in the Text:

A number of arboricultural techniques and terms have been referenced in this work. For the avoidance of doubt, these are defined by the publication British Standards 3998:2010, Tree Work – Recommendations[27] and the relevant ones are included below.

- Co dominant stem or branch: *Upward growing stem/branch with a similar disposition to another stem/branch*
- Coppicing: *Cutting trees close to ground level with the intention of encouraging regrowth of multiple shoots*

[27] BSI, BS3998 Tree Work – Recommendations, 3rd edition, 2010

- Crown Lifting: *Removal of lower branches to achieve a standard vertical clearance above ground level or another surface*
- Epicormic branch/bud/shoot: *Branch/bud/shoot initiated on a mature woody stem or branch*
- Knuckle: *Swelling that forms at a pollard point, especially after repeated cutting*
- Pollard: *Tree that has formed a crown consisting of numerous branches arising from the same height on a main stem or principal branches*
- Pollarding: *Cutting a tree so as to encourage formation of numerous branches arising from the same height on a main stem or principal branches*
- Stem: *Principal above-ground structural component of a tree that supports the branches*
- Wound: *Injury in a tree caused by a physical force*

9. Standards of Work Undertaken:

It is imperative that any works undertaken are done so by suitably qualified and experienced persons, and in accordance with the guidance set out in part 5 page 5 of the stewardship agreement document for AG00596391. Works where possible should be carried out to BS3998 by persons holding the industry standard and nationally recognised NPTC suite of qualifications.

Part 5 page 5 also defines major tree surgery within this context as applying to **"work where cutting of limbs of over 20cms diameter is required."**

10. Disposal of Arisings:

The provision for the work under the guidance provided states that, **"All material should be retained on site as close to the tree as possible. Alternatively, it may be relocated to an alternative similar situation."** This should be considered when dealing with any arisings.

11. Implications of the Bat and Lichen Survey

Mature Elms trees, now so rare on mainland Britain, are excellent habitat for specialist lichen and the lichen survey identified a total of 30 species of lichenised fungi on the Elm Trees at Holy Vale. Of this, the species *Bacidia incompta* is considered the most important, and is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) priority species. This was found on a total of five trees in the area, four in Row B and one in row G. In Row B, it was noted that most colonies occur at a height between 1.8 – 2.0 metres above ground, in overhanging areas below old and fully closed scars of large branches, and do not persist where there is a dense covering of ivy over the tree. In Row G, *Bacidia incompta* was found only on one tree on a dead branch at approximately 1.8 metres above ground level. The survey recommends the removal of ivy on the main stem and neighbouring trees to allow the colony to spread. The survey further recommends that opening of the very shaded areas along rows C, E and F to allow for an increase in lichen species numbers, but does not encourage regular coppicing (pollarding) as it is not conducive to the spreading of *Bacidia incompta*. Sensitive crown lifting is thought to assist with the spread of Bacidia incompta, as it lets additional light in, and importantly scars the tree, which then

creates a suitable habitat for the lichen. Careful ivy removal from the trees currently hosting *Bacidia incompta* would further enhance possible habitat sites. [28]

Bearing this in mind, it is therefore very important to try to ensure any works are sympathetic to the above, whilst ensuring that public safety is maintained, and suitable habitats for other animals and plants are maintained and created.

With regard to the bat survey, no trees within the scope of the survey were recorded as having a high potential for a roost and no roosts were confirmed. Most trees were considered as having a low potential for roost, and nine were thought to be of a medium potential. Three of these occurred in row A, two in row B, three in row F and one in row G. Therefore, for the majority of the works where the potential is classified as low, no mitigation measures are required. However, where trees are classed as having a medium potential, the minimum works should be carried out, and if works are to be carried out, the following should be adhered to:

- Wherever possible, work should be carried out between late August and early October or between March and April.
- Prior to felling or removing timber with medium bat potential, workers should conduct a visual inspection for signs of bats. If bats or roosts are discovered, prior to or during operations, stop work and consult the bat ecologist.
- Work should be conducted in a sensitive manner, and where reasonably practicable, timber with bat potential should not be directly sawn through. If such timber is removed, it should be left at the base of the tree for 48 hours.

Further details of action required should a bat roost be discovered are contained within the bat report.

