# Arborist Associates Ltd.

## An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree Vegetation on a Development site at 'Wayside', Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18. (Stage 3 of the LRD Application)

**Prepared for: Liscove Limited.**

**Prepared by: Felim Sheridan F. Arbor. A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture**

**Date: 17th June 2024**

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## 1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by 'Liscove Limited Ltd.' (Planning Applicant) to prepare an arboricultural report on the tree vegetation on a development site at 'Wayside', Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18 and to report on the following:

**A -** To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within this site area. See 'Condition Tree Assessment Schedule' within **'Appendix 2'** of this report and 'Drawing 'No.KVL001' which has been prepared as a constraints drawing for details.

**B:** To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation indicating on a drawing those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5' of our report and 'Drawing No.KVL002' for detail.

**C**: To show on this drawing the lines of tree protective fencing to be erected around the tree vegetation being retained along with other mitigation measures to aid in their successful retention. See 'Section 6' of our report and 'Drawing No.KVL003' for detail.

## 2.0 Report Limitations

2.1 The inspection of the tree vegetation has been carried out from ground level only, is a preliminary report and does not include climbing inspections, internal investigations of the timber or below ground investigations. The assessment is based on what was visible at the time of the inspection and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.

2.2 This report only relates to factors apparent at the time of the inspection; as a result, further monitoring is imperative if potential problems/hazards are to be avoided. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling).

## 3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see **'Appendix 2'**), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site and plotted on the land survey map provided.

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category/category grade

3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminium tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report.

3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.

3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to;

**Arboricultural Value:** An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or effects on other features located on site.
**Landscape Value:** An assessment of a trees locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.
**Cultural Value**: Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.

3.5 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated a low category (C).

The following summarizes each of the categories:

**Category U –** Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

These would be seen as trees that have little or no potential either due to their physiological and/or structural condition and their removal would be seen necessary either now or in the short-term as the most appropriate management option.

The category ‘U’ trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.KVL001& KVL002) with a ‘Red’ donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

**Category A -**Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy.

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the long-term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

The category 'A' trees have been identified on our drawings(Nos.KVL001 & KVL002) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

**Category B –** Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 years life expectancy.

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

The category 'B' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.KVL001 & KVL002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

**Category C –** Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy

These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term. As part of the future management, most of these would probably be removed for one reason or another. This category consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature. These trees should not been seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands, but should be considered for retention where viable.

The category 'C' trees have been identified on our drawings(Nos.KVL001 & KVL002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.KVL001) by a land survey company and their positions are assumed accurate. This drawing has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem.

Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

a) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures, drainage ditches and underground apparatus);
b) Topography and drainage;
c) The soil type and structure;
d) The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

## 4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

4.1 The site area consists of lands located between the 'Glenamuck Road' to the north, the 'Ballycorus Road' and private properties to the south, the 'Enniskerry Road' to the west and to the east by adjoining private properties and includes lands that will facilitate the future 'Glenamuck Link Distributor Road'.

4.2 The lands at present are mostly in use as grazing for livestock and are broken into a number of fields and these are separated from one another by hedgerows and tree belts with further subdivisions created by fencing. The overall site area also includes the grounds around the Country Markets to the north- west and a house and derelict farm yard to the south west.

4.3 The lands have been derelict for some time and the hedgerows had become overgrown with scrub hedge vegetation such as Bramble being allowed to grow out on either side to create broader hedges and the hedge plants were also allowed to grow up tall losing their lower vegetation and their effective stock proof quality. In recent years, works have been carried out to clear encroaching scrub species such as Bramble and coarse vegetation to allow for the erection of stock proof fencing.

4.4 **The main tree areas making up this overall site area are as follows**:

**Area 1** is located at the northern end of the lands bordering with the 'Glenamuck Road' and includes the grounds of the country markets. Within this area there are individual trees, groups, tree lines and woodland blocks and collectively they are of value to the treescape of the greater area.

Tree species here include Ash, Sycamore, Beech, Oak, Horse Chestnut, Spruce and Douglas Fir and these are generally of an early mature to mature age class. They have been broken up into smaller groups, tree lines or have been treated as individual trees within the tree survey report based on breaks within the canopy line caused either naturally or by the failure/removal of trees in the past. Recent residential development has come up to the eastern boundary of this area and the ground works; re-grading and landscaping have been carried out on the eastern side of the trees in this area. A timber post and rail / chain-link fence has been constructed.

**Area 2** consists of lines/belts of trees running through the centre of the site area dividing it into two main parts. These are the remnants of old tree lines/belts, but due to lapsed management and trees failing or being removed over the years, these lines have become fragmented into smaller groups.

Tree species in this area is predominantly Ash with some Sycamore, Rowan, Elm and Beech. These range from seedlings developing up within the openings created by the past failure/removal of trees to mature trees that formed part of the initial tree lines/groups.

Collectively within their groups/ tree lines, these trees are of more visual value to the treescape of this area than as individuals. Many of them have structural defects such as decay cavities, weakened union formations or are diseased particularly the Ash which are most at various stages of infection by 'Ash Dieback' and Elm by 'Dutch Elm Disease' and this will limit their long-term potential. It is the group/tree line feature that is of most value to the treescape of this area and it is this that is worth preserving. The condition, continuity and diversity of these tree lines/groups can be improved with management and the planting of new trees ensuring that these features are retained into the future.

4.5 The remaining trees on these grounds are scattered along hedgerows sub-dividing these lands into fields and around the site areas perimeter. They are generally growing as individuals or within small groups within the hedgerows. The tree species include Ash, Sycamore and Elm and they range in age from seedlings to mature trees that protrude above the hedge height.

4.6 The hedgerows are predominantly made up of Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder with pockets of Holly and Hazel in places with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. There has been in the past some hedgerow clearing and removal of Bramble and scrub species encroaching into the field areas and new stock proof fencing has been constructed in a number of areas. These hedgerows are in need of management in order to rejuvenate them and re-establish a good structure and stock proof quality. This can be achieved by the cutting of sides/ tops and the planting up of openings with similar native hedge species and by retaining them with regular trimming/cutting.

4.7 Within our tree survey area which included some trees located just outside the sites red line boundary, 223 Trees have been tagged with one tree, four woodland blocks, one tree line and 11 Hedges numbered numerically.

**The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading allocation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:**

| Category Grade | No. of trees |
|---|---|
| Category U<br>**34 Trees** | **Tree Nos.** 545, 548, 605, 609, 625, 634, 644, 651, 655, 658, 659, 1304, 687, 690, 692, 693, 695, 808, 809, 816, 817, 819, 822, 826, 849, 850, 871, 1319, 1325, 883, 884, 887, 888 & 890. |
| Category A<br>**3 Trees +**<br>**2 Woodland Blocks** | **Tree No.** 652, 1301 & 1323.<br><br>**Woodland Block Nos.** 1 & 4 |
| Category B<br>**34 Trees** | **Tree Nos.** 535, 607, 631, 632, 633(1023), 641, 643, 645, 650, 653, 654, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1315, 661, 664, 666, 669, 670, 696, 807, 811, 812, 814, 815, 836, 843, 1318, 1334, 1335, 1336, 877 & 878. |
| Category C<br>**153 Trees +**<br>**2 Woodland Blocks,**<br>**+ 1 Tree Line**<br>**+11 Hedges** | **Tree Nos.** 527, 534, 536-543 (8 trees), 544, 546, 547, 601, 602, 603, 604, 606, 608, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615 - 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 635, 642, 646, 647, 648, 649 (1037), 656, 657, Tree No.1, 1302, 1303, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1316, 1317, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 688, 689, 694, 695, 697, 698, 699, 700, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 810, 813, 818, 820, 821, 823, 824, 825, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 837, 838 , 839, 840, 841, 842, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 851, 852 , 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859 – 865, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1337, 1339, 1344, 1345, 867, 868, 869, 870, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 879, 880 - 882, 885, 886 & 889<br>**Woodland Block 2 & 3**<br>**Hedge Nos.** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11.<br>**Tree Line Nos.**1 & 2 |
| **Total** | **224 Trees + 4 Woodland Blocks + 1 Tree Line + 11 Hedges.** |

## 5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

### 5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 Liscove Limited intend to apply for permission for a Large-Scale Residential Development on 2 No. sites, measuring c. 14.2 Ha., which will be separated by the future Glenamuck Distributer Link Road (GLDR). The western site principally comprises lands at Wayside, Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18, which include a derelict dwelling known as 'Rockville' and associated derelict outbuildings, Enniskerry Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18, D18 Y199 and the former Kilternan Country Market, Enniskerry Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18, D18 PK09. The western site is generally bounded by the Glenamuck Road to the north; the Sancta Maria property to the north, west and south; a recently constructed residential development named "Rockville" to the north-east; the Enniskerry Road to the south-west; dwellings to the south; and the future GLDR to the east. The eastern site is generally bound by dwellings to the south; the future GLDR to the west; and greenfield land to the north and east.

Road works are proposed to facilitate access to the development from the Enniskerry Road; to the approved Part 8 Enniskerry Road/Glenamuck Road Junction Upgrade Scheme on Glenamuck Road (DLRCC Part 8 Ref. PC/IC/01/17); and to the approved Glenamuck District Roads Scheme (GDRS) (ABP Ref. HA06D.303945) on the Glenamuck Link Distributor Road (GLDR). Drainage and potable water infrastructure is proposed to connect to services on the Glenamuck Road, Enniskerry Road and the GLDR.

The Glenamuck Road access point will include works, inclusive of any necessary tie-ins, to the footpath and cycle track to create a side road access junction incorporating the provision of an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing across the side road junction on a raised table and the changing of the cycle track to a cycle lane at road level as the cycle facility passes the side road junction. Surface water and foul drainage infrastructure is proposed to connect into the drainage infrastructure to be constructed as part of the Part 8 scheme. Potable water is to be provided from the existing piped infrastructure adjacent to the site along Glenamuck Road. Surface water and foul drainage infrastructure connections for the 'former Country Market' area (north-west of the site) are proposed to connect into the drainage infrastructure at the Enniskerry Road/Glenamuck Road junction.

The GLDR 'western' access point will include works, inclusive of any necessary tie-ins, to the footpath and cycle track to create a side road access junction incorporating the provision of short section of shared path and an uncontrolled shared pedestrian and cyclist crossing across the side road junction on a raised table. The works will also include the provision of a toucan crossing, inclusive of the necessary traffic signal equipment, immediately south of the access point to facilitate pedestrian and cyclist movement across the mainline road. All works at this GLDR access point will include the provision of the necessary tactile paving layouts. Surface water, foul drainage and potable water infrastructure connections are proposed into the drainage infrastructure to be constructed as part of the GDRS scheme.

