

# Rebuttal Proof of Evidence – Arboriculture Drawings and Appendices

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# Brislington Meadows, Bristol PINS Ref. APP/Z0116/W/22/3308537

Prepared for: Homes England

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# **Drawings and Appendices**

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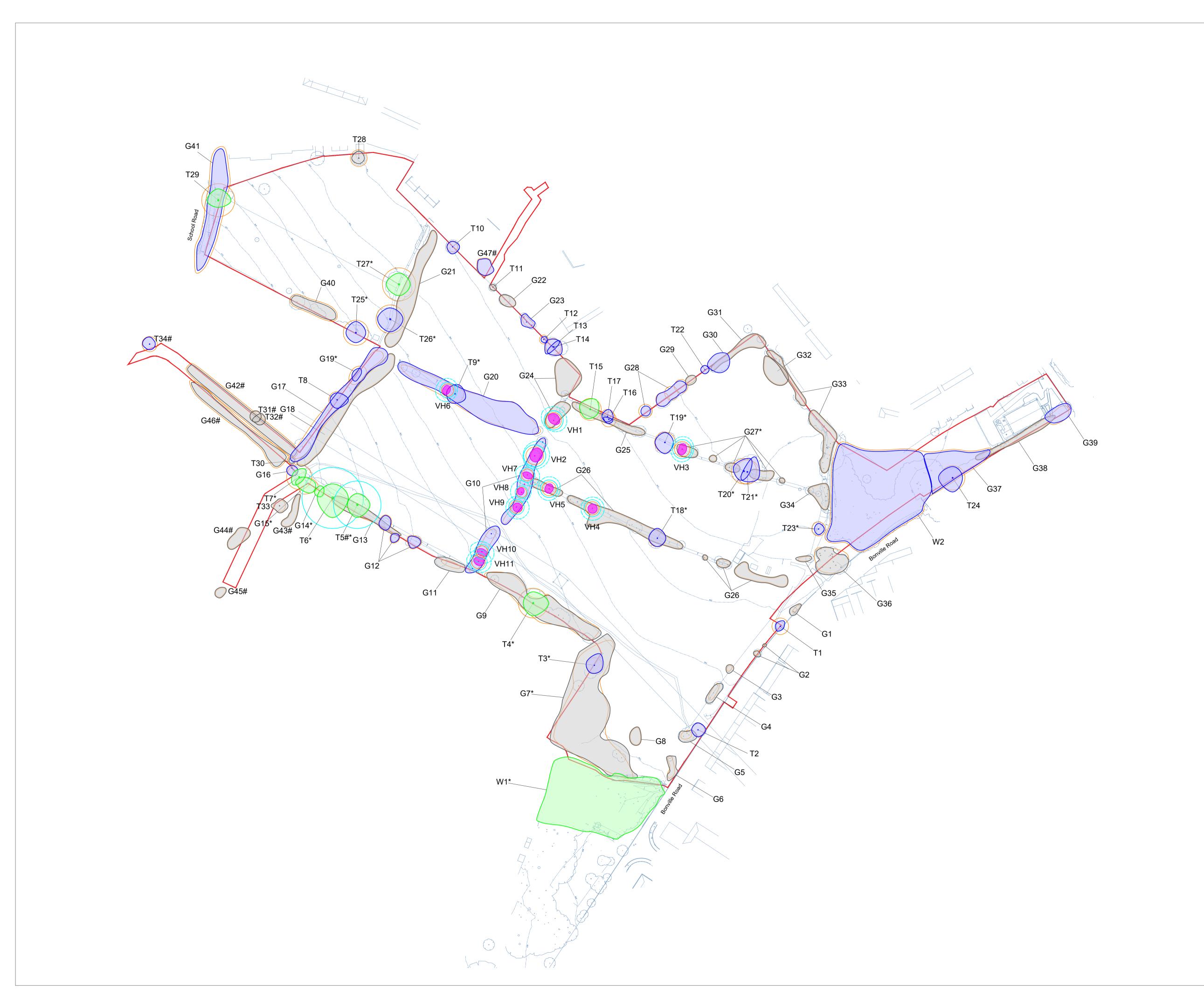


# **DRAWINGS**



# Drawing 1

Candidate Veteran Tree Locations, Dimensions and Buffer Zones (ref TEP/D7507.43.004)



This drawing must be reproduced in colour.

T1/G1/W1 Existing trees

VH1 Candidate Veteran Trees

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Veteran Tree Buffer Zone
(Calculated as 15x stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground)

Veteran Tree Buffer Zone (Canopy)
(Calculated as 5m offset from canopy)

Application boundary

# Approximate location
(Feature not shown on supplied topographical surve

★ Tree Preservation Order

Tree Quality Categorisation
(Based on BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations)

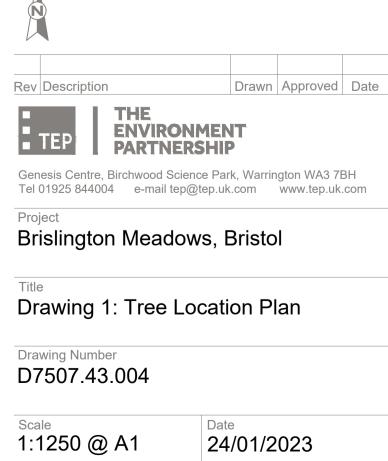
Category A
(High quality)

Category B (Moderate quality)

Category C (Low quality)

Category U
(Unsuitable for retention)

NOTE: This drawing should be read in conjunction with the respective Arboricultural Survey Data (Appendix A).



Checked TDP

Approved **FH** 

# **APPENDICES**



# Appendix A

**Hulton Park Hawthorns** 

#### **Hulton Park, Bolton - Carriage Drive Hawthorns**

Hawthorns (Crataegus monogyna) were planted to line the main drive to Hulton Hall, Bolton. They were planted after 1772, probably in the period to 1780 by William Emes to implement his 1772 'A Plan of the House and Demesne of Hulton Park' (Bolton Archive: BN/ZAL/379).

It is possible they may be slightly later plantings, by Emes's pupil John Webb who took over the landscape design from Emes. An 1808 "Rough Plan" shows a more direct carriage drive from Newbrook Road (visible in Figure 1 below). Hawthorns were much used by Capability Brown (b1716-d1783) and Emes (b1730-d1803). Thorneries were very popular in the early C19th. A Conservation Plan is available at Hulton Park, Conservation Plan (peel.co.uk)

The Hulton Park carriage drive falls from c 115m AOD to 102m AOD.