It is extremely hard, if not impossible, to accurately identify each of the trees mentioned in both the bat and lichen survey. No marks or tags have been added, so identification is reliant on either measurements quoted in each survey from a known point, photographs and descriptions. There are no measurements quoted in the bat survey (only a map of approximate locations) and a photograph is not included for each of the trees – for example B1. Many of these trees are less than 1 metres apart, and as a result specific identification is not possible.

Confidence is high that each of the trees identified in the lichen survey is correctly marked on this survey, but less so regarding the bat survey.

Any of the trees included in this survey which have been identified or thought to have been identified in either the lichen or bat survey are marked below, and the measures or specific actions required indicated.

12. Individual Tree Survey by Boundary (see FEP map earlier):

Elm Row A:

This is a number of mature, semi-mature and saplings (suckers) hedgerow specimens growing along a stone wall bordering a track to the North and a field to the

[28] Thus, op cit, p. 3

South. The trees have been surveyed from West to East sequentially, tree 1 being nearest to the westerly gate.

Three trees were thought to have a medium roost potential, and confidence in identifying these is high. There are no trees along this row identified as hosting *Bacidia incompta.*

Fig 1.6 Elm Row A West End

Fig 1.7 Elm Row A East End

Tree 1A:

1. **Unique ref no:** 1A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.40m (measured); Height 12m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, some epicormics growth, nil veteran features noted
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**

10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to south and west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres.

Tree 2A:

Medium bat roost potential

1. **Unique ref no:** 2A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.60m to historic lop (measured); Height 12m (est.); Spread 8m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to have been previously lopped to approx. 1m probably causing two codominant stems, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, some epicormics growth, nil veteran features noted
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy. Possible bat roost potential.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Lopped to approx. 1 metre
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to south and west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Minimal Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, taking into consideration the recommendations for mitigating the risk to any potential bat roost.

Tree 3A:

1. **Unique ref no:** 3A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.50m (measured); Height 12m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to south west probably to seek light, made more acute by large low branch to south west, active live growth, some epicormics growth, nil veteran features noted
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to south and west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Minimal crown lift to approx. 5 metres, taking into consideration the recommendations for mitigating the risk to any potential bat roost

Tree 4A:

1. **Unique ref no:** 4A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.65m (measured) at previous lop; Height 12m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to have been previously lopped at approx. 1.5m, probably caused growth of 4 codominant stems, slight lean to south and west probably to seek light, active live growth, some epicormics growth, nil veteran features noted
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Lopped to 1.5m
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to south and west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres.

Tree 5A:

1. **Unique ref no:** 5A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.35m (measured); Height 14m (est.); Spread 8m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, large lower limb to south west, some epicormics growth, nil veteran features noted
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree, some damage caused from windblow to granite wall (see picture)
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to south and west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres.

Tree 6A:

1. **Unique ref no:** 6A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 3.4m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 20m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 100 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Tree is windblown and resting on ground having fallen to south west, root ball still not showing but area has lifted around stone hedge, probably been in this position for several years, appears to be maiden tree, active live growth, some epicormics growth, nil veteran features noted
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Tree has succumbed to windblow damage. Currently tree not in safe position as may fall further causing additional uprooting and damage to wall. Also hindering use of agricultural field and allowing prolific growth of new suckers where area not cultivated.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Lop stem to approx. 1.5 metres above root ball to encourage new more vertical growth

Tree 7A:

1. **Unique ref no:** 7A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.50m (measured); Height 15m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to south west probably to seek light, active live growth, some epicormics growth, nil veteran features noted
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy. It is possible that this is a medium risk tree identified in the accompanying bat survey.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres.

Tree 8A:

Medium potential for bat roost

1. **Unique ref no:** 8A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.50m (measured); Height 15m (est.); Spread 12m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to south west probably to seek light, large lower limb also growing in south west direction, active live growth, possible hollow stem identified by bat survey
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to south and west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Minimal crown lift to approx. 5 metres, taking into consideration the recommendations for mitigating the risk to any potential bat roost.

Tree 9A:

1. **Unique ref no:** 9A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.5m (measured); Height 15m (est.); Spread 12m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to south west probably to seek light, large lower limb also growing in south west direction, active live growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to south and west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres.