The GLDR 'eastern' access point will include works, inclusive of any necessary tie-ins, to the footpath and cycle track to create a side road access junction incorporating the provision of short section of shared path and an uncontrolled shared pedestrian and cyclist crossing across the side road junction on a raised table. Potable water, surface water and foul drainage infrastructure connections for the eastern site are proposed into the drainage infrastructure to be constructed as part of the GLDR.

On Enniskerry Road, works are proposed to facilitate 3 No. new accesses for the development along with modifications to Enniskerry Road. The 3 No. side road priority

access junctions incorporate the provision of an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing across the side road junction on raised tables. The modifications to Enniskerry Road fronting the development (c. 340 metres) includes the narrowing of the carriageway down to 6.5 metres (i.e. a 3.25 metres running lane in each direction) from the front of the kerb on the western side of Enniskerry Road. The remaining former carriageway, which varies in width of c. 2 metres, will be reallocated for other road users and will include the introduction of a widened pedestrian footpath and landscaped buffer on the eastern side of the road adjoining the proposed development. On Enniskerry Road at the interface of the proposed Dingle Way and Enniskerry Road, aligning with the proposed location of the community centre facilities and existing Our Lady of Wayside Church, works include the continuation of the Dingle Way surface materials across Enniskerry Road to create a raised table to connect these community facilities. The above works are inclusive of all necessary tie-in works such as new kerbs along the eastern side of Enniskerry Road, drainage details, road marking, signage and public lighting. Additionally, the development includes the removal of the existing stone wall and the construction of a new stone wall set back to facilitate the upgrade and realignment of the Enniskerry Road. Potable water is to be provided from the existing piped infrastructure along the Enniskerry Road.

At the 'Rockville access point', works are proposed to provide a multi-modal access, including a vehicular connection between the proposed development and the Rockville development (permitted under DLR Reg. Ref. D18A/0566). The new access will require the removal of the existing as-built hammerhead turning area at Rockville to create this new connection. The residual hammerhead area will be landscaped to tie into the adjoining landscape strategy. The above works are inclusive of all necessary tie-in works such as new kerbs, drainage details, road marking, signage, and public lighting.

Surface water and foul drainage infrastructure is proposed to connect into and through the existing/permitted Rockville developments (DLR Reg. Refs. D17A/0793, D18A/0566, D20A/0015 and D23A/0580).

The development will principally consist of: the demolition of c. 740 sq m of existing structures on site comprising a derelict dwelling known as 'Rockville' and associated derelict outbuildings (c. 573 sq m) and the former Kilternan Country Market (wooden structure) (c. 167 sq m); and the provision of a mixed-use development principally consisting of 487 No. residential units (196 No. houses, 201 No. duplex units and 90 No. apartments) and a Neighbourhood Centre. The western site will comprise 362 No. residential units and the Neighbourhood Centre, which will provide an anchor retail store (c. 1,310 sq m), retail/commercial (c. 3,284 sq m), a restaurant (c. 182 sq m), a creche (c. 691 sq m), café (c. 326 sq m), and a community facility (c. 332 sq m), and the eastern site will comprise 125 No. residential units. The 487 No. residential units will consist of 53 No. 1 bedroom units (35 No. apartments and 18 No. duplexes), 150 No. 2 bedroom units (38 No. houses, 16 No. apartments and 96 No. duplexes), 236 No. 3 bedroom units (110 No. houses, 39 No. apartments and 87 No. duplexes) and 48 No. 4 bedroom units (48 No. houses). The proposed development will range in height from 2 No. to 4 No. storeys (including podium/undercroft level in Apartment Blocks 1, 2 and 3 and Duplex Block T and U on the eastern site).

The development also provides: a pedestrian/cycle route through the Dingle Way from Enniskerry Road to the future Glenamuck Link Distributor Road; 854 No. car parking spaces (125 No. in the undercroft of Apartment Blocks 1, 2 and 3 and Duplex Blocks T and U and 729 No. at surface level) including 28 No. mobility impaired spaces, 87 No. electric vehicle spaces, 2 No. car share spaces, and 4 No. drop-off spaces/loading bays; motorcycle parking; bicycle parking; bin storage; provision of new telecommunications infrastructure at roof level of the Neighbourhood Centre including shrouds, antennas and microwave link dishes (18 No. antennas, all enclosed in 9 No. shrouds and 6 No. transmission dishes, together with all associated equipment); private balconies, terraces

and gardens; hard and soft landscaping; sedum roofs; solar panels; boundary treatments; lighting; substations; plant; and all other associated site works above and below ground. The proposed development has a gross floor area of c. 60,504 sq m above ground, in addition to an undercroft/basement (c. 4,485 sq m) containing car parking, bike storage, bin storage and plant under Apartment Blocks 1, 2 and 3 and Duplex Blocks T and U on the eastern site.

5.1.2 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the trees shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.

5.1.3 On drawing No.KVL002, I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this development and management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained to form part of the long-term tree cover on these grounds with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.

5.1.4 On drawing No.KVL003, the protective fencing has been shown using an 'Orange line and Hatching'. These tree protection fences and other tree protection measures will need to be put in place at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zones and crown spreads of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the completed development of these grounds.

5.1.5 The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development and what is required to allow for its construction.

**5.2.0 Design Rational**

5.2.1 The current site layout has been finalized and modified based on the information provided in the initial condition tree assessment of the site area and the creation of the tree constraints plan (DWG. No.KVL001) which has resulted in changes in the layout of buildings and services and its construction plan to ensure that any impact on the trees to be retained have been kept to a minimum.

5.2.2 The objective of the proposed development layout was such as to try and retain as much of the important tree lines, groups and belts as possible and to incorporate these into the completed development where they will be an asset to the completed landscaped development and the surrounding area.

### 5.3.0 Tree Loss

5.3.1 To accommodate the proposed development and as part of active management, it will be necessary to remove the following vegetation:

| Category Grade | No. of Trees for Removal |
|---|---|
| Category U<br>**23 Trees** | **Tree Nos.**1304, 0644, 0658, 0659, 687, 690, 691, 692, 693, 808, 809, 816, 817, 819, 849, 871, 545, 548, 883, 884, 887, 888 & 890.<br>These trees, although most of them need to be removed directly due to the development layout, are in such a condition that they will need to be removed as part of management now or in the short-term irrespective of the development proposals for this site area.<br>Note the remaining category 'U' trees will be reviewed on a tree by tree basis and their management will be determined based on their location within the built environment. This will see some of these also needing to be removed to address health and safety issues. |
| Category A<br>**1 Tree +**<br>**1 Small Woodland Block** | **Tree No.** 1301<br>Woodland Block No.1 |
| Category B<br>**10 Trees** | **Tree Nos.** 1305, 1306, 1307, 1315, 643, 669, 670, 535, 877 & 878. |
| Category C<br>**42 Trees**<br><br>**+ 4 Hedges & short sections of two other hedges +**<br>**2 small woodland Blocks +**<br>**+ 5,836m2 of scrub/ nursery stock area** | **Tree Nos.** 629, 630, 642, 527, 1302, 1303, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1316, 1317, 657, 688, 689, 534, 698, 699, 1339, 1344, 1345, 870, 869, 868, 546, 547, 867, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 879, 880, 881, 882, 885, 886 & 889.<br><br>**Hedge Nos.** 8, 9, 10 & 11 plus c.50 of hedge No.2 (this section of hedge will need to be removed to facilitate the Glenamuck Road improvement works) and c.8m section of hedge No.3 at eastern end to facilitate service routes.<br>Woodland Block Nos.2 & 3 & c.5,536m2 of Scrub/nursery stock area. |
| **Total** | **76 Trees + 3 small woodland blocks + 4 Hedges & short sections of two others + a scrub/nursery stock area (5,836m$^2$).** |

5.3.2 **In summary**, 76 (33.9%) of the 224No. trees within the surveyed area are being proposed for removal along with four full Hedges, a short sections of another two hedges, three small woodland blocks and a scrub/nursery stock area (5,836m$^2$). See condition assessment within **'Appendix 2'**for full details on these trees.

The trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

- 23No. of the 34 category 'U' trees
- 1No. of the 3 Category 'A' trees + 1 Small Woodland Block
- 10No. of the 34 Category 'B' trees
- 42No. of the 153 Category 'C' trees + 2 Small Woodland Blocks

5.3.3 In the design layout, great efforts have been made to retain as many of the better quality trees and in particular the trees within tree belts or groups which are of most visual value to the treescape of this area with the main tree belts running through the centre of the site being incorporated into its main open space areas.

The loss of the above listed tree vegetation is being mitigated against with the planting of trees, shrub and hedging as part of the landscaping of the completed development which will complement the development and its incorporation into the surrounding area. It will also help to provide good quality and sustainable long-term tree cover, and as this establishes and grows in size, it will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created with the loss of the existing tree vegetation to facilitate the proposed development. See 'Landscape Architects Drawings' and 'Schedules' for detail.

In relation to the north-western corner, since the previous SHD application, the condition of some trees in this area in particular the Ash and Elm have deteriorated due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' and 'Dutch Elm Disease' and those most affected have been removed in consultation with Mr. Neil Molloy of DLRCC Parks Department as part of management to address safety to the surrounding properties and road. The boundary hedge and trees within along the 'Glenamuck Road' which is partly within the site red line boundary have also been cut down by others in preparation of road improvement works in this area. As part of this revised site layout in the north west corner of the site area on the boundary with Rockville Woods, changes have been made to the layout to minimize impact on the trees in this area and 3 No. trees that had been identified for removal in the SHD Application have now been retained to help maintain the sylvan character in this area.

The planting strategy key factors are to:

• Create a sense of identity using trees, shrub and hedge planting.
• Create a robust landscape that performs all year round and is suitable for the current proposed use of this site area.
• Use vegetation to screen and enhance views.
• Use a more diverse mix of plant species that will include good pollinators.
• Plant robust species that tolerate drought and site-specific micro-climates
• Plant species that are maintenance friendly

## 5.4.0 Tree Retention

5.4.1 For those trees proposed for retention, all necessary mitigation measures will need to be put in place in order to prevent or reduce impact to its very minimum. Mitigation measures used will need to include the erection of protective fencing at the very start of the works, ground protection installation within root zones where fencing cannot be erected to enclose the entire root zones, monitoring of the site works by the project Arboriculturist throughout the construction process and the use of tree friendly techniques and products for the construction process.

