BS5837:2012
Tree survey and Tree Constraints Plan

Siderise Ltd, Forge Industrial Estate, High Street, Maesteg, CF34 0AY.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Client: Steve Price, Oriel Design Ltd., Ty Cefn, Rectory Road, Cardiff. CF5 1QL.

1.2 Instruction: The client requires a tree survey & constraints plan according to BS5837:2012 at Siderise Ltd, Forge Industrial Estate, High Street, Maesteg, CF34 0AY.

1.3 Regulatory framework: This survey has been carried out according to BS5837:2012 (British Standards Institute, 2012), and applying the principles described in Hazards from Trees: a general guide (Lonsdale, 2000), HSE SIM 01/2007/05 (HSE, 2007, amended 2013) & Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (National Tree Safety Group, 2011).

1.4 Techniques: Visual Tree Assessment (VTA; Lonsdale, 1999), desk-based enquiries (legal status, geological survey, mapping), THREATS analysis (Forbes-Laird, 2010).

1.5 Limitations:

1. This report and its contents are intended for the sole use of the client and may not be used by any third party without prior written consent. No liability is accepted for their use by any other parties to advance an argument or claim (including legal or financial) without prior consent.
2. No liability is accepted for defects or features hidden from view by soil, vegetation, or other obstacles to access.
3. Formal assessments of topography, drainage, service conduits, & soil conditions are beyond the scope of this report.
4. Specific laboratory investigations of soil properties (plasticity index, moisture content, soil suction pressure) conditions are beyond the scope of this report and have not been made.
5. This report considers only the general condition and value of the trees as they relate to the proposed construction project. It must not be relied upon as a risk-based analysis of tree safety. Any comments relating to the potential of trees to cause damage or injury under normally expected weather conditions are entirely incidental.
6. This report considers only the potential for the surveyed trees to be damaged by the proposed development, and for the building and construction activities to be affected by the trees currently present under normally expected weather conditions. It represents a 'snapshot in time' and only limited projections of future properties can be made. No liability for damage arising from any other source or mechanism is accepted.
7. Tree root positions have not been definitively ascertained or mapped. The likely distribution of tree roots has been estimated based on visible root and buttress morphology, the presence of visible barriers to root development and a knowledge of tree root behaviour. Advice has therefore been framed in terms describing their likely presence or absence. The avoidance of roots cannot be guaranteed. No liability is therefore accepted for costs arising from the unexpected presence of tree roots.
8. Advice is based on the descriptions of existing ground surfaces, of the proposed construction and of proposed construction techniques provided in electronic documents by the client at the time of instruction and prior to compilation of this report. No liability is accepted for errors or omissions arising from the information, or lack of it, provided from these sources.
9. This report will be deemed to be invalid if a history of vegetation-related subsidence damage in this or surrounding properties exists but has not been made known to the surveyor.
10. This report considers adverse impact mitigation measures, as opposed to impact elimination. Thus, if a tree is retained, a level of potential impact will remain. It is expected that such impacts will be managed by the owner / occupier on an ongoing basis.
11. A topographical survey plan was available but did not show the location of all trees in sufficient detail. The survey and tree survey plan were prepared with reference to a commercially obtained aerial photograph of the site at 12.5cm resolution (ex Bluesky Mapping). All subsequent plans have been prepared based on a combination of the aerial image and topographical survey. The locations of trees, tree groups, hedges and woodland groups marked on the Tree Survey & Constraints Plan with '*' in this report must be treated as APPROXIMATE.
12. The client is responsible for the accuracy of drawings, design descriptions and other information supplied, and therefore for the advice based on them. No liability is accepted for errors or omissions arising from inaccuracies in- or omissions from- the plans and information provided.
13. Under no circumstances is any plan in this report to be used for detailed setting out, quantity surveying or similar.
14. This report must not be relied upon as a comprehensive safety and condition assessment. Any observations of tree hazards are entirely incidental with recommendations based on the observed land use at the time of inspection.
15. It is understood that any risks associated with these limitations are accepted by the clients.