Tree 10A:

1. **Unique ref no:** 10A
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.2m (measured); Height 15m (est.); Spread 12m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to south west probably to seek light, active live growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to south and west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres.

Elm Row B:

This is a number of mature, semi-mature and saplings (suckers) hedgerow specimens growing along a stone wall bordering the Porth Hellick Nature Trail and track, with fields to the East and West. The trees have been surveyed from South to North sequentially, tree 1 being nearest to the Nature Trail bridge to the South. Thirty two trees within this row were identified in the Farm Environment Plan as requiring major tree works.

Four trees along this row were identified as having medium potential for bat roosts – a cluster of three trees located approximately half way along the run, and a single tree towards the southerly end. It has not been possible to identify the cluster of three trees, but the single tree to the south has been identified. Four trees along this run also host

Bacidia incompta; these have been identified, although confidence is lower for correct identification for the tree to the north.

Fig 1.3 Elm Row B looking East

Tree 1B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 1B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.4m (measured); Height 16m (est.); Spread 8m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to east probably to seek light as crowded out to west, active live growth, some deadwood near base and tips of lower limbs
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**

12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by tree seeking light in dense canopy. Likely to fall to east in near future. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift east side to approx. 5 metres.

Tree 2B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 2B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.3m (measured); Height 8m (est.); Spread 15m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, very significant lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth in almost horizontal direction.
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to east in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds. Likely tree will fall to East in near future if left.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Lop to approx. 3 metres.

Tree 3B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 3B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 17m (est.); Spread 12m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, straight trunk with few low lateral branches, slight lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth, some deadwood mainly to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by large lower limbs seeking light to south and west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres on East, deadwood lowerlimbs.

Tree 4B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 4B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 6m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, very significant lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to east in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds. Likely tree will shortly fall to east.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Lop at approx. 3 metres.

Tree 5B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 5B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 6m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, very significant lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to east in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds. Likely tree will shortly fall to east.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Lop at approx. 3 metres.

Tree 6B:

Medium bat roost potential

1. **Unique ref no:** 6B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 17m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, old poorly healed wound evident approx. 6 metres up forming slight cavity, identified in bat survey
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Minimal crown lift to approx. 5 metres, taking into consideration the recommendations for mitigating the risk to any potential bat roost.

Tree 7B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 7B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.7m (measured); Height 17m (est.); Spread 12m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth, significantly unbalanced towards east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to east in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds. Likely to fall to East.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres.

Tree 8B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 8B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, good form, slight lean to west active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower limbs

Tree 9B:

Bacidia incompta present

1. **Unique ref no:** 9B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree but possibly historic pollard at 3.5 metres, good form, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy, *Bacidia incompta* noted by lichen survey
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower limbs, carefully remove ivy to encourage spread of *Bacidia incompta*

Tree 10B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 10B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.7m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, old poorly healed wound evident approx. 6 metres up forming cavity, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 11B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 11B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.7m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, old poorly healed wound evident approx. 6 metres up forming cavity, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 12B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 12B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.3m (measured); Height 3m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, very significant lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** none evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 13B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 13B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible previous pollard at 3 metres
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 14B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 14B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.4m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to east in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 15B:

Bacidia incompta present

1. **Unique ref no:** 15B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.7m (measured); Height 16m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Possibly historic pollard, knuckle now well formed, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, old poorly healed wound evident approx. 3 metres up forming cavity, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy. *Bacidia incompta* noted by lichen survey.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible historic pollard at approx. 3 metres
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower branches, carefully remove ivy to encourage spread of *Bacidia incompta*.

Tree 16B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 16B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.0m (measured); Height 5m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 30 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood, showing lack vigour
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to east in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Lop to approx. 3 metres

Tree 17B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 17B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.3m (measured); Height 13m (est.); Spread 10m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 18B:

Bacidia incompta present

1. **Unique ref no:** 18B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, significant deadwood to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy. *Bacidia incompta* noted by lichen survey.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower branches, carefully remove ivy to encourage spread of *Bacidia incompta*.