It is not known how many hawthorns were planted by Emes and Webb, but based on the length of the drive (950m), probable spacing of c70m and planting on both sides, some 25 to 30 hawthorns may have been planted. Six hawthorns survive, some in metal parkland railing guards. The following photographic record is from 2018, showing four hawthorns in order of increasing senescence. The most intact is T67.



Figure 1: Hawthorn T67 – multi-stemmed form typical of species, even when open grown



Figure 2: T67 - crown retrenchment and thinning evident although remaining reasonably vigorous



Figure 3: T67 - note hollowing, holes and extensive decay. All individual stems over 250mm diameter, with largest 520mm @ 1.3m



Figure 4: T67 - note large attached dead wood and holes

#### T74 is in a more advanced state of senescence.



Figure 5: T74 - context. Note there is also an elder growing in the guard. Significant crown retrenchment has already taken place



Figure 6: T74 - deep hollowing, large attached dead wood and much epicormic growth (stem sprouts)



Figure 7: T74 - Extensive decay in main stems

T75 is now moribund. Only small parts of the crown are alive.



Figure 8: T75 - context. Crown moribund



Figure 9: T75 - some branches in lower crown remain alive

T84 shows the shattering of the multiple stems as they grow apart from each other. Most stems are now dead.



Figure 10: T84 Context. Multiple stem death, following significant crown retrenchment



Figure 11: T84 - shattering of centre of tree as stems grow apart



# Appendix B

Hedgerow Age Technical Note (Mr Amir Bassir)



# **Brislington Meadows -**

# Review of FLAC Proof of Evidence - Hedgerow Age

Project	Brislington Meadows	Author	Amir Bassir BSc PGCert MClfA
Date	19/01/22	Checked	Francis Hesketh BSc(Hons) MCIEEM CEnv CMLI MICFor
Doc Ref	7507.43.044	Approved	Jason Clarke BSc (Hons) MA MClfA
Version	1.0	Purpose	Review of 'Expert Evidence of Julian Forbes-Laird'

- 1.1 The Appellant has identified several hedgerows which have been assessed as 'Important' in accordance with heritage and archaeology criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 since they can be demonstrated to pre-date 1845. The main part of the development site is located to the immediate south of Brislington Common which was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1778. Enclosure maps of this date do not show land outside of the enclosed area but a label of "Brislington Old Enclosures" is written in the blank area to the south of the commons. No indication is given as to the extent, arrangement, or date of these old enclosures.
- 1.2 The 1769 map provided in the FLAC Proof (Figure 7) does not show any land boundaries and provides no evidence as to the arrangement of land or the land use within the development site. It is not accepted that the map demonstrates a connection between the development site and the building identified with 'Mr Bush'. This appears to be a misinterpretation of the map, which, due to space constraints as a high-level map, results in the text overlying a wide area. An examination of the accompanying key on the original map reveals that houses shown on the map represent "Seat or Noted House". It is not accepted that the map confirms that the site was enclosed in 1769.
- 1.3 No clear documentary evidence confirming the date of enclosure of the main area of the site was found by the Appellant. The earliest available direct evidence for the historic layout of the site is the 1791 Estate Map which includes colour coding demonstrating a mixed arable and pasture use. It is considered likely that the site was enclosed through private piece-meal agreement during the late 18th century; no clear evidence for an earlier date is available.
- 1.4 None of the available maps predating the Ordnance Survey (1st edition 1884) provide detail of individual trees within the field boundaries. It is also likely that while some trees shown on OS maps may be accurate, others are indicative only (such as where groups or lines of trees occur). The depiction of the line of a hedgerow on a map does not provide direct evidence for the age of trees within the hedgerow as they may have different dates of planting or growth. Any discussion of the age of trees is outside of my core competence as a heritage consultant.
- 1.5 It is not accepted that the hedgerows must, by definition of being private enclosures, (i.e not subject to Act of Parliament) pre-date 1750. The online source cited as

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evidence for this in the FLAC proof<sup>1</sup>, states that "from the 1750s enclosure by Parliamentary Act became the norm". This implies a broad national trend from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and not an absolute terminus beyond which private enclosure did not take place. The use of the term "the norm" implies that this was not the sole mechanism for enclosure. It is further stated in the same reference that between the years 1604 and 1914 over 5,200 enclosure bills were enacted by Parliament, thus demonstrating that Parliamentary Enclosures took place over a broad period of time across the United Kingdom and there must by implication be an overlap between private and Parliamentary enclosure. It is worth noting that for the purposes of assessing 5a of the heritage and archaeology criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, a test of 1845 and not 1750 is applied to "pre-dating the Inclosure Acts". This is partly a reflection of the difficulty in obtaining archival evidence for hedgerow establishment prior to 1845 at which time a significant number of tithe maps were produced nationally due to the Tithe Commutation Act 1836.

- 1.6 The appellant has not found archive or map evidence to confirm a definitive date for the establishment of the hedgerows; the earliest available direct evidence for the layout and age of the hedgerows is the Estate Map of 1791. It has been established that the hedgerows are Important in accordance with the heritage and archaeology criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 as they can be demonstrated to pre-date 1845. A consensus on the exact date is not necessary for establishing Importance which will remain unchanged.
- 1.7 As stated above it is not accepted that the date of a hedgerow must equate to the age of trees within that boundary, however this is a matter outside of my core competence as a heritage consultant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Enclosing the land - UK Parliament



# Appendix C

Tree Survey Forms





# **BRISLINGTON MEADOWS**

**BRISTOL** 

CANDIDATE VETERAN TREE HABITAT CONDITION
ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

January 2023

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# **Description of Tree** - T5

- Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)
- 2. Tree Height
- 16m
- 3. Number of stems
- 4. Stem measurements
- 1,120mm
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 1,120mm (3.5m girth)

- 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'
- Extensive decay
- Agreed
- Significant hollowing
- Agreed
- 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'
- Dead wood>150mm diameter, especially where present in numbers
- Dry habitat spaces, especially where present in numbers
- Not agreed, aerial inspection shows one large cavity is entirely exposed
- Fungi, especially where present in numbers
- Perhaps inferred from hollowing but not present or identified