1.7 Weather conditions: Overcast, cold, wind force 3-4.

1.8 Access conditions: Access was generally un-restricted but a number of trees were in adjacent properties and / or against boundary fences resulting in partial inspections from one direction only.

1.9 Validity: Plants are biological organisms & change with time. Assessment remains valid for 12 months from the date of inspection, or until a major storm (Wind Force 6 +) is experienced.

1.10 Statutory tree protections: There are no statutory tree protections (Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Area statuses) in force at the site (Bridgend County & Borough Council Planning Department, by e-mail, 26/03/2021).

Forestry Act (1967)

The provisions of the Forestry Act (1967) apply to the *felling* of healthy living trees outside gardens, churchyards, orchards and public open spaces, and do not apply to "lopping, topping, pruning and pollarding". Exemptions apply to 1. The felling of trees only so far as is necessary for the abatement of risk or nuisance where these hazards are 'REAL' rather than imagined or 'PERCEIVED; 2. The felling of trees so far as is necessary to implement the provisions of a Full Planning Permission. Felling of trees in all other circumstances may require a Felling Licence.

1.11 Environmental protections:

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981): All birds, their nests and eggs are protected in law. It is an offence to intentionally damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Some birds (such as "Schedule 1" birds) have a higher level of protection, which extends to disturbance of the bird. Tree work should be conducted so as to avoid disturbance of birds, their nests or their eggs,

European Protected Species: Some animal species have a higher level of protection under European Protected Species (EPS) regulations. These include otter, dormouse and all species of bat which are wild in the UK. It is an offence to harm, injure, kill or disturb these species, or damage or destroy their "resting places", without a valid EPS licence. This means, for example, that damage to a bat roost (except under a valid EPS licence) is an offence, even if it is accidental / incidental, and even if no bats are present at the time.

Protected sites: Tree work and other related work such as track construction and timber extraction may be affected by conservation designations (e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas etc.). In some cases, a Consent must be obtained from the Competent Authority (Natural England).

Contractual constraints: Work on trees and hedgerows may be constrained by contractual arrangements, most notably participation in agricultural, woodland and land stewardship grant schemes. If tree or hedgerow work contravenes scheme rules, individual contractual arrangements, or causes cross-compliance issues, it could cause the landowner to incur serious financial penalties and / or delayed payments. On land where grant is claimed, it is advisable to check with the landowner or their agent before undertaking tree work. Private contracts (including terms of leaseholds and tenancy arrangements) should also be considered before carrying out tree work.

1.12 Situation: The trees stand on the boundaries of the existing Siderise site and on adjacent land shortly to become part of the overall development. The site is in an industrial area at an elevation of 150m on the west side of the Afon Llynfi valley in Maesteg and connects the High Street with a Tesco superstore (Ordnance Survey, 2021). The valley runs in an approximately N-S direction with steeply rising ground to either side reaching summits of approximately 350m elevation. Tree cover is good with many forestry plantations on the hillsides.

Surface deposits consist of variable clays, silts, sands and gravels of glacial origin (aka 'diamicton') overlying sandstones, siltstones and mudstones of the South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation (BGS, 2021). Borehole scan SS89SW33 carried out at nearby Maesteg Park revealed the presence of 1.4m of silty stony clay over 4.6m of similar clay with cobbles and boulders. Soil type is described as a slowly permeable, wet, very acid upland soil with a peaty surface, and of low fertility (LandIS, 2021).

Tree growth conditions are therefore generally poor with poor soils, poor drainage and significant exposure to southerly winds.

1.13 References:

British Geological Survey (2021). Geology of Britain Viewer 1:50,000. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham. http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

British Standards Institute (2010). BS3998:2010 – Standards for Tree Work. BSI Publications, London.

British Standards Institute (2012). BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. BSI Publications, London.

Forbes-Laird, J. (2010). THREATS tree hazard assessment system. http://www.flac.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/THREATS-GN-June-2010.pdf

Health and Safety Executive (2007). HSE SIM 01/2007/05.