5.4.2 **Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:**

| Item | Comments |
|---|---|
| **Tree Pruning** | As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, as well as the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in **'Appendix 2'** of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.<br><br>All tree felling and pruning works should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons *before* any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.*<br><br>For the stumps of trees that need to be removed, particularly those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained, these are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained. |
| **Tree Management** | Within the proposed development, as is the current situation, trees will be positioned within close proximity to buildings and usable surfaces such as roads, footpaths and neighbouring properties. As a result, it will be necessary to continue to review the condition of these trees on a regular basis and to carry out any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety.<br><br>Any new tree planting carried out will require maintenance to encourage good growth habits and to alleviate any safety concerns that they may present as they grow in size. |
| **Tree Protection** | Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff.<br><br>Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (DWGNo.KVL003) **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing, see **'Appendix 1'** for details. All weather notices should be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". |

| Item | Comments |
|---|---|
| | When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence on site. The fencing will need to be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorised by the project Arboriculturist. |
| **Construction** | It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested.<br><br>All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees.<br>All works are to occur from outside the protective zones.<br><br>Where work space between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section '6.2.3of BS5837 2012' for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in **'Appendix 1'** of this report for sample of ground protection for light weight construction works.<br><br>Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant machinery with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.<br><br>Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.<br><br>Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.<br><br>Notice boards, wires and such like should not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking should all be outside the work exclusion zone. |
| **Services** | Services entering and leaving the site area are routed so they are located outside the root protection zones of the trees to be retained. This has been discussed with the project engineers in order to achieve this.<br><br>Public lighting along paths within the root zones of trees being retained will need to be installed manually with the aid of air spade and/or vac hydro truck which will allow the trench for the ducting to be dug without damaging any roots encountered. Once the trench is opened, the ducting for the lighting can be installed under any roots encountered. Alternatively, any cabling for the lights along |

| Item | Comments |
|---|---|
| | the paths where they come within the root zone of trees being retained can be installed in ducting within the buildup of these paths to ensure no soil or root damage is caused.<br><br>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, these are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the surrounding tree vegetation shown for retention. |
| **Boundary Treatments** | The boundary treatments within the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained are of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to dig small diameter holes for the uprights. These holes for the uprights will need to be dug manually with no machinery allowed inside the root protection areas. Work zones within the root protection areas for these trees will need to be protected during the construction of the boundary fences by boarding as per Section '6.2.3 of BS 5837 2012'.<br><br>Where it is needed to install fences along existing hedges, it will be necessary to carry out some pruning/trimming back of the lower vegetation to allow access. This is to be kept to a minimum and where necessary, the hedges are to be augmented with new hedge planting to bulk up the hedges if weakened by these works. |
| **Landscaping** | The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.<br><br>All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of 'sections 8 of BS5837 2012' are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.<br><br>In a number of places, paths/surfaces will be routed through the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation to be retained, in particular along by Tree Belts Nos.1 & 2 and these sections of paths and surface areas will need to be installed using a 'No-Dig' method bring the path surface over the existing ground levels to avoid causing damage to the soil and roots underneath. This has been discussed with the project landscape architects and their surfaces within the root zones of the trees being retained have been designed with this in mind. Where it is necessary to provide extra support for heavier loading, it will be important to use a cellular confinement system such as 'CellWeb' within the construction build-up of these sections of paths/surfaces. See 'Section 6.8' of our report for detail on the installation of such surfaces within the root zone of trees. |

### 5.5.0 Monitoring

5.5.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained trees are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.

5.5.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.

5.5.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (DWG No. KVL003) a copy of 'BS 5837(2012)' and 'NJUG 4 (2007)' should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.

5.5.4 On the completion of the construction works, all trees retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

## 6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main building contractor/site manager on how trees need to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site-specific detailed method statement for their works.

6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See 'Drawing DWG No.KVL003', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

6.3 The protection of the tree vegetation shown for retention is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of the retained trees.

# Stage 1:

### 6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

6.4.1 Prior to the main construction works commencing on site the following needs to be planned:

1. The developer or main contractor needs to appoint an Arboriculturist for the duration of the project. The Arboriculturist is to make regular site visits to ensure that the tree protection measures are in place and adhered to.
2. The main contractors and all sub-contractors work force are to be briefed on the tree protection and ensure that these measures are to be kept in place throughout the construction period.
3. All personnel are to adhere to the recommendations of the appointed Arboriculturist.
4. Any issues in relation to the trees shown for retention must be discussed with the appointed project Arboriculturist and the necessary mitigation measures put in place without delay and prior to the works being carried out.

### 6.5.0 Site meeting

6.5.1 Prior to any works commencing on site, it is necessary that a meeting be arranged between the project manager, site foremen, the project Arboriculturist and local authority to identify and finalize the trees for removal and the line of the protective fencing.

### 6.6.0 Tree works

6.6.1 The developer or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how he plans to undertake the works and informing the site foreman of the process so the necessary steps can be taken to ensure the works are carried out safely and efficiently. The works are to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel taking account of the recommendations of 'BS3998 2010'.

6.6.2 **Tree removal -** Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the works are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.

6.6.3 **Remedial tree surgery works -** The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the trees to be retained is to be carried out. A schedule of these works is to be produced by the project Arboriculturist taking into consideration the trees within their new built environment and prior to these works being carried out; they are to be agreed with the local authority.

### 6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per 'DWG. No. KVL003'.

6.7.2 The fencing needs to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail on 'Drawing No.KVL003' & 'Appendix 1') using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within 'Drawing No.KVL003' & **'Appendix 1'**.

6.7.4 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.

6.7.5 **Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking -** These areas must be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

### 6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

6.8.1 The ground protection is to take the form of a product such as 'Cell Web' and this will need to be installed in the following manner under the guidance of the project Arboriculturist and engineer:

**Step 1 -** The existing ground cover vegetation (e.g. grass/weeds) if necessary is to be killed off using an appropriate herbicide (see Pesticides Handbook [15]). Herbicides that can leach through the soil, e.g. products containing sodium chlorate, are not be used.

**The soil surface is not to be excavated to establish a sub base for the finished surfaces.**

Loose organic matter, woody vegetation and/or turf are to be removed carefully using hand tools.

If there is a delay in installing the surface following clearing, the soil surface once prepared is to be covered immediately either with hessian sacking or plastic to prevent the surface drying out until the new surface is installed.

**Step 2 –** Place the geotextile separation filtration layer over the prepared ground surface. Use a Fibretex F4M non-woven geotextile with dry joints overlapping by 300mm.

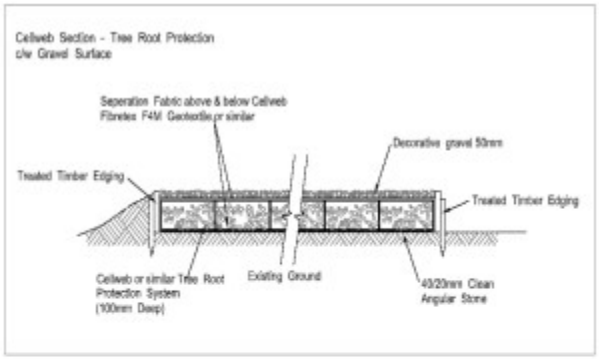
**Step 3 –** Place constraints along the edges to contain the fill material. These can be of such material as treated timber or railway sleepers.

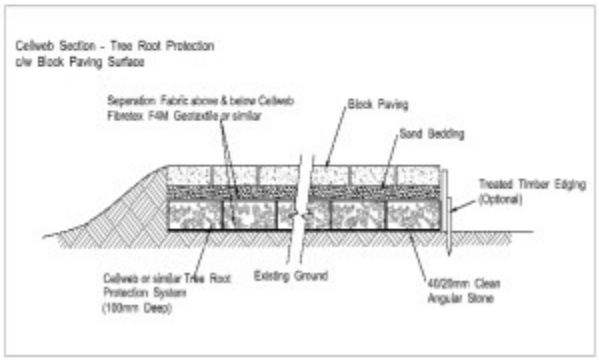
**Step 4 –** Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

**Step 5 –** Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

**Step 6 –**Slightly surcharge the Cell Web product with 25mm of 40/20mm clean angular stone.

**Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.**
The below diagram shows how the Cellular confinement system should be installed.



## Stage 2:

### 6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

6.9.1 **Protective fencing -** During the course of the works, special attention must be paid to ensure that these tree protection measures are kept in place, in good order and remain upright, rigid and complete at all times. They must be checked daily by the main contractor/foreman and any damage noted must be fixed immediately.

If works need to take place inside the protective fence lines, then the project Arboriculturist must be informed in advance of the works taking place and the mitigation measures required to reduce impact on the tree vegetation agreed. These mitigation measures will include the supervisions of these works by the project Arboriculturist.

The protective fencing and all other protection measures are to remain in place throughout the construction works phase and must only be removed when all the works are complete and at this stage incorporated into the finished landscape.

6.9.2 **Excavations -** The excavation works are only to commence once the protective fence line and all other protection measures are in place.

The excavations in the vicinity of the tree vegetation being retained will need to be viewed on site once marked out with the project manager, site foreman and the project Arboriculturist in advance of excavation to determine the extent of the impact and the work space required to allow for the construction works to proceed and to assess what additional mitigation measures will be required to protect those trees to be retained. In certain areas, it may be necessary to use an alternative method of excavating to prevent encroachment into the RPA of the trees to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

No roots are to be severed by the construction works without prior approval by the project Arboriculturist. Where roots are encountered, the project Arboriculturist is to assess these prior to cutting and these are to be pruned back to appropriate pruning points beyond the excavation line. Where roots cannot be cut; alternative methods of construction will need to be considered. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and the death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

6.9.3 **Working within the RPA** *(Root Protection Area)* –If it becomes necessary to carry out works within the RPA of a tree/trees, these must be discussed and agreed with the project Arboriculturist. All works must be carried out manually. Root pruning is to be undertaken by an Arboriculturist using proprietary cutting tools such as a secateurs or hand pruning saw.

The ground within the RPA of the trees must be protected from damage as per the recommendations of **section 6.2.3**of BS5837 2012. See detail within **'Appendix 1'** on ground protection using boarding for pedestrian loading.

6.9.4 **Finished ground levels/Landscaping -** The existing ground levels within the RPA of trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.

All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained must be carried out manually and the soil levels must not be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of 'sections 8 of BS5837 2012' must be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA of the trees being retained.

### 6.10.0 Other items

6.10.1 The following is a list of additional activities ***that are not allowed*** within the RPA or within the vicinity of the trees being retained.

1 - Storage of equipment, fuel, construction material, or the stockpiling of soil or rubble.
2 - Burning rubbish
3 -The washing of machinery
4 - Attaching notice boards, cables or other services to any part of the tree.
5 - Using neighbouring trees as anchor points.
6 - Care is required when using machinery such as Tele-porters, cranes or other equipment close to trees so as not to damage the crown or any other parts.

## Stage 3:

### 6.11.0 Post Construction Works

6.11.1 This project is not to be considered complete until all retained trees have been re-examined by the project Arboriculturist and the remedial works necessary to ensure the health of the trees and the immediate safety of the end user of this development are implemented.

This report has been produced as part of a planning application for this site area and is for the sole use of the above-named client and refers to only those trees and hedgerows identified within. Its use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose.