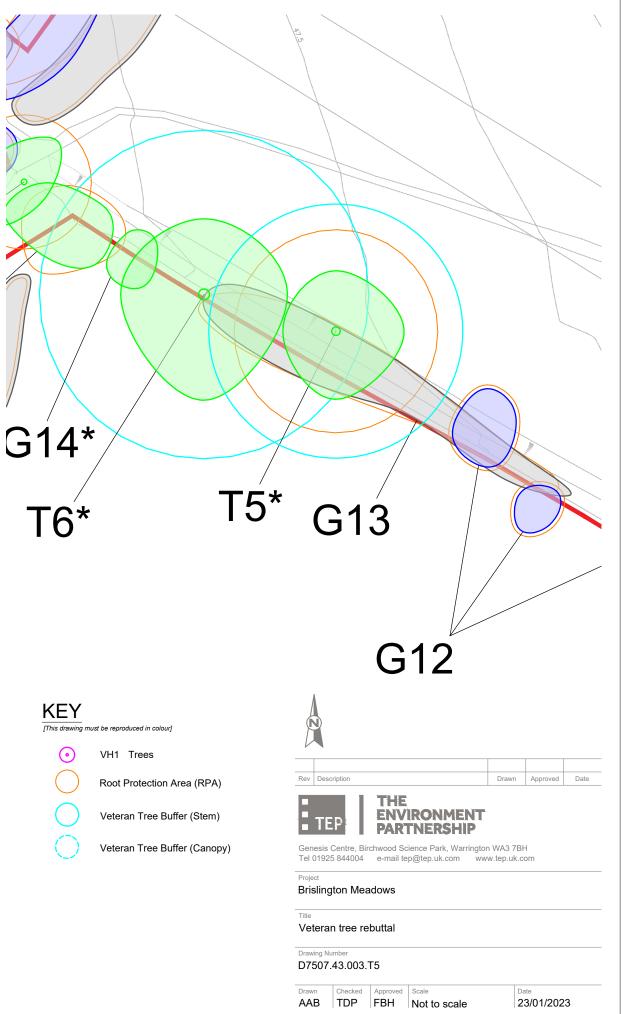


#### **Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees**

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

1.	Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm <sup>2</sup>	Claimed
2.	Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter	Not claimed
3.	Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter	Claimed
4.	Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs	Claimed
5.	Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay	Claimed

4 criteria claimed. Therefore capable of being a veteran tree on grounds of condition.



# **Description of Tree** - T6

- Pedunculate oak (Crataegus monogyna)
- Tree Height
- 16m

- Stem measurements
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 1,450mm (4.6m girth)

- 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'
- Agreed
- Significant hollowing
- Agreed likely internal, although not accessible
- **FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'**
- Dead wood>150mm diameter, especially where present in numbers
- Dry habitat spaces, especially where present in numbers
- Agreed

Note: Fungi not claimed but Fistulina hepatica (Beefsteak Fungus) known to be present



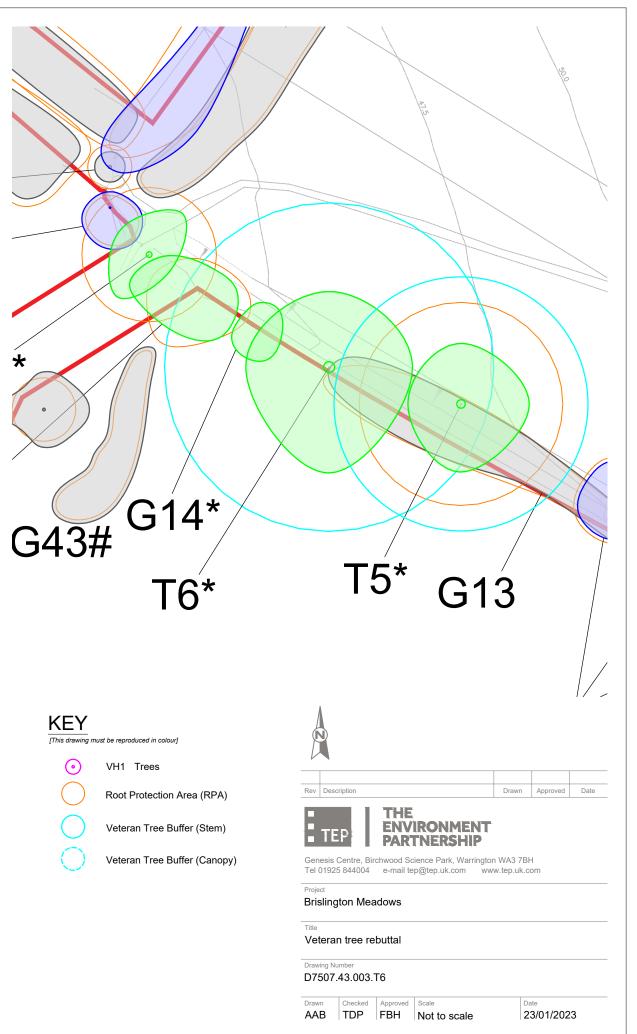
#### **Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees**

Claimed 1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup> Not claimed 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter Claimed 3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter Claimed 4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs 5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

Not claimed but present (see image above)

4 criteria claimed. Therefore capable of being a veteran tree on grounds of condition.



# **Description of Tree** - VH1

- 1. Species
- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 6m
- 3. Number of stems
- 3
- 4. Stem measurements
- 350mm
- 200mr
- 250mm
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 474mm (1.5m girth)

- 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'
- Extensive decay
- Agreed. Most decay is in an elder stem that is not part of the tree. Cumulatively, the quantity of decay just about meets the minimum required.
- 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'
- Dry habitat spaces, especially where present in numbers
  - Not agreed. Only one very small space formed by closing space around lost branch between stems c.5cm in diameter. Very limited.



#### Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees

- 1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup>
- 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter
- 3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter
- 4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs
- 5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

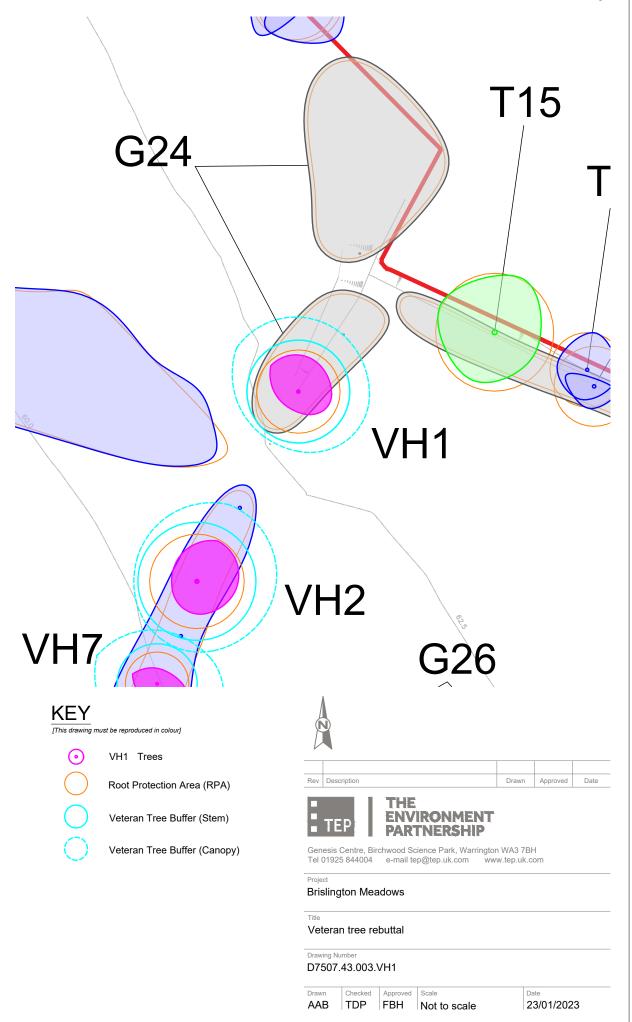
Claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed



# **Description of Tree** - VH2

- 1. Species
- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 7m
- 3. Number of stems
- 11 (possibly two trees)
- 4. Stem measurements
- 210mm
- 220mm
- 110mm
- 200mm170mm
- 160mm
- 125mm
- 220mm

140mm

- 110mm
- 60mm
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 520mm (1.6m girth)



#### 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'

- Extensive decay
- Short open socket at the base indicating now absent stem. Inside of opening is largely bark lined and exposed wood area is c.30 x 6cm, which falls short of threshold but agreed in the interests of the most cautious reasonable approach.

#### 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'

- Fungi, especially where present in numbers
- Very small numbers of small saproxylic fungi on bark surface. Fungi is probably
   *Marasmiellus ramealis* or *M. vaillantii* (both are very common and widespread
   species).



#### **Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees**

- 1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup>
- 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter
- 3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter
- 4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs
- 5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

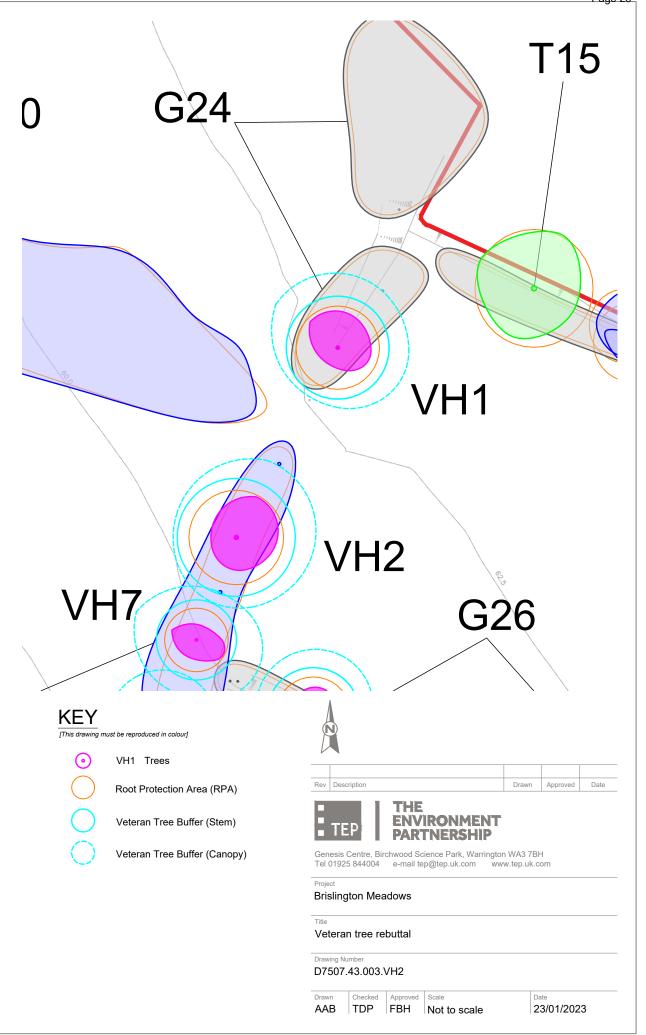
Claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Claimed



#### **Description of Tree** - VH3

- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 6m
- 3. Number of stems
- Stem measurements
- 240mm

- 210mm
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 457mm (1.4m girth)





5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'

6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'

• Lichens present in significant quantities Not agreed, very limited.

• Fungi, especially where present in numbers

approach but certainly not present in numbers.

Not agreed. One decaying stub at <1m is 25 x 9cm. One fused stub flush with

falls short of 400cm<sup>2</sup> threshold. Decaying wood on ground adjacent not counted.

Single small fruiting body at branch wound. Agreed in the interests of conservative

#### **Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees**

- 1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup>
- 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter
- 3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter
- 4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs
- 5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