LandIS (Land information system; Soilscape viewer) (2021). Cranfield University. http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm

Lonsdale, D. (1999). Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management. The Stationery Office, London.

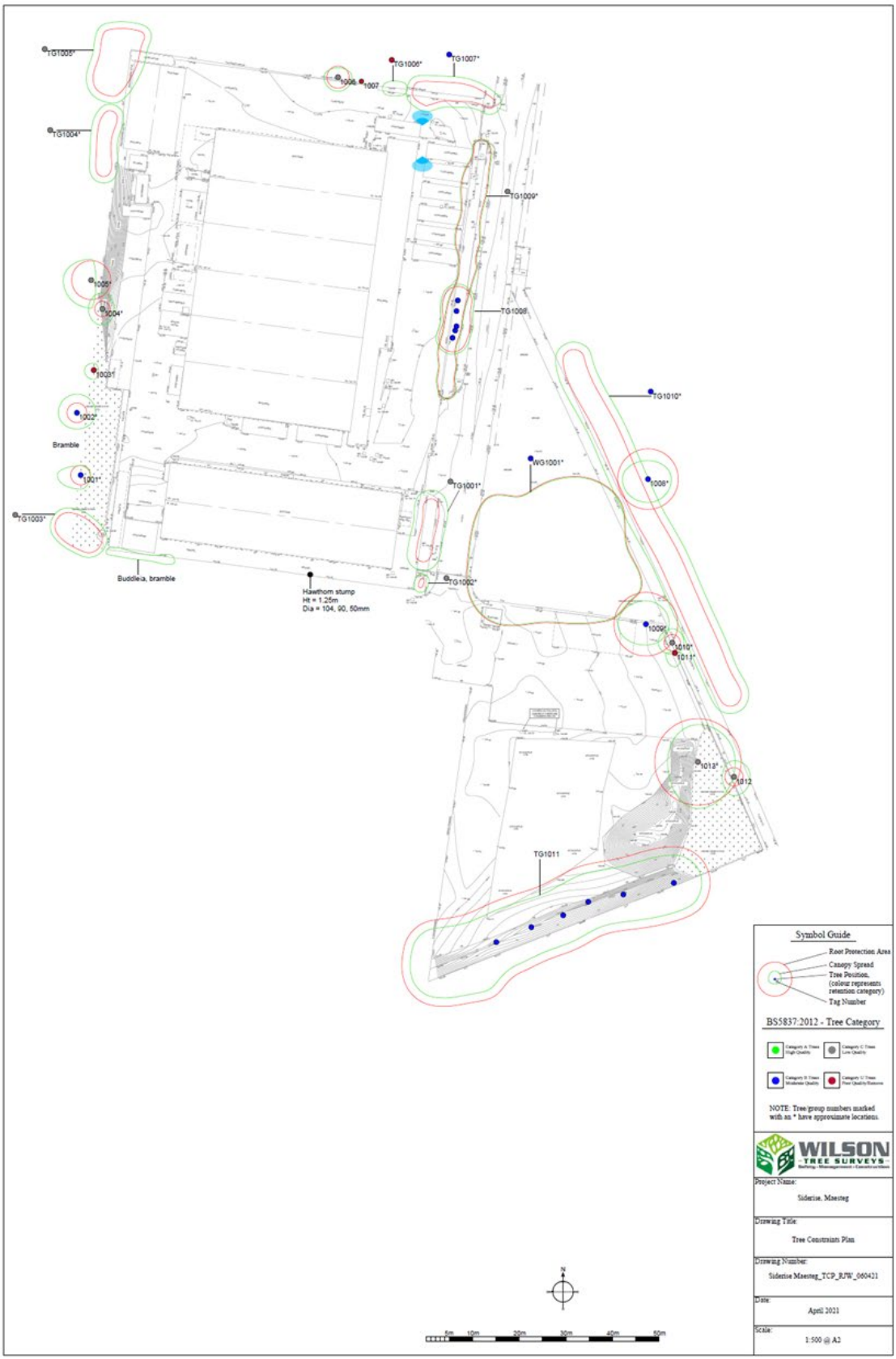
Lonsdale, D. (2000). Hazards from Trees: a general guide. The Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