Signed Felim Sheridan Date 17/06/2024

**Felim Sheridan**
F. Arbor. A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture

**Felim Sheridan's qualifications:**
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

# Appendix 1

1.1 Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.

1.2 Sample of Ground Protection within Root Zone.

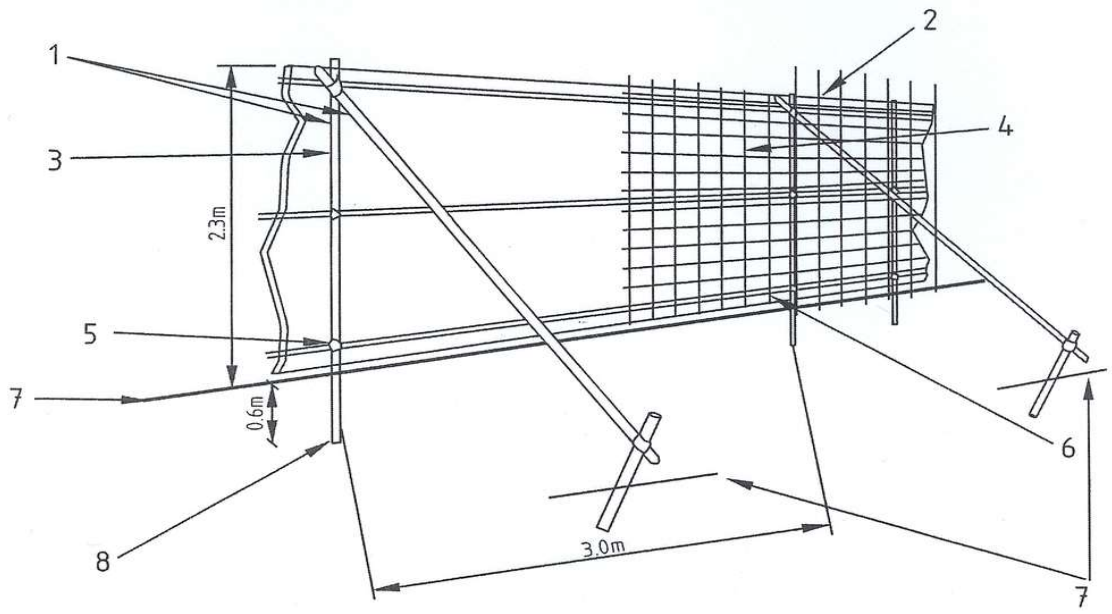
1.3 Sample of Trunk Protection

1.4 Sample of Toolbox Talk Sheet

1.5 Sample of Site Monitoring Sheet

## Appendix 1.1

## Protective Fence




1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and, where necessary, standard scaffold clamps
4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5 Standard clamps
6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7 Ground level
8 Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground

**Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA**


**Sample of signage to be placed on fence pannels.**

## Appendix 1.2 – Samples of ground protection within root zones

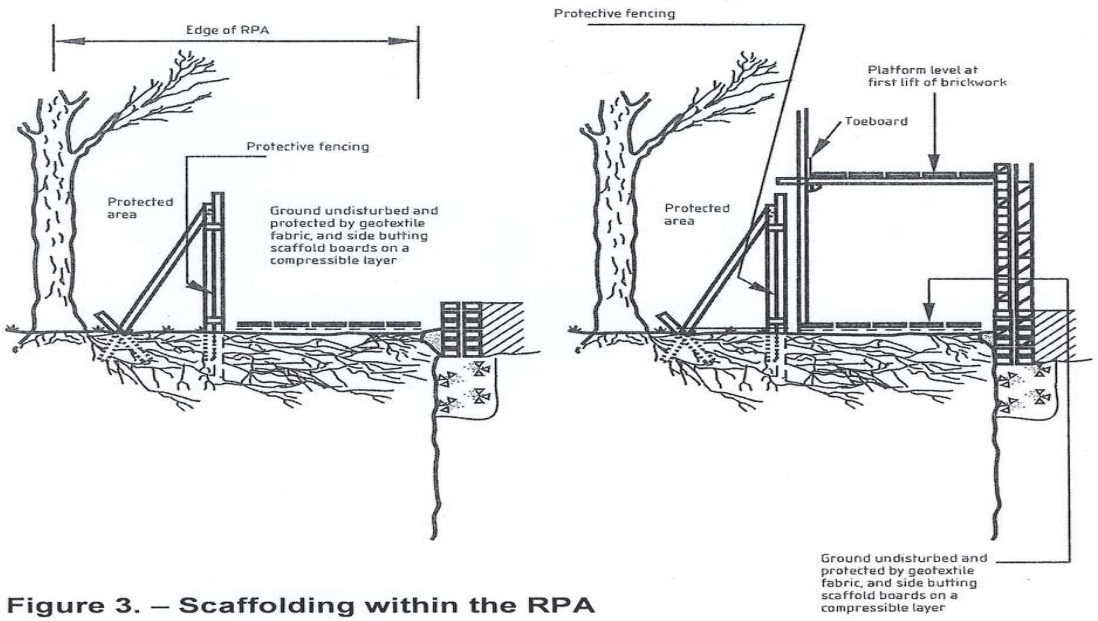
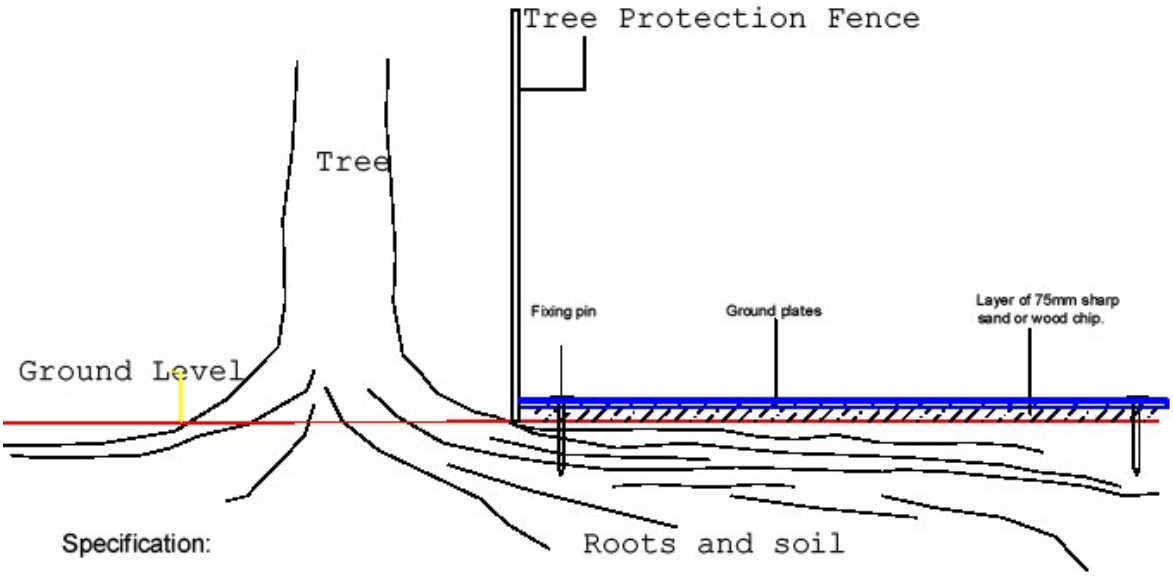


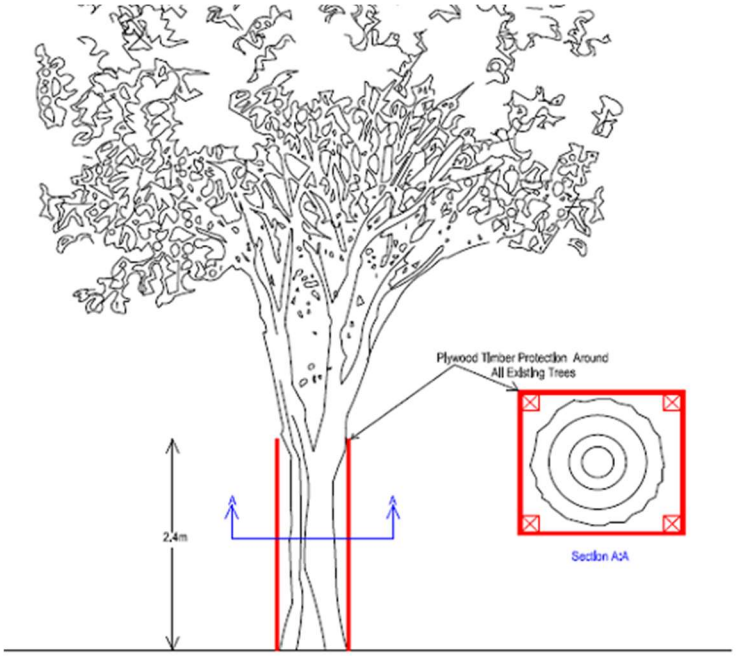

**Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA**




Specification:

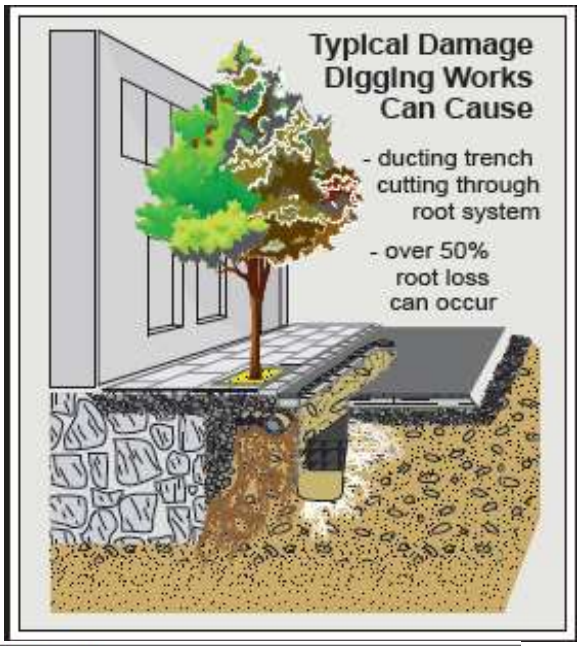
1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs
4. Erect protection fence (where feasible).
5. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping only.