Tree 19B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 19B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large lateral limb growing to south west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to west in dense canopy and exacerbated by large lateral limb growing to south west. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 20B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 20B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.3m (measured); Height 16m (est.); Spread 12m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to east in dense canopy. Significant lateral branches exacerbating lean to east. Potential “sail” problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 21B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 21B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.2m (measured); Height 16m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright and nice form, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Some ivy growth over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 22B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 22B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.2m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright growth, some lower deadwood especially to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 23B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 23B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.4m (measured); Height 16m (est.); Spread 10m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to have been historically lopped, significant multi co-dominant regrowth, active growth, lean to east
7. **Tree associates:** Sparse ivy growing over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds. Large cavity around old lop may cause additional rotting
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches especially to east

Tree 24B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 24B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.2m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood, two significant lateral limbs growing to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to east in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches**,** remove large limbs to east

Tree 25B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 25B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.2m (measured); Height 16m (est.); Spread 12m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, slight lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Lean probably caused by main trunk seeking light to east in dense canopy. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 26B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 26B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.3m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 27B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 27B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.3m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright, slight lean to west probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 28B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 28B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright, slight lean to east probably to seek light, active live growth, some lower deadwood, stem appears to be formed from two trees growing and fusing together
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 29B:

Bacidia incompta present

1. **Unique ref no:** 29B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.3m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright, some lower deadwood, damage to limb growing to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy. *Bacidia incompta* noted by lichen survey.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower branches**,** remove damaged limb

Tree 30B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 30B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.3m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood, lower limbs growing to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower branches, remove lower limbs to east

Tree 31B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 31B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 0.9m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 30 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright, very thin, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches

Tree 32B:

1. **Unique ref no:** 32B
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.3m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, two co-dominant stems, upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres., deadwood lower branches**,** remove lower limb to west

Elm Row C:

This is a number of mature hedgerow specimens growing along a boundary running approximately north/ south, and bordering a field to the west and a garden to the east. The trees have been surveyed starting at the southern end of the row. The FEP identified 29 trees which require major tree surgery along this row. The entire row of trees has been pollarded to approximately four metres within the last five years, and as a result, there is significant and dense epicormic and peripheral regrowth.

Fig 1.8 Elm row C viewed from west looking east

Tree 1C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 1C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.6m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** three co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 1.5 metres, upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormics growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**

10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 2C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 2C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.2m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** single stem, upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormics growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 3C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 3C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 0.8m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormics growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One recent pollard point obvious
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 4C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 4C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.2m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormics growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One recent pollard point evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 5C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 5C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 1.5 metres, upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormics growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 6C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 6C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.2m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormics growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 7C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 7C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 3.7m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 100 years+
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** four co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 1.5 metres, upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormics growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 8C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 8C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.9m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 100 years+
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** four co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at hedge height, upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 9C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 8C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 0.9m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard point evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 10C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 10C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.0m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormics growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 11C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 11C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 0.9m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 12C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 12C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.1m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** lean to east, significant scarring from previous removal of branches, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position evident, historic scarring from limb removal
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 13C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 13C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.4m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth, some scarring from historic limb removal
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position evident, some scarring from limb removal
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 14C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 14C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.1m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position noted
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 15C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 15C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.4m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems growing to east then upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, possible historic pollard at approx. 1 metre, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 16C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 16C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.1m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** three co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 1.5 metres, upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 17C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 17C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.2m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 1.5 metres, upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 18C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 18C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormics growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 19C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 19C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position noted
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 20C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 20C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 3 metres, growing to east, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 21C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 21C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.9m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 3 metres, growing to east, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 22C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 22C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.4m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems, one has died out, possible from historic pollard at approx. 3 metres, upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 23C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 23C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.7m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 3 metres, upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 24C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 24C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 3 metres, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 25C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 25C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.0m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 40 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** upright, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth, significant scarring on truck from previous limb removal
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position evident, scarring from historic limb removal
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 26C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 26C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.9m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 3 metres, growing to east, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 27C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 27C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** growing to east, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** One historic pollard position evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 28C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 28C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.1m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** three co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 3 metres, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Tree 29C:

1. **Unique ref no:** 29C
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.1m (measured); Height 7m (est.); Spread 5m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** two co-dominant stems, possible from historic pollard at approx. 3 metres, active live growth, recent pollard at approx. 4m, significant epicormic growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely over tree
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Possible two historic pollard positions
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Re-pollard above old wounds

Elm Row D:

This is a number of mature hedgerow specimens growing along a stone wall running east/ west and bordering two fields to the north and south. The trees have been surveyed from east to west sequentially, tree 1 being nearest to the eastern field boundary adjacent to the footpath. A number of these trees along this row appear to be windblown and over-mature given their position and have significant weight to one side. Some buildings and infrastructure are below these trees to the north.