National Tree Safety Group (2011). Common sense risk management of trees. The Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

Ordnance Survey (2021). OS Maps service at https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/osmaps/ . Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

2. Tree survey and constraints plan

For illustrative purposes only. Please refer to drawing “Siderise Maesteg_TCP_RJW_ 060421.dwg” and “.pdf” for further detail. N.B. The location of trees, tree groups, hedges and woodland groups marked ‘*’ on this plan are APPROXIMATE and should be confirmed by on-site inspection. This drawing MUST NOT be used for detailed setting out or other quantitative work.



3 Tree Assessment

3.1 Individual trees

Ref. No.	Species	Ht.	Crown Spread (m)				Ht. 1st Br.	Ht. Can.	Stem Count	Stem Dia. (mm)					Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural condition & Notes	Management recommendations	Ret. Span	QV Grade
		(m)	N	S	W	E	(m)	(m)		1 / mean	2	3	4	5	Y-SM-EM-M-OM	G-F-P-D			<10, 10+ 20+, >40	U-A-B-C
1001	Corsican pine	*4.5*	*2*	*3*	*5*	*2*	*0.5*	*1.5*	*1*	*175*					SM	G	Access restricted by 2m high near-vertical earth bank. Inspected from 3m below and 8m to NE. Partial inspection only. Appears to be unremarkable inclined 45° downslope. Not visible from outside site. Low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	20+	B1
1002	Oak sp	*5*	*4*	*3.5*	*4*	*4*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*1*	*175*					SM	G	Access restricted by 2m high near-vertical earth bank. Inspected from 3m below and 8m to E. Partial inspection only. Appears to be in reasonable structural condition, with a symmetrical crown, and good future potential. Not visible from outside site.	No action required at time of survey	>40	B1
1003	Ash	*5*	*1.5*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*2.5*	*3*	*1*	*130*					SM	P	Access restricted by 2m high near-vertical earth bank and pallet stack. Inspected from 2m below and 6m to SE. Partial inspection only. Symptoms consistent with Ash Dieback Disease Class 4. THREATS: 8 x 25 x 1 = 200; Slight risk; abate within 2 years.	Remove to abate risk of falling branches within 2 years. Re-inspect annually in meantime.	<10	U
1004	Hawthorn	6	3.5	3.5	3	*2.5*	1.5 SE	1.75	2	*125*	*60*				M	F	Access restricted by 2m high near-vertical earth bank & stone wall. Inspected from 2m below and 6m to E. Very dense ivy obscured primary structure to 5m. Partial inspection only. Unremarkable. Appears to be self-set scrub. Congested crown typical for species. Not visible from outside site. Low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C1
1005	Goat willow	4.5	4.5	6	6	*1*	0	0	*4*	*220*	*200*	*150*	*100*		M	G	Access restricted by 2m high near-vertical earth bank & stone wall. Inspected from 2m below and 6m to E. Partial inspection only. Windthrown downslope but still alive. Visible above ground parts appear reasonable structural condition. Not visible from outside site. Low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C1
1006	Goat willow	6.5	2	*3*	3	3	2 S	2.5	2	*150*	*130*				EM	G	Off-site. Stands behind 2.5m pallisade fence. Partial inspection only. Twin-stemmed at ground level. No fungal fruiting bodies observed at the time of this survey. Stable included bark union at base. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. No significant defects but has low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C1
1007	Rowan	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		2.5	1	*60*					Y	D	Off-site. Stands behind 2.5m pallisade fence. Partial inspection only. Dead. Fragile. THREATS: 8 x 25 x 4 = 800; Moderate risk; abate within 13 weeks.	Fell tree within 13 weeks.	<10	U
1008	Common alder	15	4	5	5.5	*5*	2 W	2.5	1	542					M	G	Off-site. Stands 4m to E of footpath. Stands on densely wooded, steeply sloping valley side with river below. Single-stemmed at ground level. Sounding mallet strikes returned normal tap sounds. No fungal fruiting bodies observed at the time of this survey. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in good structural condition. No significant defects. Minor deadwood. Visually prominent. Makes significant contribution to local amenity but lacks special qualities of Category A trees.	No action required at time of survey	>40	B1
1009	Sycamore	12	*5*	4.5	6	*5*	2.25 NW	2.5	4	175	290	343	302		M	G	Stands on boundary of WG1001 with service yard. Chainlink fence passes between stems and is partially engulfed by lower W stem. Stool obscured by leaf litter. Unions appear to be well formed and stable. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Minor deadwood. Lacks special qualities of Category A trees.	No action required at time of survey	20+	B1
1010	Hawthorn	4	3	2.5	*3*	2.5	0.25 N	1.5	5	*50*	*80*	*80*	*60*	*50*	M	F	Stands on boundary of service yard adjacent to footpath. Chainlink fence passes between stems. Very dense ivy obscured primary structure to 4m. Partial inspection only. Heavily pruned with signs of flail damage. Poor form. Low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C1
1011	Common alder	5	0	3	*2*	1.5	1.25 S	2	1	*80*					SM	F	Stands on boundary of service yard adjacent to footpath. At risk from Ash Dieback Disease. Poor form. Low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	<10	U
1012	Hawthorn	6	3.5	4	2.5	3.5	0.75 W	2.25	2	*110*	*120*				M	F	Stands outside chainlink fence, may be off-site. Very dense ivy obscured primary structure to 5m. Partial inspection only. Rapidly branching, congested crown typical for species. Minor deadwood. No significant defects but lacks special qualities of Category A trees. Visible from outside site but makes little contribution to local amenity.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C1