## Appendix 1.3 – Sample of trunk protection.




**Detail on individual trunk protection**

**Appendix 1.4 – Sample of Toolbox talk.**




**Do**

- ✓ when excavations are to be carried out within 10m of a tree ask a foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- ✓ report any signs of trees roots to your foreman or site engineer
- ✓ always have the tree specialist on site when excavations are in close proximity to urban trees
- ✓ always use a vacuum extractor or air spade for excavations under or near urban trees even if the trees are located on the pavement
- ✓ cover any exposed tree roots with hessien matting and soak matting throughout the period of excavation
- ✓ backfill excavations near trees with similar soils that were originally excavated

**Don't**

- ✗ Dig near any trees without asking the foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- ✗ Use an digger/excavator or hand dig within 10m of a tree on the street
- ✗ Excavate near trees without having the tree specialist on site to monitor the works
- ✗ Leave trees roots uncovered or dried out

## Appendix 1.5 – Sample of site monitoring sheet

**Protected Tree Monitoring Form**
**Site Inspection Report**

**Zone:**

**Location:**

**Tree Group / Number**

**Tree Protection Checked By:** **Date:**

**Status of tree protection:**

**Remedial measures / comments:**

**Copied to:**

**Project Manager** **Yes / No**

**Project Manager's Arboricultural Consultant:** **Yes / No**

**Copied To Project Manager:** **Yes / No**

**Contact Name**

**Signed:** **Date**

# Appendix 2

## Condition Tree Assessment

## Tree Vegetation on site Area at 'Wayside', Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18.

**Date: 20th November 2023**

**Survey Notes**

All codes referred to in this report are approximate and serve as a general guide only.

**Reference to Numbers:** The trees have metal tags attached and these correspond with the numbers in this report.

***Reference to age class is as follows:***

**Young:** A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.

**Semi Mature** A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.
**Early Mature:** A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.
**Mature:** A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.
**Over Mature:** A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

***Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:***

***Physiological Condition (Phy Con)***

**Good:** A tree with no major defects, but possibly including some small defects.
**Fair:** A tree with some minor defects such as bark Wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding.
**Poor:** A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or effective to the point of being dangerous.

**Structural condition and other comments –**
This records noted visual defects and other information about the trees health and structure.

**Estimated Remaining Contribution in years**

This is based on an Arboricultural assessment of the tree and is estimated based of the findings noted at time. Trees still need to be reviewed on a regular basis, preferably annually.

Less than (<) 10 years remaining contribution
10 + years remaining contribution
20 + years remaining contribution
40 + years remaining contribution.

**Category Grade (Cat Grade)**

The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

It is carried out in accordance with section 4.5 (Tree Categorization Method) of BS 5837 2012.

**Summary**

Main categories
**Category U –** Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10Years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice.
**Category A -**Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy.
**Category B –** Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 year life expectancy.
**Category C –** Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy

**Sub categories**

1 – Mainly Arboricultural Values
2 – Mainly Landscape values
3- Mainly Cultural and conservation value

Note: Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation.

If a layout design places Category U trees in an inaccessible location such that concerns over public safety are reduced to an acceptable level, it may be preferable or possible to defer the recommendation to fell.

The terms 'Group, woodland or tree line' is intended to identify trees that form cohesive Arboricultural features either aerodynamically (e.g. trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g. avenues or screens) or culturally including for biodiversity (e.g. parkland or wood pasture), in respect to each of the three subcategories.

***Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:***
This gives a guide to the area taken up by the tree.
***Stem diameter (Stem Dia)*** is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimetres (mm). Where a measurement is given in brackets, this is the calculated stem diameter for multiple stemmed trees as per BS5837 2012.
**Height (Ht)** records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).
**Branch Spread** records the extent of the branches normally in a north (N), south (S), east (E) and west (W) direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).
**Clear crown height (C. Ht)** records the distance between the ground and the first branch form the base of the tree and are given in meters (m).

**RPA – Root Protection Area**

This is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in meters measured from the tree stem.
The Root Protection Area **(**RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works.

For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used. The calculated RPA for each tree should be capped to 707 m2.

a) For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

√ ((stem diameter 1)2 + (stem diameter 2)2 ... + (stem diameter 5)2)

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

√ ((mean stem diameter)2 × number of stems)

The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (**); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

BS 5837:2012 BRITISH STANDARD

Annex D (normative)

## Root protection area

The RPAs given in Table D.1 should be used for single stem trees and the equivalent resultant combined stem diameter for multi-stemmed trees.

Table D.1 **Root protection areas**

| Single stem diameter mm | Radius of nominal circle m | RPA m² | Single stem diameter mm | Radius of nominal circle m | RPA m² |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | 0.90 | 3 | 675 | 8.10 | 206 |
| 100 | 1.20 | 5 | 700 | 8.40 | 222 |
| 125 | 1.50 | 7 | 725 | 8.70 | 238 |
| 150 | 1.80 | 10 | 750 | 9.00 | 255 |
| 175 | 2.10 | 14 | 775 | 9.30 | 272 |
| 200 | 2.40 | 18 | 800 | 9.60 | 290 |
| 225 | 2.70 | 23 | 825 | 9.90 | 308 |
| 250 | 3.00 | 28 | 850 | 10.20 | 327 |
| 275 | 3.30 | 34 | 875 | 10.50 | 346 |
| 300 | 3.60 | 41 | 900 | 10.80 | 366 |
| 325 | 3.90 | 48 | 925 | 11.10 | 387 |
| 350 | 4.20 | 55 | 950 | 11.40 | 408 |
| 375 | 4.50 | 64 | 975 | 11.70 | 430 |
| 400 | 4.80 | 72 | 1 000 | 12.00 | 452 |
| 425 | 5.10 | 81 | 1 025 | 12.30 | 475 |
| 450 | 5.40 | 92 | 1 050 | 12.60 | 499 |
| 475 | 5.70 | 102 | 1 075 | 12.90 | 519 |
| 500 | 6.00 | 113 | 1 100 | 13.20 | 547 |
| 525 | 6.30 | 124 | 1 125 | 13.50 | 573 |
| 550 | 6.60 | 137 | 1 150 | 13.80 | 598 |
| 575 | 6.90 | 150 | 1 175 | 14.10 | 625 |
| 600 | 7.20 | 163 | 1 200 | 14.40 | 652 |
| 625 | 7.50 | 177 | 1 225 | 14.70 | 679 |
| 650 | 7.80 | 191 | 1 250+ | 15.00 | 707 |

*NOTE These figures are derived from the calculations described in 4.6.*

**Recommended Works**

All tree works are to be performed to BS3998 and ANSI A300 pruning guidelines may also be referred to.

Pruning is defined as the selective removal of branches from the tree for specific results. All pruning is to be as specified in the schedule and all pruning cuts are to be made in accordance with 'natural target pruning' methods. All final cuts to be made outside the branch collar and at an angle equal but opposite to that of the branch bark ridge.

If during climbing works, a climber (tree surgeon) discovers any defects not noted in the Arborist report, he should inform and consult the Arborist in question. If it is a minor defect, it would be expected that the tree surgeon would deal with it as part of his contract. If it is deemed a serious problem, then there will be a need to consult with the client/owner and to carry out the agreed works at an additional cost. This problem may arise for example as a result of additional storm damage since the last inspection and it must be borne in mind that the survey is a visual inspection from ground level only and problems in the aerial part of the tree may not be visible from ground level or be hidden under Ivy.

**Terms used in explaining this work;**

Deadwooding
This is the removal of deadwood (>5cm) without attempting to remove it from the branch tips or green foliage areas as in conifers.

It is expected that major deadwood is removed from all trees that are climbed, even if it is not stated on the survey.

Crown Clean
This includes the removal of deadwood, diseased and dying wood, broken or split branches, epicormic growth, and basal suckers if requested and crossing or rubbing branches.

Crown Thinning (%)
This includes crown cleaning and the thinning out of the crown in order to allow the wind to travel more freely through the crown and to reduce its wind sail. This mainly involves the removal of secondary branches in the inner crown. This is normally expressed as a percentage of the whole crown volume, which should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Reduction (m)
This includes crown cleaning and the measured reduction (careful shortening) of a trees height and/or spread or an individual limb in length. The finished pruning cuts should not exceed one-third the size of the branch or stem that it is located on. The reduction works are normally expressed in meters (m) and should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Lightening
This technique is a combination of selective thinning together with moderate length reduction of a section or entire crown. The main objective is to reduce the end weight on potentially hazardous crown sections, individual limbs or individual branches. Crown appearance should not be altered greatly by this pruning.

Crown raising
The removal of the lowest branches that effectively increases the height of the main crown above ground level.

Bracing and Propping

Both bracing and propping are to be carried out in accordance with the technical standards published in BS3998 2010: Recommendations for Tree Work.

**Felling**
Trees to be felled shall be cut as low as possible to ground level, unless otherwise specified.
Trees for felling should be dismantled (section- felled) wherever necessary using appropriate rigging techniques to avoid damage to adjacent trees/ structures and other potentially vulnerable landscape features.

**Stumps**
Generally, stumps of felled trees may be left cut level above ground level. Any stumps in areas of access shall be left at a height that does not present a trip hazard. Conifer stumps are to be treated with urea in accordance with the forestry commission guidelines.

Alternatively, if requested, the stumps are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to neighbouring trees.

**Debris Clearance**
Unless otherwise requested, all arising timber and wood chips from chipped brash to be removed from site or transported to designated site areas for composting and future use on site as agreed and/or as specified by the supervising officer.