Fig 1.9 Elm row D viewed from east looking west. Extent of lateral lean evident

Fig 2.0 Elm row D viewed from north looking south

Tree 1D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 1D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.9m (measured); Height 5m (est.); Spread 18m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Tree is peculiarly shaped, growing significantly to south. Tree appears to be maiden with active live growth and some deadwood near to base.
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing sparsely; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres.

Tree 2D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 2D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 3.6m (measured); Height 23m (est.); Spread 18m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 100+ years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, two co-dominant stems, upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb to west and south significantly unbalances tree
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres.

Tree 3D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 3D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to south, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 4D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 4D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.1m (measured); Height 23m (est.); Spread 18m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to south, active live growth, significant deadwood to north
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 5D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 5D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.7m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to north, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb unbalancing to north
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 6D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 6D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.5m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 16m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to south in conjunction with 4D above, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb unbalancing to south
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 7D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 7D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.1m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb unbalancing to north
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 8D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 8D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 3.2m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 100+ years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be two trees grown together and then previously pollarded, giving 5 co-dominant stems, one large co-dominant fallen recently to south
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 9D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 9D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.9m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be previous pollard causing 2 co-dominant stems to form, active live growth, some lower deadwood, one co-dominant leaning dangerously to north
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential “sail” problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 10D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 10D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single stem upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood to north,
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 11D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 11D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.4m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 60 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, significant lean to north, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb unbalancing to north
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 12D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 12D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.3m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be previous pollard at approx. 1 metre causing two thin co-dominant stems to form, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 13D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 13D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.8m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be previous pollard causing 3 co-dominant stems to form, all upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 14D:

1. **Unique ref no:** 14D
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.9m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright with few lateral branches
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Elm Row E:

This is a number of semi-mature Elms running approx. north east/ south west along a field boundary. Although marks have been placed on the FEP, these trees do not appear to have been included in the total, nor is there any figure placed adjacent to the row on the FEP to indicate how many trees are included. Therefore they have not been surveyed as part of this work. It is recommended that these be counted and included on a revised FEP.

Elm Row F:

This is a number of mature and saplings (suckers) hedgerow specimens growing along a stone wall running east/ west and bordering a footpath to the west and a steep

overgrown field to the east. The trees have been surveyed from east to west sequentially, tree 1 being nearest the house known as Chy Mengleth. The FEP identified thirty trees within this run which require major tree surgery. The trees along this row are particularly vulnerable to windblow because of their relatively more exposed position, and the steepness of the slope to the east.

Three trees along this run were considered to be of a medium potential to host a bat roost.

Fig 2.1 Elm Row F Eastern Side

Fig 2.2 Elm Row F Western Side

Tree 1F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 1F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.2m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to west, some deadwood and large lateral limbs to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 2F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 2F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, significant lean to west, some deadwood and large lateral limbs to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree by removing limbs to west

Tree 3F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 3F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to east, some low lateral limbs to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 4F:

Medium roost potential

1. **Unique ref no:** 4F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 22m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to east, some low lateral limbs to east, small limb hole to west shown in bat survey
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Minimal crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree, taking into consideration the recommendations for mitigating the risk to any potential bat roost.

Tree 5F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 5F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.2m (measured); Height 22m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, very signifcant lean to east, some low lateral limbs to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 6F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 6F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to east, some low lateral limbs to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 7F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 7F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to west, some low lateral limbs to west and low deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** No ivy growing
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 8F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 8F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to west, some low lateral limbs to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 9F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 9F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.2m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90+ years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, very significant lean to west, some low lateral limbs to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 10F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 10F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, very significant lean to east, some low lateral limbs to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 11F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 11F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.2m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90+ years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to east, some low lateral limbs to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 12F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 12F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, very significant lean to east, some low lateral limbs to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds. Tree is already partially windblown
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 3 metres

Tree 13F:

Medium potential for bat roost

1. **Unique ref no:** 13F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to west, large dead limb to west, possible historic wind damage
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Significant rot observed in large limb to west. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Minimal crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree, taking into consideration the recommendations for mitigating the risk to any potential bat roost.