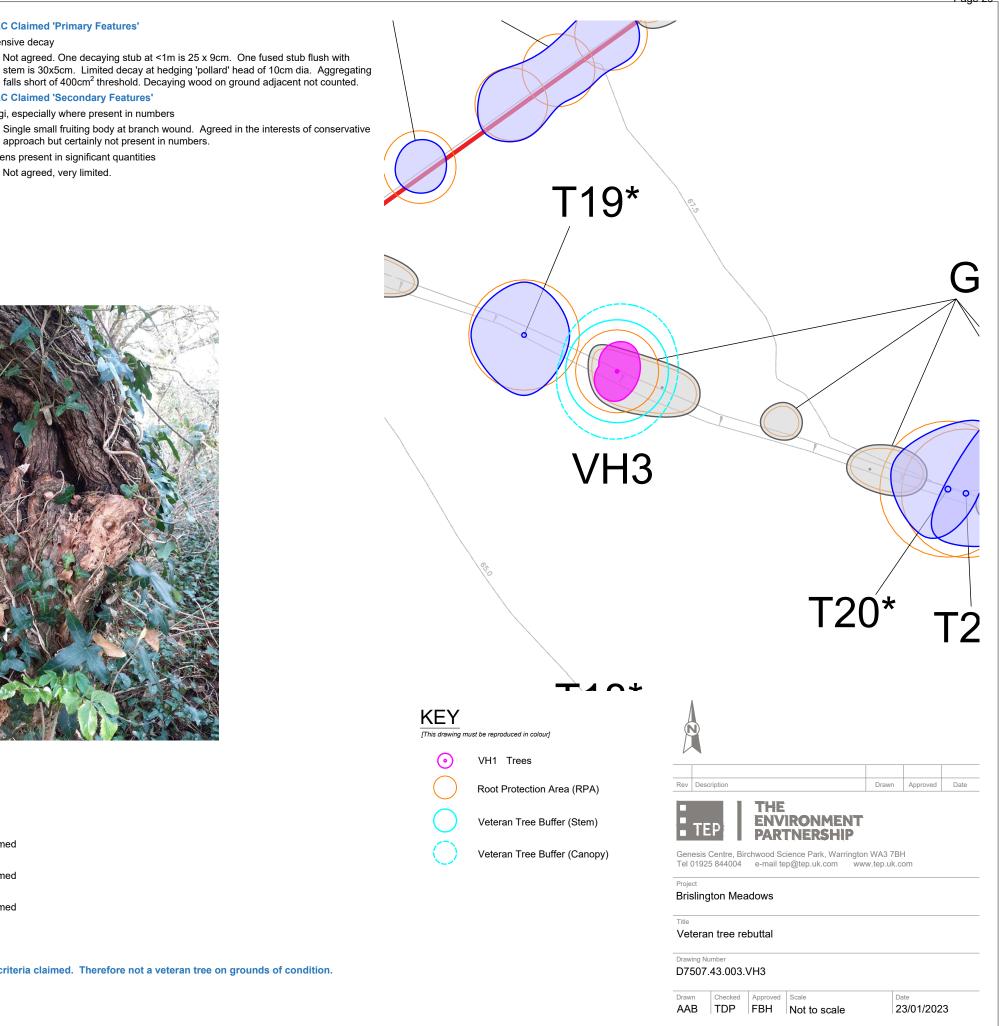
Claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Claimed



# **Description of Tree** - VH4

- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 6.5m
- 3. Number of stems
- 10 (two dead stems included)
- 4. Stem measurements
- 115mm
- 125mm
- 135mm
- 190mm
- 140mm 70mm

- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 400mm (1.3m girth)
- 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'
- Extensive decay
- Agreed

#### 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'

- Fungi, especially where present in numbers
- No 'other fungi' identified by FLAC, main interest is in brown rot which is covered
- Lichens present in significant quantities
- Not agreed, no significance presence





## Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees

1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup> Not claimed 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter Not claimed 3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter

4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs

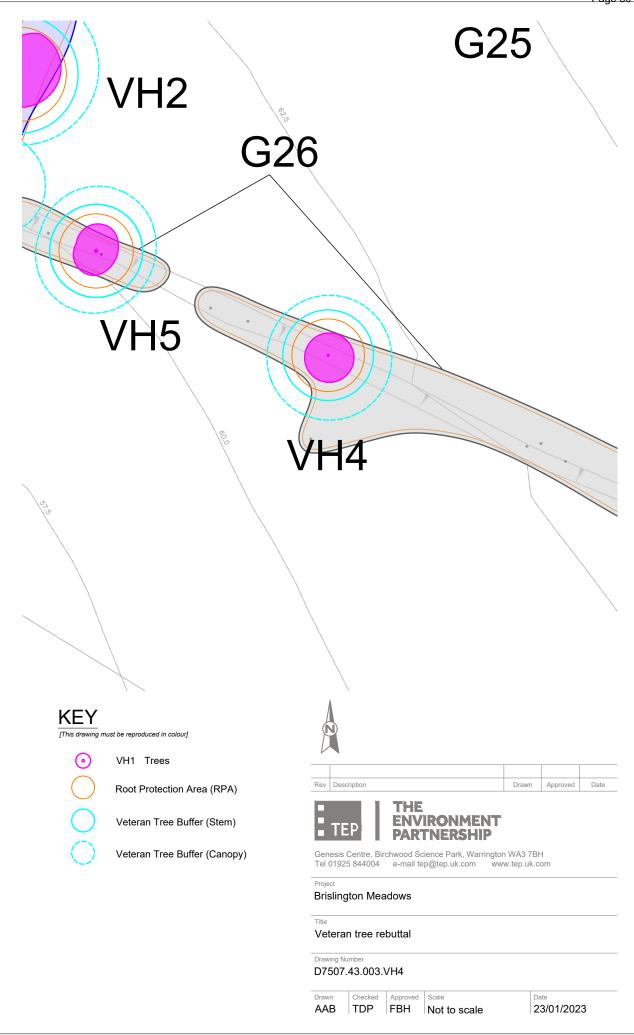
5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

Claimed

Not claimed

Claimed



### **Description of Tree** - VH5

- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 7.5m
- 3. Number of stems
- Stem measurements
- 250mm
- 270mm
- 150mm
- Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 410mm (1.3m girth)



- Not agreed. One decaying stub at 1.8m but not brown rot. Exposed sunken patch on stem indicating underlying dysfunction and necrosis but with bark remaining and
- 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'
- Lichens present in significant quantities
- Not agreed. Limited to one patch on main stem of c.40cm x 12cm. Not a significant quantity.





#### **Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees**

1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup> 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter

3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter

4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs

5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

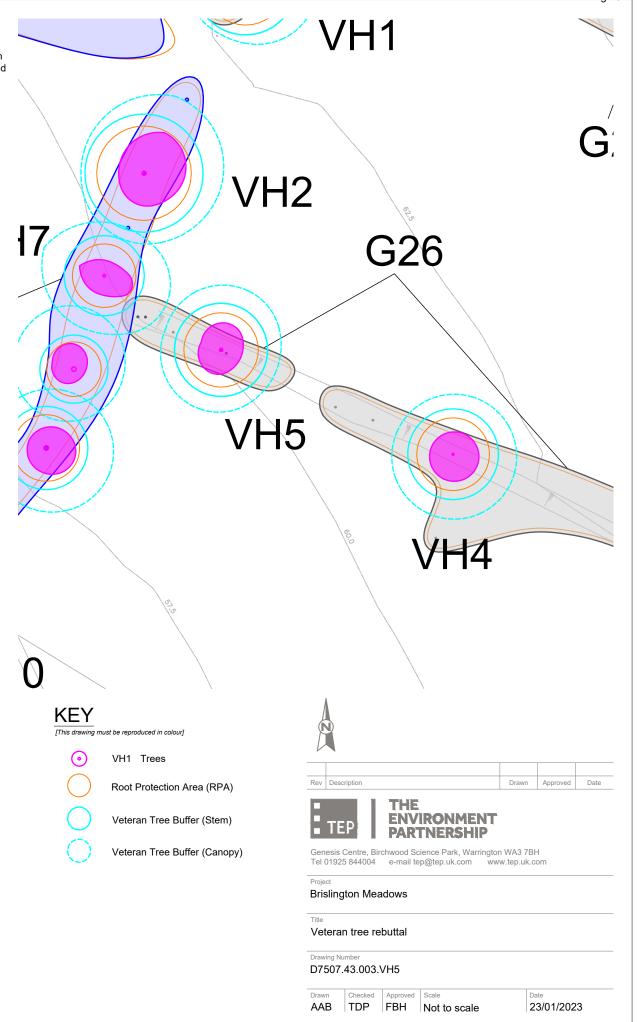
Claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed



# **Description of Tree** - VH6

- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 6.5m
- 3. Number of stems
- 3 (breaking low to 10 but 3 give the larger measurement)
- 4. Stem measurements
- 250mm
- 330mm
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 474mm (1.5m girth)



- Weak positive. Only possible to achieve figure by aggregating all very small wounds at previous hedging points. 50, 70 and 110mm diameter areas, and three other patches of 90x300, 50x150, and 50x100mm. Cumulative, but none large or significant. Limited penetration.

#### 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'

- Fungi, especially where present in numbers
- Not agreed. Stereum fungi on one or two branches only. Widespread and very common species. Very small patch of surface mould on wet leaves.
- Lichens present in significant quantities
- Not agreed. Small area at base contains patch of lichen but very limited extent.





#### **Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees**

1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup>

2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter

3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter

4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs

5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

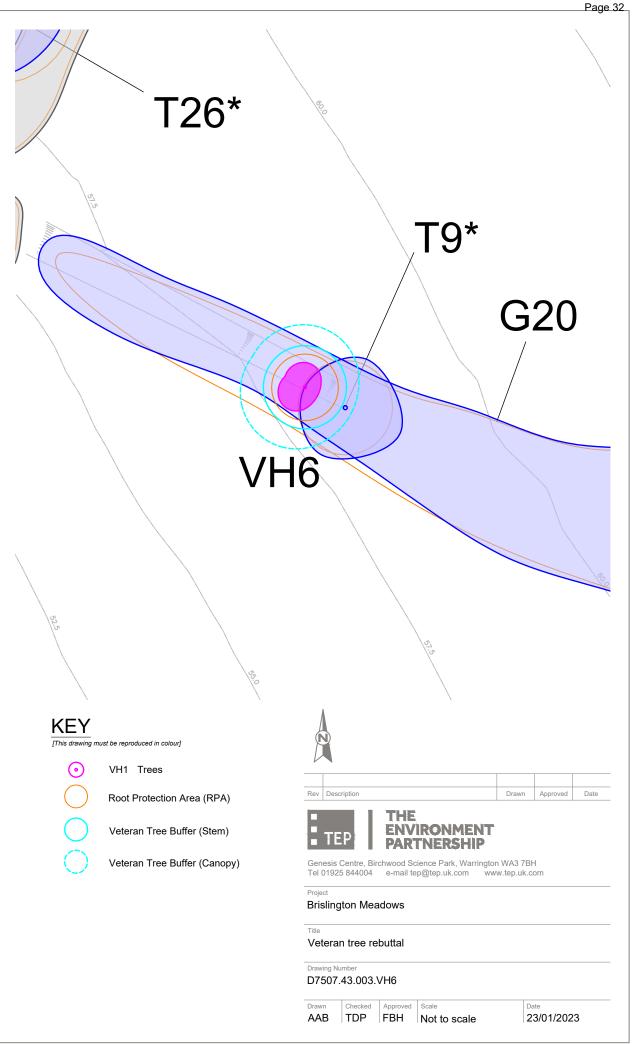
(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

Claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed Claimed



#### Natural England Habitat Condition Assessment - Veteran Trees 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'

# **Description of Tree** - VH7

- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 6m
- 3. Number of stems
- 5
- 4. Stem measurements
- 140mm
- 180mm
- 170mm
- 185mm
- 90mm
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 351mm (1.1m girth)

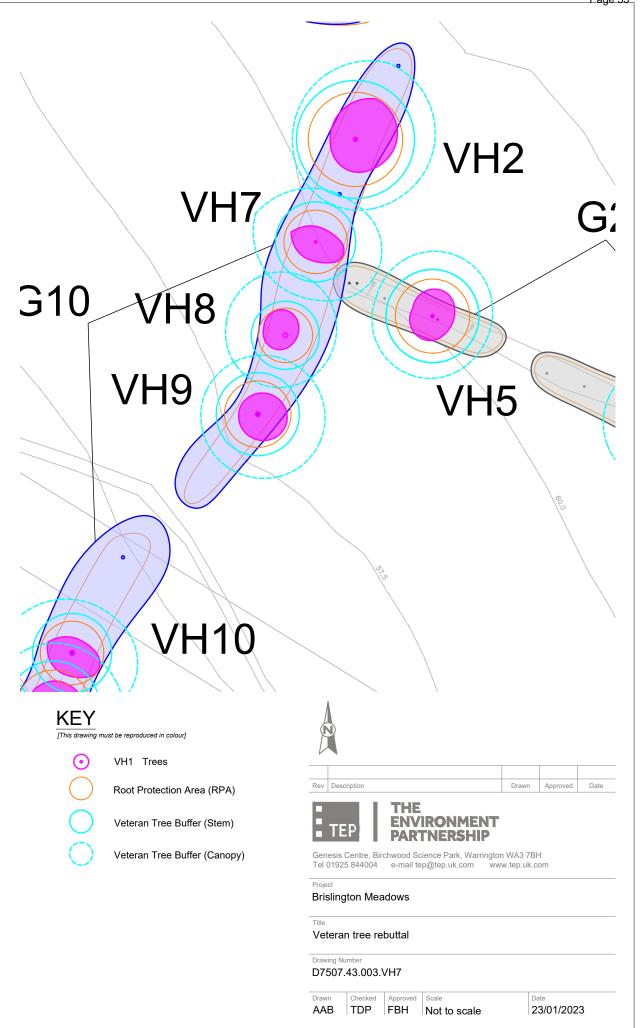
- Agreed. Area in base of one stem is 600x150mm
- Significant hollowing
- Weak positive. There is hollowing, but this is the same feature as the 'extensive decay'. Double counting.
- Not agreed. Possible conflation with adjacent elder
- 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'
- Fungi, especially where present in numbers
- None noted. Perhaps inferred from stem decay (i.e. same feature as 'extensive decay' and 'hollowing').
- Lichens present in significant quantities
- Not agreed. Very limited.