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | **A condition Assessment of the tree vegetation on lands for development at 'Wayside', Enniskerry Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Hedge No.1** | **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* | **It extends along the northern boundary of the site area with the adjoining private property**. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically structurally. It is located on a hedgerow bank and consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Elm, Holly, Blackthorn, Elm and Ash ranging from seedlings to mature trees. Works have been carried out to clear Bramble, Dogrose and other scrub species encroaching out into the field areas and stock proof fencing has been erected. The hedge has some value for screening between the properties. Some excavations/alterations have occurred in the past on the adjoining property side of this hedge and this may have caused root damage to the hedge and the trees within. The majority of the trees form part of the bulking of this hedge and those at the western end of the line have been reduced/ topped in the past to the height of the hedge, affecting their structure and future potential.<br>  <br>**The following trees are located within Hedge No.1.** | | | | | | | Trim in encroaching hedge vegetation to contain width/hedge. | | C2 |
| 601 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 7 | 120 | 1N<br>0.5S<br>1E<br>1W | 1.8 | Young | Good | Fair<br>It is a single stem tree that has self-seeded into this area. It is developing along the hedge line and it has potential to form part of the long-term cover of the site. | Clear Bramble and scrub from around its base. | 20-40 | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 602 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | 8 | 140 / 140/ 80 | 3N<br>0S<br>1E<br>3W | 3 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor<br>It is naturally re-generated and is developing from the base of the hedgerow bank. The initial stem most likely heaved / fell out into the field in the past and the leader was lost / broke out. A number of stems have since developed from the remaining stem at c.1m. The south side of the crown has been cut back hard on the site side, unbalancing the crown and leaving branch stubs. | Retain for now as part of the bulking of the hedge. | 10+ | C2 |
| 603 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | 9 | 300/ 220 | 4N<br>4S<br>4E<br>3W | 3 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is naturally re-generated into this hedge and has been reduced/topped in the past. It has since re-grown to its current height. It is a twin stem tree from near ground level. The lower branches on the south side have been removed as part of clearing works. Ivy growth extends high into the crown. | Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge.<br><br>Cut Ivy at ground level. | 10+ | C2 |
| 604 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | 9 | 300/ 300 | 3N<br>3S<br>2E<br>3W | 4 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>A pair of trees growing up together with a combined crown. They are most likely naturally re-generated into this hedge. The lower branches on the south side have been removed as part of clearing works. Its height has also been previously reduced and it has developed a new crown from this point. Ivy growth extends high into the crown. | Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking.<br><br>Cut Ivy at ground level. | 10+ | C2 |
| 605 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | 9 | 370 | 3N<br>2S<br>2E<br>4W | 5 | Early Mature | Dead | Poor<br>A single stem tree, most likely naturally re-generated into this hedge. It is standing dead as a result of infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 606 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | 9 | 350 / 300 / 300 | 3N<br>3S<br>4E<br>5W | 2 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>A pair of trees growing up together, they are most likely naturally re-generated into this hedge and form part of the upper bulking of the hedge. The tagged tree is twin stemmed. Ivy is beginning to extend into its crown increasing its crown wind sail. There are some secondary limbs growing | Retain as part of the hedge bulking and cut Ivy at ground level. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | from its base and lower branches have been removed on the south side. It has been heavily reduced/topped to a height of c. 6m in the past but has re-grown to its current height. | | | |
| 607 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* . | 9 | 370 | 4N 3S 5E 2W | 3 | Early Mature | Fair / Good | Fair Growing up as a pair with Tree No. 608 and is most likely naturally re-generated into this area. It is a single stem tree to c.2.5m where it divides into two stems and its height has been reduced in the past with a new crown developing. Ivy growth has been controlled. | Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. | 20-40 | B1 |
| 608 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* . | 9 | 160 | 4N 2S 2E 0W | 4 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair Growing up as a pair with Tree No. 607, it is being somewhat suppressed by the larger tree to the west. Most likely naturally re-generated into this area, it is a single stem tree to c.4m where it divides into two stems. It has been drawn out to the north for light due to overcrowding/ competition, affecting its structure. | Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking. | 10+ | C2 |
| 609 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 8 | 350 350 400 | 3N 2S 2E 2W | 5 | Mature | Poor | Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and it has been reduced/ topped in the past to a height of c. 6m from where it has re-grown a multiple-stemmed crown which is now being infected by 'Ash Dieback' disease. It has suffered limb failure in the past. | Retain at present as part of the hedge bulking but it will likely need to be removed as part of management in the short term. | <10 | U |
| 610 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 6 | 340 660 | 6N 0S 3E 1W | 4 | Mature | Poor | Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is likely to have suffered soil disturbance / root damage on the adjoining property side during the previous development works. The visual assessment has been limited to some degree due to its position on the bank. It has been reduced/ topped to a height of c.6m in the past and a large secondary limb extending out over the site area has been removed. Heavy Ivy growth has been controlled. New growth is developing | Retain at present as part of the hedge bulking, but if its condition deteriorates it may need to be removed completely. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | from the past pruning. It is now starting to show signs of dieback due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. | | | |
| 611 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 8 | 200 | 2N 0S 3E 2W | 4 | Semi / Early Mature | Fair | Poor A single stem tree, most likely naturally re-generated into this area. It has been drawn up for light due to overcrowding/ competition, distorting its structure. It divides at c.3m with a broad union formation between the stems. The crown has been cut on the south side leaving stubs and affecting its structure. | Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking of this area. | 10+ | C2 |
| 612 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 8 | 300 | 3N 0S 2E 2W | 3 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair It is growing on the top of the hedgerow bank and forms part of the bulking within the hedge. It has been reduced/ topped in the past to a height of c.6m and is re-generating a crown from this point. Regrowth showing no impact from Ash Dieback at present. There is an Elm sucker developing at the base. | Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 613 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 8 | 200/ 110/ 70/ 80 | 2N 1S 2E 2W | 4 | Semi / Early Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor Multiple stemmed from base, it has been drawn up for light, affecting its structure. There is a hanger on the south side at c.3m. It has also been reduced/ topped on the south side at c.2.5m | Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge. | 10+ | C2 |
| 614 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 8 | 350/ 280/ 200 | 6N 7S 4E 3W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown. It has been reduced/ topped in the past to a height of c.6m with epicormic growth developing from this point. The stems are reasonably small at present but may become problematic as they grow in size due to structural weaknesses. | Retain as part of the hedge bulking. Cut Ivy at ground level. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 615 - 617 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* **Ash** | A 8 | 320/ 370/ 270/ 180/ | AV6N AV3S AV4E AV4W | A3 | Mature | Fair/Poor | Fair/ Poor They are growing up together to form part of the bulking of the hedge. Multiple-stemmed from base and are sheltered within their present group environment. Ivy cover on some | Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | *Fraxinus excelsior* | | 350/ 430 | | | | | stem is extending up into their crowns and this been cut at ground level. They have been reduced/ topped in the past to a height of c.6m but have re-grown to the current height. Tree No. 616 is standing dead most likely due to 'Dutch Elm Disease'. | Fell 0616 and monitor other trees for infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.<br><br>Cut Ivy at ground level. | | |
| 618 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 8 | 200/ 200 | 4N 3S 3E 2W | 4 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>A pair of stems growing up together with a distorted structure. Most likely naturally re-generated into this area. The southern stem has been cut back to c. 3m, affecting its structure. | Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge. | 10+ | C2 |
| 619 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 13 | 380 340 270 800 | 5N 4S 5E 5W | 5 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>Multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover that has been cut at ground level. A shed has been constructed on the adjoining landside within close proximity and lower branches are rubbing off the shed. Branches in the lower crown on the south side have been cut back leaving stubs. Minor 'Dieback' at present in crown as a result of 'Ash Dieback'. | Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Prune branch stubs back to proper target pruning points. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 620 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 14 | 400 | 1N 3S 3E 3W | 5 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>Self-seeded into this area and is located slightly out from the hedgerow bank. It is growing from underneath the canopy of Tree No.619 affecting its overall crown structure. Some lower branches have also been broken off impacting on its structure. | Remove broken branches and retain as part of the bulking of this hedge. | 10+ | C2 |
| 621 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 14 | 200/ 280 | 7N 4S 4E 1W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>It forms part of the bulking of the hedge and is twin-stemmed from base. Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. | Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge. | 10+ | C2 |
| 622 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 12 | 380 160 140 | 3N 3S 4E | 4 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/ Poor<br>It forms part of the bulking of the hedge and is multiple-stemmed from base. Some stems are dying back and I | Remove infected stems and dispose of them off site. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | 200 | 1W | | | | suspect this is a result of infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'. Branches on the south side have been cut back, unbalancing the crown. Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. | Retain the remaining stems and maintain as part of the bulking within the hedge. Monitor its condition annually. | | |
| 623 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 15 | 400 | 5N 2S 4E 0W | 5 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair It forms part of the bulking of the hedge. It has been reduced/ topped in the past but has re-grown to its current height. It has been somewhat suppressed by surrounding trees. The hedge vegetation to the south has been cut down, leaving its crown more open/ exposed. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown. | Retain for now and maintain as part of the bulking of this hedge. | 10+ | C2 |
| 624 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 13 | 130/ 140 | 4N 2S 1E 4W | 6 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor Most likely a self-sown seedling, it is twin stemmed from the base. It has been drawn up for light due to competition and this has affected its structure. Some infection evident by Ash Dieback. | Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge. | 10+ | C2 |
| 625 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 14 | 540 200 200 | 0N 5S 7E 0W | 8 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor The main Ash stem is growing with a pronounced lean to the east. An Elm tree growing from its base has been cut down to a stump. Some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease in crown and some stems of the Elm are infected with Dutch Elms disease and are standing dead. The visual assessment is limited to the site side only. Heavy Ivy cover extends up into the crown increasing the crowns wind sail. | Cut the large stump and dead stems of Elm back to a 1m high stump. Remove the leaning Ash stem to address safety and risk of failure. | <10 | U |
| 626 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 10 | 380 370 | 3N 4S 3E 3W | 4 | Early Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/ Poor Heavy Ivy growth extends up into the crown. It forms part of the bulking of the hedge and is twin-stemmed from base. Its side branches on the south side have been cut back leaving stubs. | Cut down to a low stump. Cut Ivy at ground level. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 627 + 628 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | A<br>12 | A300 | A2N<br>4S<br>2E<br>3W | A4 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/ Poor<br>They are growing up together to form part of the one group/canopy formation and are being heavily suppressed by Ivy. The visual assessment is limited to some degree due to dense undergrowth. Lower branches have been cut back on its south side leaving stubs. Some tip dieback evident within crown due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly.<br><br>Remove surrounding scrub to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.<br><br>Cut Ivy at ground level. | 10+ | C2 |
| | | **The following trees are located on a linear strip of land along the northern boundary of the site area inside the boundary with the Glenamuck Road.**<br>Some of the trees are growing up with neighbouring trees to form small group canopy formations with individual trees dependent on one another for support/ shelter. The tree species include Ash, Sycamore, Beech and Oak with occasional Holly and Hawthorn forming part of the undergrowth. The undergrowth of Bramble, Dog Rose and coarse weeds has recently been cut down/ cleared, opening up this area. The trees are of most value to the treescape of this area within their group/s environment. | | | | | | | The trees growing up within sheltered group environments are best maintained /managed as such. | -- | --- |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | |   **The following is a breakdown of this group of trees.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 629 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 18 | 770 | 7N<br>8S<br>7E<br>9W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is a large prominent tree with a broad crown formation. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and the heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground level. Its crown is showing early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br>Monitor condition particularly for decline due to 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| | | **The following trees (Nos. 630 – 634& 653) make up part of the one group canopy formation.**<br>Some of these trees are reliant on one another for support/shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. | | | | | | | | --- | B2 |