Ref. No.	Species	Ht.	Crown Spread (m)				Ht. 1st Br.	Ht. Can.	Stem Count	Stem Dia. (mm)					Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural condition & Notes	Management recommendations	Ret. Span	QV Grade
		(m)	N	S	W	E	(m)	(m)		1 / mean	2	3	4	5	Y-SM-EM-M-OM	G-F-P-D			<10, 10+ 20+, >40	U-A-B-C
1013	Goat willow	8	8	10	6.5	8	1.5	0	5	518	347	304	260	220	OM	F	Established layering stems from a collapsed tree. Multi-stemmed at ground level. No fungal fruiting bodies observed at the time of this survey. Very dense ivy obscured primary structure to 5m. Partial inspection only. Above ground parts of tem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition and connected together by fallen stems toa central stool. Visible from outside site but low height reduces impact. Low arboricultural and landscape merit but an interesting form. Species prone to cycles of collapse and layering so unlikely to persist in current form much beyond 10 years.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C1

3.2 Tree Groups

Ref. No.	Species	Tree Count	Ht. (m)	MRCS (m)	Ht. 1st Br. (m)	Ht. canop (m)	Specimen Stem Dia. (mm)	Life Stage Y-SM-EM-M-OM	Phys. Condition G-F-P-D	Structural condition & Notes	Management recommendations	Ret. Span <10, 10+ 20+, >40	QV Grade U-A-B-C
TG1001	Hazel x8, Goat willow x2, Hawthorn x1, Cherry laurel x1	12	7.5	3.5	0.25	3	135	M	F	Stands on 2m wide bed between pavement and chain link boundary fence. Hazel multi-stemmed at ground level; form suggests prior coppice management. Specimen to N end of group with many dead stems. Specimen near S end with a failed stem lying parallel to path. Willow and hawthorn appear to be single-stemmed at ground level. Specimen at N end heavily cut back from gate. Forms partial screen to front of main site and visible from road. Low arboricultural merit. THREATS: 8 x 20 x 1 = 160; Slight risk; abate within 2 years.	Remove dead and failed hazel stems within 2 years. Re-inspect annually.	10+	C2
TG1002	Smooth arizona cypress, mixed shrubs	3	2.5	1.5	0	0	40 x3	EM	F	Stands on 2m wide bed between pavement and chain link boundary fence. Unremarkable. Low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C2
TG1003	Willow	*2*	*6*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*250*	M	F	Access restricted by 2m high near-vertical earth bank. Inspected from 3m below and 8m to NE. Very dense ivy obscured primary structure to 4m. Partial inspection only. Appears to be unremarkable self-set scrub inclined 45° downslope. Not visible from outside site. Low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C2
TG1004	Rowan, Hawthorn, Goat willow	6	5	3	0	0	135	EM	F	Access restricted by 2m high near-vertical earth bank, chain link fence and warehouse unit. Inspected from 2m below and 5-25m to SE. Dense bramble scrub. Partial inspection only. Appears to be unremarkable self-set scrub. Not visible from outside site. Low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C2
TG1005	Rowan	*8*	10	3	2	3	*125*	EM	G	Access restricted by pile of cut branches, chain link fence and warehouse unit. Inspected from 15m to E. Dense bramble scrub. Partial inspection only. Appears to be unremarkable self-set scrub. Not visible from outside site. Low arboricultural merit.	No action required at time of survey	20+	C2
TG1006	Ash	2	7	1.5	2.5 W	3	*70*	SM	P	Off-site. Stands behind 2.5m pallisade fence. Partial inspection only. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Appears to be unremarkable self-set scrub. Canker strip and frequent minor deadwood on both specimens. At risk from Ash Dieback Disease.	No action required at time of survey	<10	U