#### **Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees**

1.	Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm <sup>2</sup>	Claimed
2.	Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter	Not claimed
3.	Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter	Not claimed
4.	Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs	Claimed
5.	Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay	Claimed

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)



# **Description of Tree** - VH8

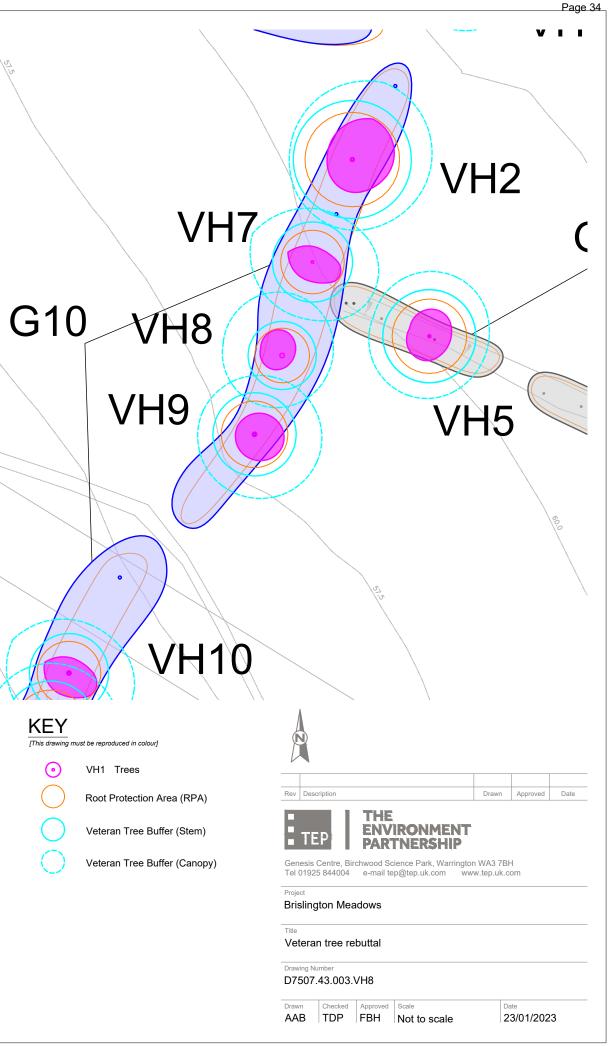
- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 6m
- 3. Number of stems
- 4. Stem measurements
- 190mm

- 205mm
- Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 297mm (0.9m girth)

- 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'
- Agreed. Within primary union failure.
- Significant hollowing
- Not agreed. Progressive union failure with shallow decay of expose surfaces only.
- Significant retrenchment
- Not agreed. Early retrenchment only, not significantly progressed.
- 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'
- Dead wood>150mm diameter, especially where present in numbers
- Not agreed. Largest diameter is 90mm. Large branch has fallen off and is no longer connected to the tree.
- Lichens present in significant quantities
- Not agreed. Small patches only.







#### **Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees**

1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup>

2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter

3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter

4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs

5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

Claimed

Not claimed

Claimed

Claimed

Not claimed

### **Description of Tree** - VH9

- 1. Species
- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 6m
- 3. Number of stems
- 5
- 4. Stem measurements
- 110mm
- 60mm
- 260mm
- 210mm
- 90mm
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 349mm (1.2m girth)



#### Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees

- 1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup>
- 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter
- 3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter
- 4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs
- 5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

- 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'
- Extensive decay

Claimed

Not claimed

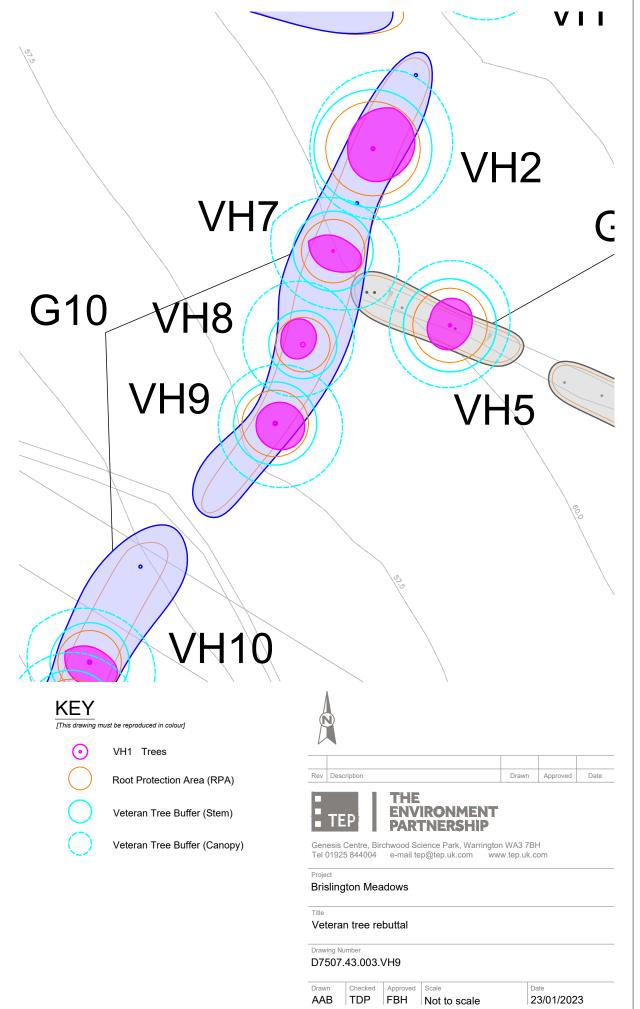
Not claimed

Not claimed

Only 1 criteria claimed. Therefore not a veteran tree on grounds of condition.

Claimed

- •• Weak positive. Cumulative assessment including small rotting stem may reach threshold. Agreed in the interests of a cautious assessment.
- Significant retrenchment
- •• Not agreed. Early retrenchment only. Not significantly progressed.
- 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'
- Fungi, especially where present in numbers
- None apparent. Decay very limited.
- Lichens present in significant quantities
- One patch. No significant quantity.