Tree 14F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 14F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single main trunk, very significant lean to west, one large low lateral branch to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 15F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 15F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to east, one large low limb to east, some deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 16F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 16F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.2m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90+ years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, upright single stem, some lower deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, remove deadwood

Tree 17F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 17F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk with odd growth shape, upright, some deadwood
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, deadwood

Tree 18F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 18F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to east, some low lateral limbs to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 19F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 19F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to south, some low lateral limbs to south
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 20F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 20F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.3m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90+ years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to west, some low lateral limbs to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 21F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 21F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.4m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90+ years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single main trunk but multiple lower lateral limbs at approx. 4 metres, upright
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 22F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 22F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, slight lean to west, and large low limb to west, some scarring on main trunk suggests historic injury
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Scarring on main stem maybe source of future rot and bacterial infection. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree, monitor overall health of tree

Tree 23F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 23F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to west, some low lateral limbs to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 24F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 24F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.9m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to west, some low lateral limbs to west including one very large lateral limb overhanging public path adjacent
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 25F:

Medium bat roost potential

1. **Unique ref no:** 25F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to west, some low lateral limbs to west, large vertical split in bark and trunk evident possibly from historic wound
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Potential for bacteria and additional rot to enter through split in trunk, Nil additional biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Minimal crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree, regularly monitor tree's overall condition, taking into consideration the recommendations for mitigating the risk to any potential bat roost.

Tree 26F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 26F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.5m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90+ years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, upright, multiple vertical splits in trunk and bark
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree, monitor condition of tree regularly

Tree 27F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 27F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to east, some low lateral limbs to east
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 28F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 28F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, snapped off probably due to wind at burr approx. 3 metres
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Pollard to approx. 2.5 metres

Tree 29F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 29F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.2m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, three co-dominant stems at approx. 4 metres, some lower limbs and deadwood to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 30F:

1. **Unique ref no:** 30F
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 20m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, lean to west and large lateral limb to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 6 metres, re-balance tree

Elm Row G:

This is a number of mature, semi mature and saplings growing along a stone hedgerow in a corner of a field running approximately north west to south east and south west to north east and bordering fields on either side. The FEP identified five trees along this row which require major tree surgery. This row is surveyed from the north east sequentially.

One tree was identified as hosting Bacidia incompta and also having a medium potential for a bat roost.

Fig 2.3 Elm row G viewed from north looking south

Tree 1G:

1. **Unique ref no:** 1G
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.6m (measured); Height 16m (est.); Spread 12m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, significant lateral limbs to north west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident

11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential “sail” problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 4 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 2G:

1. **Unique ref no:** 2G
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.5m (measured); Height 16m (est.); Spread 12m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 50 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, significant lateral limbs to north west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential “sail” problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 4 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 3G:

Bacidia incompta present
Medium bat roost potential

1. **Unique ref no:** 3G
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.2m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 20m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, multiple lateral limbs particularly to west, some deadwood, active growth
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy. *Bacidia incompta* noted by lichen survey
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Minimal crown lift to approx. 4 metres, re-balance tree. Aim to preserve and increase colony of *Bacidia incompta* by carefully clearing ivy off this and adjacent trees and not to remove current dead branch that hosts *Bacidia incompta* unless it has already naturally fallen. Any works should take into consideration the recommendations for mitigating the risk to any potential bat roost.

Tree 4G:

1. **Unique ref no:** 4G
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 2.0m (measured); Height 16m (est.); Spread 16m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 90 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, significant lateral limbs to west, significant lean to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 4 metres, re-balance tree

Tree 5G:

1. **Unique ref no:** 5G
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.9m (measured); Height 18m (est.); Spread 16m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be maiden tree, single trunk, significant lateral limbs to west and significant lean to west
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** None evident
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 4 metres, re-balance tree

Elm Row H:

This is a number of mature, semi-mature and saplings (suckers) hedgerow specimens growing along a stone wall running east/ west and bordering two fields to the north and south. The trees have been surveyed from west to east sequentially, tree 1 being nearest to the western field boundary. The FEP identified four trees within this run which require major tree surgery.