TG1007	Oak sp x2, Hazel x6.	8	6-8	2.5	0.25	0.5	*100*	SM	G	Off-site. Stands behind 2.5m pallisade fence. Partial inspection only. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Visible from outside site. Good future potential. Currently lacks the special qualities of Category A trees.	No action required at time of survey	>40	B2

Ref. No.	Species	Tree Count	Ht. (m)	MRCS (m)	Ht. 1st Br. (m)	Ht. canop (m)	Specimen Stem Dia. (mm)	Life Stage Y-SM-EM-M-OM	Phys. Condition G-F-P-D	Structural condition & Notes	Management recommendations	Ret. Span <10, 10+ 20+, >40	QV Grade U-A-B-C
TG1008	Common alder	7	15.5	3.5	1.5 E	2.5	*250*	M	G	Stand in 2m wide bed between pavement and chainlink fence. Majority of specimens twin-stemmed, two specimens single-stemmed at ground level. Dense bramble and shrub growth obscured base to 1m. Partial inspection only. Stem, principal unions and primary limbs appear to be in reasonable structural condition. Specimen at S end inclined 25° S. Specimen at N end with acute union and prominent reaction wood lobes. Visually prominent and appear to be the most significant trees present on site. Significant amenity value but lacks the special qualities of Category A trees.	No action required at time of survey	20+	B2
TG1009	Hazel x 18, Hawthorn x7, Holly x1, Tree cotoneaster x1	27	6	2	0	0	150	M	G	Stands in 2m wide bed between pavement and chainlink fence forming hedge-like feature below TG1008. Visually prominent and forming screen against industrial units. Hazel multi-stemmed; form suggests past management as coppice. Of low arboricultural merit individually but collectively making some contribution to amenity.	No action required at time of survey	10+	C2
TG1010	Hawthorn, Hazel	30	6	4	0	1.5	200	M	F	Group on E edge of footpath on margin of densely wooded, steep valley side above river. Strip approximately 5m wide surveyed since trees are off-site and separated from development area by footpath. Group comprises 75% hawthorn and 25% hazel. Dogwood planting at NW end, bramble thicket at SW end. Occaisional dead specimens, and significant deadwood. Unremarkable as individual specimens but collectively create an attractive aspect and pleasant semi-natural conditions along a frequently used footpath.	No action required at time of survey	20+	B2
TG1011	Goat willow x19, Rowan x2	21	12	6	1.5	2	650	M-OM	F	Linear group on S boundary of site adjacent to Tesco access footpath. Visually prominent and of high amenity value, forming an effective screen between the superstore and the industrial units. Trees stand to either side of, and sometimes in, a 0.5m deep ditch. Specimens are typically four-stemmed at ground level with stools obscured by ivy, leaf litter, rubbish and other materials. Recent removal of trees to N, and proposed removal of WG1001 can be expected to alter airflows. Limbs in S crowns observed to spread wide over footpath. Frequent significant deadwood throughout. Other significant hazards noted (trees numbered from W end of group): T2, stem has open cavity and prominent reaction wood lobes and extends SE towards boundary but separated from path by 4m wooden fence; T3 four-stemmed at ground level with stems inclined 45° over boundary; T7, 10 & 12 with stems or primary limbs inclined 45° over boundary; T13 with significant deadwood over footpath. THREATS: 2 x 25 x 4 = 200; Slight risk; abate within 2 years.	Convert all trees to high pollards at 8m above ground within 2 years. Reduce stems or primary limbs extending over boundary back to the boundary line. Remove any remaing deadwood over 2.5cm diameter and the stem of T2 with decay and prominent reaction wood. Re-inspect annually.	20+	B2