# **Description of Tree** - VH10

- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- Tree Height
- 6m
- Number of stems
- Stem measurements
- 180mm
- 95mm
- 160mm
- 70mm
- 150mm
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 349mm (1.1m girth)

- 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'
- Extensive decay
- Agreed
- Significant hollowing
- Not agreed. Gap is principally space between stems that are progressively failing and have surface decay.
- Not agreed. Growth is slowing down and tree carries small diameter dead wood. But it retains good vigour and has no internal crown or stag heading. No
- 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'
- Lichens present in significant quantities
- Not agreed. Basis for claim unclear.



#### **Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees**

1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup>

2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter

3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter

4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs

5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

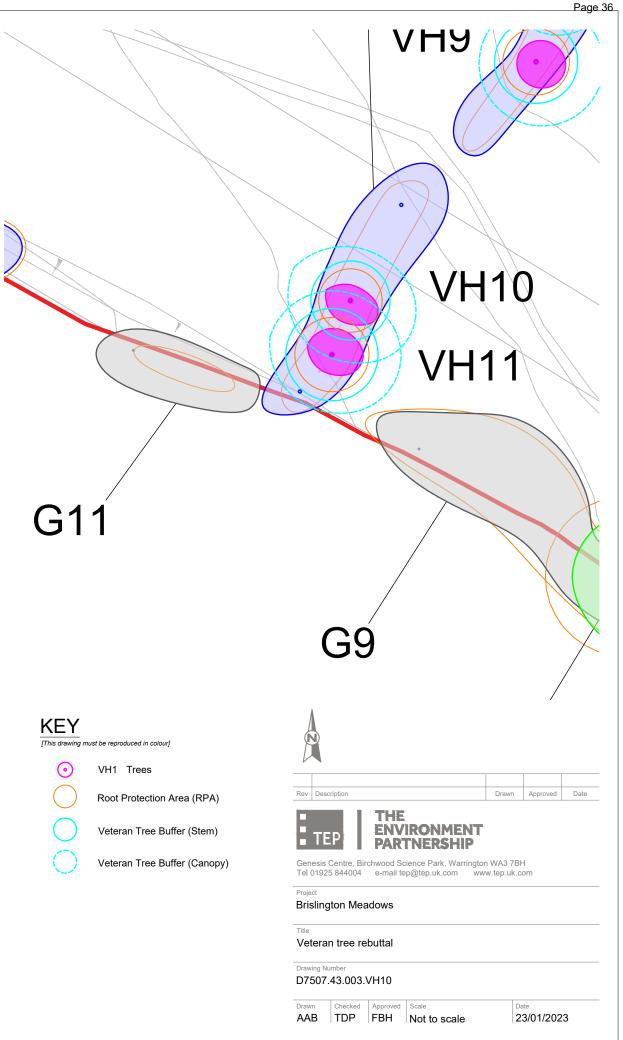
Claimed

Not claimed

Not claimed

Claimed

Not claimed



# **Description of Tree** - VH11

- 1. Species
- Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)
- 2. Tree Height
- 6m
- 3. Number of stems
- 3 (two trees, low branch included)
- 4. Stem measurements
- 300mm
- 250mm
- 110mm
- 4. Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- 406mm (1.3m girth)



Natural England Habitat Assessment Criteria - Veteran Trees

- 1. Rot sites associated with wounds that are decaying larger than 400cm<sup>2</sup>
- 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown larger than 5cm diameter
- 3. Dead branches or stems larger than 15cm in diameter
- 4. Hollowing in the trunk or major limbs
- 5. Fruiting bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay

(Four out of five required by Natural England for veteran classification)

- 5. FLAC Claimed 'Primary Features'
- Extensive decay
- Agreed, in one main stem cavity
- Significant hollowing

Claimed

Not claimed

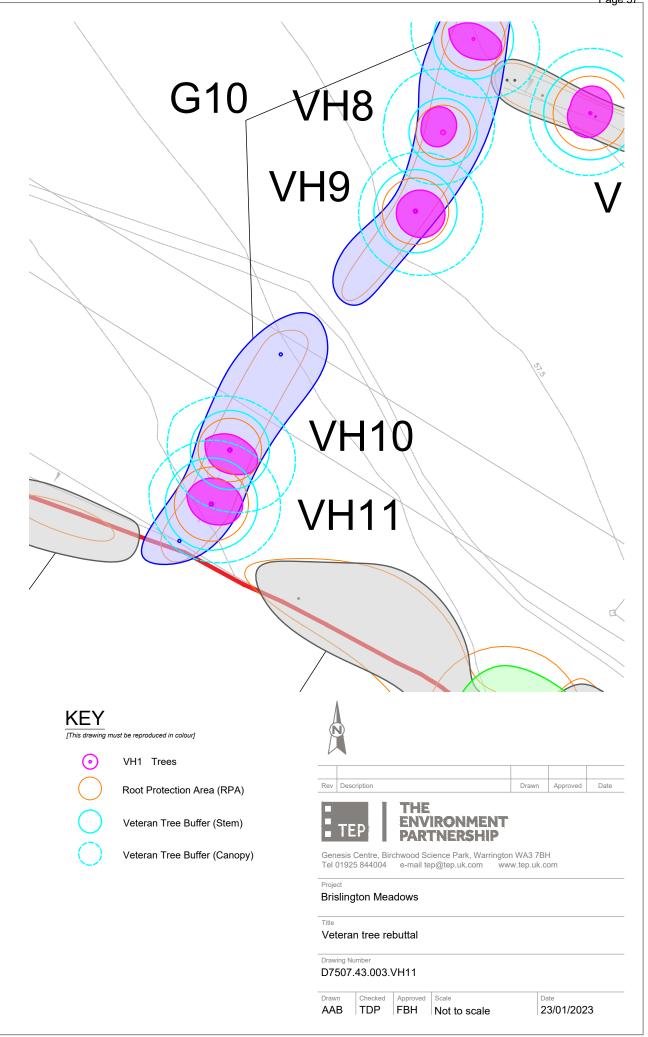
Not claimed

Not claimed

Only 2 criteria claimed. Therefore not a veteran tree on grounds of condition.

Claimed

- Same feature as 'extensive decay' but present.
- Significant retrenchment
- Not agreed. Southern tree is significantly in decline, which is not the same as retrenchment.
- 6. FLAC Claimed 'Secondary Features'
- Lichens present in significant quantities
- Not agreed. One branch on northern tree but the rest shaded out by heavy ivy.





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