| 630 | **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* | 11 | 180<br>180<br>100 | 4N<br>4S<br>4E<br>4W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>Multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the lower bulking within this area. | Retain as part of bulking within this area. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 631<br><br><br>+ | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 18 | 500<br>480<br>530<br>580<br>280 | 5N<br>8S<br>4E<br>5W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>They are growing up together to form part of the one broad canopy formation and they are depending on one another for support/shelter and are best maintained/ managed within this group environment. Tree No. 631 is the larger, more | Remove deadwood and unstable growth.<br><br>Remove basal suckers. | 10-20 | B2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| 632 | | 18 | 630 | 4N 4S 8E 0W | 4 | | | prominent tree and it is multiple-stemmed from base with areas of basal decay present. Tree No.632 also has some areas of decay on its main trunk. They are not a potential hazard within their present environment. These trees are an integral part of the structure of this tree group. | Review the condition of these trees if the use of the area around them changes or is developed. | | |
| 633 (1023) | **Oak** *Quercus robur* | 17 | 440 | 7N 9S 6E 2W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor<br>It is growing up within a group environment and its crown structure has been affected as a result. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and Ivy cover has recently been cut at ground level. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure. | Remove large size dead/ unstable growth at present.<br>Cut Ivy at ground level | 20+ | B2 |
| 634 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 18 | 540 | 6N 9S 5E 8W | 5 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/Poor<br>It has an asymmetrical crown formation due to the group growing environment and it forms part of the outer canopy of this tree group. It contains large storm damage/ deadwood with some heavy side branches within its crown There is a large longitudinal seam on the main trunk extending to a height of c.3.5m with the fungus '*Ganoderma sp.*' present indicating decay. Some lower branches are subsiding under their own weight. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). | Retain for now and remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy overextended side limbs/ branches by c.1-2m.<br><br>Review retention if the use of the area around the tree changes or is developed. | <10 | U |
| 653 | **Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* | 17 | 540 | 5N 7S 7E 7W | 5 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor<br>Twin-stemmed from c.1.5m up with acute union attachments between stems with included bark present. It contains deadwood throughout its crown with an area of decay present at its base which appears to be localised at present. | It will require works in the future to address structural issues. | 20+ | B2 |
| | | | **The following trees (Nos. 641 – 651) form part of the one group canopy formation.**<br>Some of these trees are reliant on one another for support/shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. | | | | | | | ---------- | B2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| 641 | **Oak** *Quercus robur* | 15 | 730 | 7N 5S 8E 7W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair It is located slightly out from the above tree group and has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding/competition. A large secondary limb has failed/been removed from ground level in the distant past leaving a stump with decay developing. Minor stress/decline is evident within its crown and deadwood is present throughout. | Remove dead/ unstable growth. | 20+ | B2 |
| 642 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 500 190 | 5N 4S 0E 4W | 2 | Early Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair It is self-seeded into this area and is growing from underneath the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree affecting its overall structure. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). Ivy cover extending up into its crown has been cut at ground level. There are some secondary limbs growing from its base. | Requires no work at the present time.<br><br>Monitor condition for decline due to 'Ash Dieback' and review retention if the use of the area around the tree changes or is developed. | 10+ | C2 |
| 643 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 16 | 830 | 5N 6S 5E 5W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair Twin-stemmed from c.1.5metres (m) up with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. The limb on the north side has a decay cavity present at a height of c.3m and this is causing a structural weakness. It contains deadwood within its crown and it has been left more open/exposed by the partial failure of a neighbouring tree. | Remove deadwood and unstable growth and prune crown to address exposure. It will require further maintenance/ management in the future. | 20+ | B2 |
| 644 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 440 | 5N 9S 10E 3W | 4 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor A large portion of its crown has broken out due to a weak union formation impacting on its overall structure/stability leaving a large decay wound. This has also impacted on the group canopy structure. It also contains hanging branches | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management / selective thinning. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | throughout its crown. It has no potential and is prone to further failure. | | | |
| 527 | **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* | 9 | 190/ 200/ 140/ 190 | 2N 4S 3E 4W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is multiple-stemmed from base and its crown development is being slightly effected by overcrowding. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | C1 |
| 645 | **Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* | 11 | 340 | 4N 1S 4E 2W | 2 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. | Requires no work at the present time. | 40+ | B1 |
| 646 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 400 | 8N 4S 3E 3W | 2 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/Poor<br>It is growing up within a group environment affecting its overall structure. It contains large hangers and deadwood throughout its crown. There is Ivy cover on its main trunk which has recently been cut at ground level and it has been left slightly more open/exposed by the failure of a neighbouring tree. It is infected by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' throughout its crown and there is also 'Ash Dieback' evident. | Retain as part of the group structure.<br>Remove hangers and large dead/ unstable growth.<br>Monitor condition for decline due to 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 647 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 18 | 400 | 3N 7S 3E 3W | 10 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/Poor<br>It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding / competition and is slightly top-heavy as a result. It has been left more open/exposed due to the failure of a neighbouring tree. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk which has recently been cut at ground level and it contains deadwood throughout its crown. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). | Remove large dead/ unstable growth.<br>Monitor condition for decline due to 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 648 | **Oak** *Quercus robur* | 15 | 340 | 1N 8S 3E 3W | 3 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding. It is growing up within a group environment and contains large deadwood and hangers throughout its crown. | Retain as part of the bulking and remove large dead/ unstable growth. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 635 | **Holly (clump)**<br>*Ilex aquifolium* | 8 | 260<br>160<br>140<br>100 | 5N<br>6S<br>3E<br>6W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>They are growing up together and form part of the lower bulking within this tree group. Some stems have been cut off as part of site clearance works. | Retain as part of the lower bulking within this area. | 10+ | C2 |
| 649<br>(1037) | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 540 | 5N<br>9S<br>7E<br>5W | 3 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair<br>It is one of the larger, more prominent trees in this group and it is integral to the support/shelter of neighbouring trees. Its structure has been slightly affected due to overcrowding/competition. . It contains deadwood throughout its crown and there are some areas of infection by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' through its crown and is also showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor condition for decline due to 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 650 | **Beech**<br>*Fagus sylvatica* | 18 | 720 | 7N<br>3S<br>8E<br>3W | 3 | Mature | Fair/ Good | Fair<br>It is one of the larger, more prominent trees in the group. It has suffered branch breakage due to the partial failure of a neighbouring tree in the past. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. | Remove dead/ unstable growth at present. | 20-40 | B2 |
| 651 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 7 | 260<br>230 | 3N<br>5S<br>5E<br>1W | 2 | Early Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor<br>Self-seeded into this area and is developing from an old stump. It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing from under the canopy of larger neighbouring trees affecting its structure. It forms part of the bulking within this area. There is also some decline due to 'Ash Dieback'. | Retain as part of bulking at present.<br><br>Monitor condition for decline due to 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | <10 | U |
| **Tree Group** | | | **The following trees (Nos.652-659) form part of an open group with reasonably independent crown formations and could, with some pruning, be isolated as individual trees.** | | | | | | | ---------- | -- |
| 652 | **Oak**<br>*Quercus robur* | 16 | 560 | 9N<br>6S<br>6E<br>8W | 1 | Mature | Good | Fair/Good<br>It is a large, prominent tree with a broad, reasonably symmetrical crown. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and has suffered some storm damage. A lower limb has been removed. | Remove dead/ unstable growth from its crown. | 40+ | A1 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 653 | | | | | | | | Tree No.653 has been commented on above. | | | |
| 654 | **Beech**<br>*Fagus sylvatica* | 17 | 500<br>410<br>350 | 5N<br>7S<br>6E<br>2W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>Three-stemmed from base and is possibly growing from an old stump. There is decay present at the centre of the three stems which may cause structural weaknesses as they grow in size. They are located within a sheltered position within the group and provide support / shelter to neighbouring trees. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | B2 |
| 655 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | 8 | 440<br>380 | 5N<br>5S<br>4E<br>3W | 2 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor<br>It forms part of the lower bulking within this group. There are linear strips of decay on its main trunk and the main stem has recently been cut back due to breakage. It has no long-term potential. | I would recommend **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 656 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 680 | 7N<br>8S<br>7E<br>6W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is a large size tree and forms part of the outer canopy of the overall tree group. It has a broad, slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding/competition. It contains deadwood and heavy side branches throughout. It has suffered minor storm damage in the past which has left its crown slightly more open/exposed.<br>Basal suckers have recently been removed and Ivy growth has been controlled. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). | Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side branches by up to 2m.<br><br>Monitor condition and effects of 'Ash Dieback' on its health and future potential. | 10+ | C2 |
| 657 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 460 | 7N<br>6S<br>6E<br>6W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It forms part of the outer canopy of this overall tree group and has an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has a heavy infestation of 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' throughout its crown with a large amount of deadwood present. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Ivy growth has been controlled in the past. | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor condition and effects of 'Ash Dieback' on its health and future potential. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| 658 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 640 | 9N 10S 10E 8W | 4 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor It has a broad crown and is of value to the support/ shelter of neighbouring trees. It contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches throughout its crown and there is an acute union formation between some of these limbs at c.3m and a number of limbs have broken out due to weak union formations and this has impacted its overall structure. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 659 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 700 | 5N 10S 6E 9W | 6 | Mature | Fair | Poor It is a large prominent tree and forms part of the outer canopy formation of this overall group. It sub-divides into a twin-stemmed tree at a height of c.3m and there is an acute union formation between stems at this point and it has split at this union and is in danger of complete failure. It contains heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood throughout its crown. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| | | **The following trees are located around the grounds of the 'Kilternan Country Markets'.** Our assessment starts to the right of the vehicle entrance along the southern boundary and works anti clockwise around the grounds. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | **The following trees are located around the grounds of the 'Kilternan Country Markets'.** Our assessment starts to the right of the vehicle entrance along the southern boundary and works anti clockwise around the grounds. **The assessment starts at the front of the property and works anti clockwise direction around the grounds.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tree Line No. 1** | **Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii* | A13 | A240 | A3N A3S | A0 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair They are located on the adjoining property side of the boundary wall and provide higher screening. They have been cut/ trimmed previously in order to contain. | Continue present maintenance. | 20+ | C2 |
| Tree No. 1 | **Ash** | 15 | 300 300 | 5N 4S | 3 | Mature | Fair / Poor | Fair | Management is outside control of this site area. | 10+ | C1 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | *Fraxinus excelsior* | | 320 | 6E 6W | | | | Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up through Tree Line No.1 and is cordoned off from the site area by the boundary wall. It has a crown overhang into the site area. There is evidence of decline/ dieback throughout its crown due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Its crown development/ structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from the surrounding trees. | Monitor its condition on an annual basis. | | |