Fig 2.4 Elm Row H looking south

Tree 1H:

1. **Unique ref no:** 1H
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.8m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be previous lopped tree at approx. 1.5 metres from ground around 30 years ago, two co-dominant stems now growing from original cut, upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb to north
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**

10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Previous pollard at approx. 1.5 metres
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Some degradation of stem integrity around old pollard. Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower areas and remove large limb to north.

Tree 2H:

1. **Unique ref no:** 2H
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.90m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be previous lopped tree at approx. 1.5 metres from ground around 30 years ago, one thin straight stem now growing from original cut, upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb to north
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Previous pollard at approx. 1.5 metres
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Some degradation of stem integrity around old pollard. Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower areas and remove large limb to north

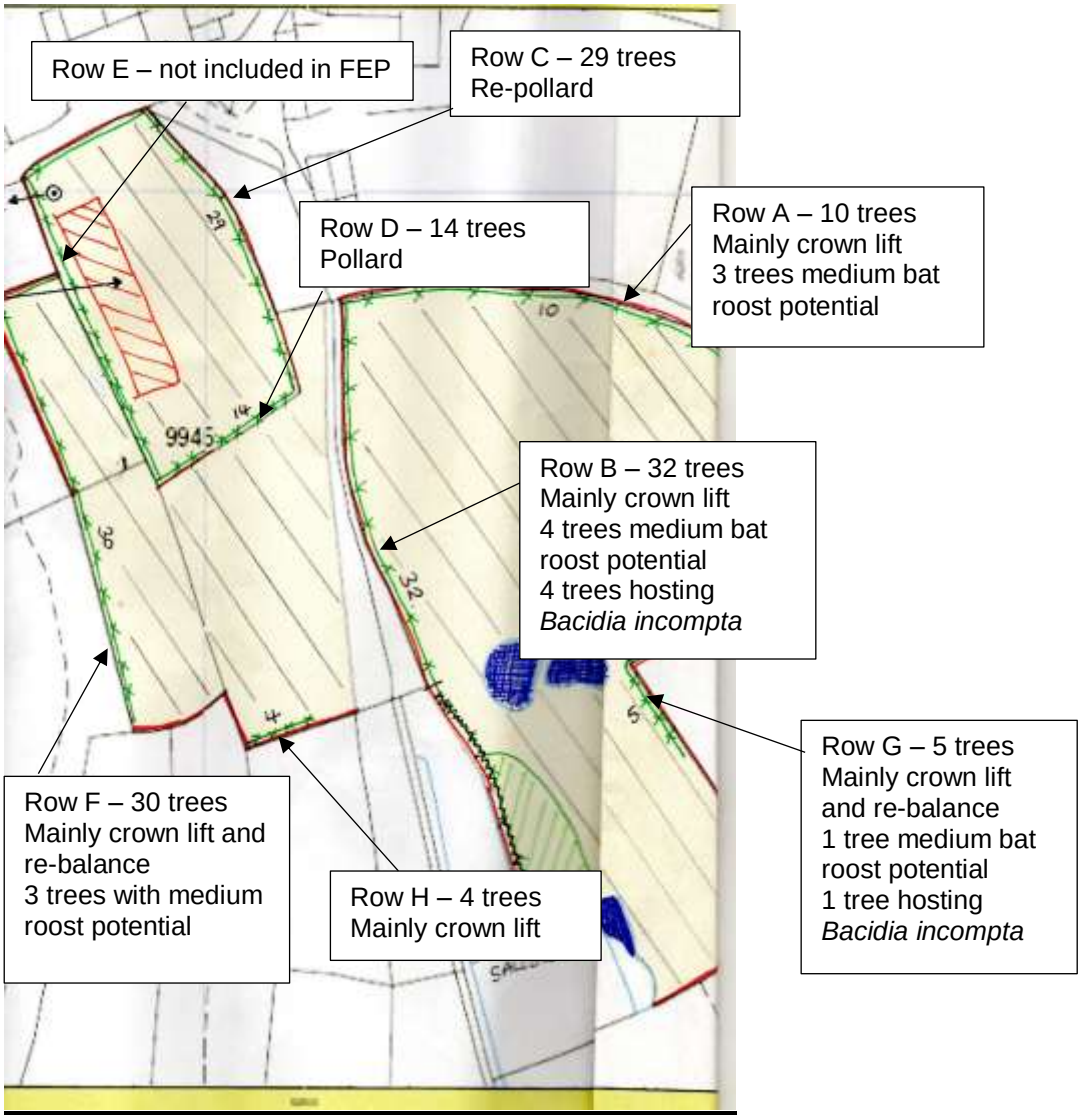
Tree 3H:

1. **Unique ref no:** 3H
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.7m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 70 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be previous lopped tree at approx. 1.5 metres from ground around 30 years ago, two co-dominant straight stems now growing from original cut, upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb to north
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Previous pollard at approx. 1.5 metres
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Some degradation of stem integrity around old pollard. Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower areas and remove large limb to north

Tree 4H:

1. **Unique ref no:** 4H
2. **Grid Ref:**
3. **Measurements:** Diameter of stem 1.90m (measured); Height 24m (est.); Spread 14m(est.)
4. **Species:** Probably Ulmus Procera
5. **Estimated Age:** 80 years
6. **Tree Form and Vigour:** Appears to be previous lopped tree at approx. 1.5 metres from ground around 30 years ago, one large straight stem now growing from original cut, upright, active live growth, some lower deadwood, large limb to north
7. **Tree associates:** Ivy growing freely over tree; some evidence of historic bird nesting within ivy.
8. **Relationship to landscape features:** hedgerow tree
9. **Photographic record above.**
10. **Evidence of previous management works:** Previous pollard at approx. 1.5 metres
11. **Nil additional historic/ cultural value associated with tree.**
12. **Potential threats:** Some degradation of stem integrity around old pollard. Nil biological observed other than general points noted in main text. Potential "sail" problem caused by ivy during strong winds.
13. **Management Recommendations:** Crown lift to approx. 5 metres, deadwood lower areas and remove large limb to north

13. Summary



14. Limitations

This survey has been carried out in good faith by the author. There are however some discrepancies that are apparent. The first of these is between the number of trees identified in the Farm Environment Plan (FEP) as requiring major surgery and the number of trees shown on the capital works plan. This shows major tree surgery to 108 trees, while the FEP shows 124. Row E as identified in the FEP has been included in both the bat and lichen survey but although it has been marked on the FEP, no trees appear to have been counted or included for the capital works plan. For this reason, row E has not been surveyed. In addition, it would appear that there are numerous additional trees on site that have not been recorded in the FEP, and as a result, identifying these specific trees has not possible – rather the most obvious trees requiring attention within the particular boundary have been included here. In some instances this tallies with the FEP; in other instances it does not.

This then presents a further problem in identifying the specific trees outlined in the bat survey as having medium potential for a roost, and those trees identified in the lichen survey as hosting *Bacidia incompta*. Every effort has been made with regard to identifying these trees mentioned in both reports, but it is not possible to definitively state that each of

these trees has been correctly identified in the individual record above. No measurements from known points were provided for the trees identified in the bat survey and not all of the trees identified were photographed, making identification extremely difficult.

Every effort has been made to produce accurate and correct information and informed recommendations. However, the author cannot be held in any way responsible for any omissions or incorrect information or recommendations given or implied within this survey.

15. References:

- A. Cooper, Secret Nature of the Isles of Scilly, 2006
- D. Ellory Pett, Horticulture on the Isles of Scilly, 2004
- A. Tompsett, Golden Harvest, 2006
- N. D. G. James, The Arboriculturalist's Companion, 1990
- A. Shigo, Modern Arboriculture, 2008
- J. E. Lousley, The Flora of the Isles of Scilly, 1971
- G. Brown, The Pruning of Trees, Shrubs and Conifers, 2009
- R. King, Tresco, England's Island of Flowers,1985
- R. Parslow, The Isles of Scilly, 2007
- O. Johnson and D. More, Collins Tree Guide, 2004
- F. and P Adams, Star Castle and its Garrison, 1984
- Historic Environment Unit, Cornwall County Council, Scilly's Archaeology, 2003
- E. Kay, The Isles of Flowers, 1956
- BSI, BS3998:2010, Tree Work - Recommendations
- H. Thus, Lichen on Elm Trees in Holy Vale, 2014
- S. Smith, Holy Vale Bat Survey Report, 2015