4 Tree survey data schedule key

Tree Count

For trees assessed as groups the number of trees present has been determined according to:

2-10 trees	Accurate count
11-50 trees	Close estimate
51-100 trees	Estimate

Ht. (m)

Tree height in metres

Crown Spread

For individual trees, the measured radial crown spread in metres, listed for each of the four cardinal compass points.

MRCS

For trees assessed as groups or woodland, an estimated mean radial crown spread in metres.

Mean Width

Mean width in metres of domestic hedges and hedgerow

Length

Approximate length in metres of domestic hedges and hedgerow

Clearance over ground.

For individual trees and trees assessed as groups or woodland, height in metres above ground of attachment point of first significant branch (cardinal point may be given indicating growing direction) and / or of lower extent of tree canopy above ground, whichever is lower.

Stem Dia. (mm)

Stem diameter(s) at 1.5m above ground level (see measurement system in BS5837:2012 Annex C), given in millimetres

Specimen Stem Dia.

For trees assessed as groups or woodland, stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level. Trees with larger diameters are identified on the Tree Survey Plan (TSP).

Mean Stem Dia.

Mean stem diameter in millimetres above the basal flare of hedge or hedgerow component plants

Life Stage

Life stage assessment according into:

Y	Young
SM	Semi-mature
EM	Early mature
M	Mature
OM	Over-mature
V	Veteran

Phys. Condition

An assessment of the **physiological** condition (i.e. health/vitality) status of the tree summarised according to:

GOOD	Generally in healthy condition
FAIR	Condition satisfactory though below mean species performance
POOR	Tree in decline/retrenching
DEAD	Self explanatory

Structural condition & Notes

Notes on the apparent structural integrity of the tree based on visual tree assessment, including notes on form, taper, forking habit, storm damage, decay fungi, pests, etc. plus other relevant observations.

Management recommendations

Preliminary recommendations for intervention (e.g. tree surgery, felling, etc) in relation to existing context where the intervention is intended to remedy a significant risk to persons or property.

This is **not** intended to comprise a specification for tree work: further advice should be sought prior to implementation

Ret. Span

Estimated remaining retention span based on species, condition & context as follows:

Years	*QV grade*
<10	U
10+	C
20+	B
>40	A

QV Grade

Quality & Value grade classification according to BS5837:2012 summarised as follows:

Grade	*Summary meaning*	*Survey plan representation*
U	Trees that are unretainable in viable condition	Dark red
A	High quality & value and consequent high retention priority	Light green
B	Moderate quality and value (moderate priority for retention)	Mid-blue
C	Low quality and value (generally considered to be sacrificial)	Grey

Trees present which may be considered to be **exceptional** specimens are identified by the suffix * after the A grade, e.g. A1*

Species list

Common name	Scientific name
Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Common alder	*Alnus glutinosa*
Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Corsican pine	*Pinus nigra var. maritima*
Goat willow	*Salix caprea*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolia*
Oak sp.	*Quercus* sp. (either *Q. robur* or *Q. petrea*)
Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*
Smooth Arizona cypress	*Cupressus arizonica var. glabra*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Tree cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster frigidus*