| 1301 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 15 | 460 x 5 stems | 7N 6S 7E 7W | 3 | Mature | Fair / Good | Fair It is a prominent, visual tree within this area. It is a large multiple-stemmed tree from base with a broad spreading crown formation and the lower branches have been pruned/ removed previously to raise up its crown.  | Requires no work at the present time. | 40+ | A1 |
| 1302 | **Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium* | 15 | 950 | 4N 4S 5E 4W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor Three-stemmed from 1.5m up with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. A forth stem has been removed previously with a decay wound at this point. | Monitor its condition on an annual basis. | 10+ | C1 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | Decay is also developing at old bark wounds on the other stems at the point of union. The side branches extending towards the County Market building have been pruned off previously leaving its crown slightly more open and due to structure, it may be prone to storm damage as a result. | It is likely to require pruning to contain size and address structural issues. | | |
| **Woodland Block No.1** | **Sweet Chestnut** *Castanea sativa* **Cherry** *Prunus kanzan* **Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Larch** *Larix decidua* **Red Oak** *Quercus rubra* **Rowan** *Sorbus intermedia* | A15 | A350 | A4N 4S 4E 4W | A1.5 | Early Mature | Fair / Good | Fair/Good<br>The trees within this area were planted at close spacing to one another and they have been allowed to grow up tall with minimum management. They provide support/ shelter to one another. There is Ivy cover on some stems. As a group of trees, they have good potential. It contains a small amount of Larch and Red Oak trees at the north-eastern end with some Rowan located on the northern side. It contains some standing dead Larch trees.<br>  | Remove any large size dead/unstable growth. They would benefit from general tidying works and some selective thinning to reduce density where possible and to remove the structurally weak trees.<br>Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy on trees. | 40+ | A2 |
| | | **The following trees have been incorporated into the woodland block.** | | | | | | | | | |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| 1303 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 15 | 500 400 450 320 350 | 5N 6S 6E 5W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor It is a large multiple-stemmed tree from base growing against the boundary wall with the neighbouring property and may have suffered some root damage during construction of the boundary wall. Basal decay is present with suckers growing from its base. It forms part of the Woodland Block No.1 and is of some value to the group structure. | Tidy up the undergrowth to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 1304 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 280 | 3N 2S 2E 3W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/Poor It forms part of the group canopy formation of this woodland block. It is showing signs of decline/ dieback throughout its crown due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy and is not integral to the overall group canopy structure of this woodland. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 1305 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 150 | 290 x 7 Stems | 6N 4S 4E 5W | 1 | Mature | Fair / Good | Fair Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. It has been inter-grated into Woodland Block No.1 and is of value to the group canopy structure. It provides support/ shelter to the surrounding trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. | Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. | 20+ | B2 |
| 1306 & 1307 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | A15 | A450 | A5N 5S 5E 4W | A2 | Early Mature | Fair / Good | Fair They are multiple-stemmed from base and form part of the group canopy formation of Woodland Block No.1. They would have been inter-grated into this woodland block. Ivy cover on the main trunks is beginning to extend up into their crowns. There is an acute union formation between some stems. | The Ivy will require management in the future. | 20+ | B2 |
| 1308 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 600 | 7N 6S 5E 7W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair It is located along the boundary wall with the neighbouring property. Its crown overhangs the neighbouring property and is showing some signs of decline/ dieback due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' with deadwood throughout its crown as a | Remove dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition for impact by 'Ash Dieback' | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | result. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed previously in order to raise up its crown. It may have been damaged during the construction of the boundary wall. It has been inter-grated into Woodland Block No. 1 and is not integral to the overall group canopy structure. | *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)* and manage accordingly. | | |
| **Woodland Block No.2** | **Norway Spruce**<br>*Picea abies*<br>**Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | A16 | A350 | A3N<br>3S<br>3E<br>3W | A1.5 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is located to the east of Woodland Block No.1 and consists of predominately Norway Spruce with some Ash trees developing throughout. These trees have been planted at close spacing to one another and they are growing up together forming tall, top-heavy trees. Some openings have developed within the woodland canopy as a result of tree failure. A lot of the Ash trees are showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.<br>  | Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees. | 20+ | C2 |
| 1309 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 300<br>290<br>200 | 3N<br>3S<br>3E<br>2W | 4 | Early Mature | Fair / Poor | Fair<br>Multiple-stemmed from base and its crown is showing some signs of decline/ dieback throughout due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending | Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | up into its crown. It would have been inter-grated into this woodland block. | | | |
| **Woodland Block No.3** | **Birch** *Betula pendula* **Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata* **Sweet Chestnut** *Castanea sativa* **Red Oak** *Quercus rubra* **Holly** *ilex aquifolium* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | A16 | A320 | A4N 4S 4E 4W | A2 | Early Mature | Fair / Good | Fair It is located at the eastern end of Woodland Block No.2 and consists of Birch, Italian Alder, Ash, Sweet Chestnut, Red Oak with an undergrowth of Holly and self-seeded Ash which is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. They are tall trees growing up together at close spacing and provide support/ shelter to one another. Due to competition some trees have grown up tall. The Ivy cover on some trees is becoming heavy. | Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. | 20+ | C2 |
| | | **The following trees are located along the northern boundary of the County Market Grounds and borders onto the wasteland.**   | | | | | | | | | |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 1310 | **Flowering Cherry**<br>*Prunus avium* | 13 | 750 | 5N<br>6S<br>6E<br>4W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed previously or have been cut back to raise up its crown. The surfacing around its base may have caused some soil and root damage. It is infected at its base by the fungus "*Pholiota schweinitzii"* and contains deadwood within its crown. The Ivy cover on the main trunk had been cut previously, but is beginning to re-establish. | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br>Re-cut Ivy at ground level.<br>Monitor its condition. | 10+ | C2 |
| 1311 | **Flowering Cherry**<br>*Prunus avium* | 13 | 300<br>300<br>280<br>110 | 5N<br>5S<br>3E<br>4W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is a large size, multiple-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems. The lower branches have been pruned/ cut back previously in order to raise up its crown. It forms part of the group canopy formation with the neighbouring trees. The Ivy cover on the main trunk had been cut previously, but is beginning to re-establish. | Make safe any dead/ unstable growth.<br>Re-cut Ivy at ground level. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 1312 | **Flowering Cherry**<br>*Prunus avium* | 10 | 290<br>120 | 1N<br>2S<br>2E<br>2W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>It forms part of the group canopy formation with a neighbouring tree and has been drawn up and out for the light due to competition. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed to the west as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from low down. | Cut Ivy at ground level. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 1313 | **Flowering Cherry**<br>*Prunus avium* | 11 | 160 | 2N<br>3S<br>2E<br>2W | 1 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation and is being overcrowded which has affected its crown structure. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | C2 |
| 1314 | **Flowering Cherry**<br>*Prunus avium* | 12 | 240 | 3N<br>1S<br>3E<br>2W | 2 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair/Poor<br>It is set out from the boundary within the wasteland to the north. Its crown development/ structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees | Tidy up the stubs. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has suffered branch breakage during previous site clearance works and soil level changes/ alternations have occurred around its base also. | | | |
| 1315 | **Oak** *Quercus robur* | 16 | 1200 | 5N 7S 5E 6W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair It is a large size tree with a broad, spreading crown formation. It is prominent within this location and has suffered storm damage previously which has impacted on its crown structure. Its crown form has since redeveloped with some poorly structured stems throughout. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. A large size lower scaffold limb extends out over the car parking spaces for the Country Market. | Tidy up the area around its base to improve the wind sail of its crown and to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. Prune in exposed side limbs/ branches to address exposure and to rebalance its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level. | 20+ | B1 |
| 1316 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 560 | 5N 5S 4E 4W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair It is located inside the boundary wall with the public road and is growing up through the crown of Tree No. 1315 with a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road as a result. Its crown is showing some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It has dense undergrowth of Bramble with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown limiting the visual assessment to some degree. | Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. It would benefit from general tidying works around its base. Remove Ivy to a height of 2m to allow for a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. Monitor for 'Ash Dieback'. | 10-20 | C1 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 1317 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 11 | 180 x 5 stems | 3N<br>3S<br>3E<br>3W | 2 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>Multiple-stemmed from base and is possibly growing from an old stump of a tree cut down previously with some decay present at its base. Its crown is relatively full at the present time, but is showing some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Monitor its condition for impact from 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C1 |
| **Hedge No.2** | **Bramble**<br>*Rubus fruticosus*<br>**Dogrose**<br>*Rosa canina*<br>**Pussy willow**<br>*Salix caprea 'Pendula'*<br>**Hawthorn**<br>*Crataegus monogyna*<br>**Gorse**<br>*Ulex europaeus*<br>**Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior*<br>**Elder**<br>*Sambucus nigra*<br>**Sycamore**<br>*Acer pseudoplatanus*<br>**Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | **It extends along the 'Glenamuck Road' and for most of its length; it is located outside this applications red line boundary.**<br>It is growing on a bank above the road and is of a mature age class in fair / poor to poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of predominantly Bramble and Dogrose with clumps of Hawthorn, Goat Willow, Gorse, Ash, Elder, Sycamore, and Elm and this hedge has recently been heavily cut back with the trees removed as part of the planned road alignment works in this area. This cutting has affected its structure and quality.<br>AV 1 --- AV2 --- | | | | | | | | Management of this hedge falls outside this applications red line boundary. | -------- | C2 |
| **Tree Group** | **Holly**<br>*Ilex aquifolium*<br>**Elder** | **The following trees (Nos.661-668) are located in a group in the north-east corner of the site area.** | | | | | | | Carry out general tidying works of this area. | ---------- | |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | *Sambucus nigra* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | It is a prominent/visual group of trees of value to the treescape/sylvan character of the area. Some of the trees within this group are growing within a sheltered group environment and depend on one another for support / shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. There is an undergrowth of pockets of Holly, Elder, Hawthorn, Bramble and Dogrose with some natural re-generation of Elm, Ash and Sycamore developing up through it also.  | | | | | | | Trees growing up within sheltered group environments will need to be maintained /managed within this environment. | | |
| 661 | **Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* | 18 | 600 | 7N 6S 5E 7W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair It is a tall tree that has been drawn up for the light with an acute union formation between some limbs with included bark present at a height of c.4m; this is a potential weak point in the structure of this tree and it may be susceptible to limb failure as a result. Its crown is slightly asymmetrical and weighed towards the site due to overcrowding by neighbouring trees. Some damage was caused by livestock sheltering / grazing within this area in the past. | It is best maintained within the group environment. Reduce in height by c.2m to reduce pressure on the weak union formation. Remove deadwood and unstable growth during the climbing works. | 20+ | B2 |
| 664 | **Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* | 18 | 560 | 5N 9S 7E | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair It is growing up within a group environment and has value to the structure of the group / canopy formation although it has | Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce | 20+ | B2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | 7W | | | | been left more open by the removal of trees on the adjoining property. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. There has been some damage in the past caused by livestock sheltering / grazing within this area. | crown size to address exposure. | | |
| 666 | **Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* | 12 | 160 | 1N 4S 3E 5W | 3 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair Self-seeded into this area and is growing up within a group environment. It is not an integral part of this group, but forms part of the lower bulking. There has been some damage caused in the past by livestock sheltering/grazing within this area. | Retain as part of the bulking at present. | 20+ | B2 |
| 669 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 16 | 660 | 7N 6S 7E 8W | 5 | Mature | Good | Fair/ Good It has a reasonably good symmetrical crown formation of good structure. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. There is some damage caused in the past by livestock sheltering / grazing within this area. There are signs of recent storm damage with loss of small branches. | Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. | 20+ | B2 |
| 670 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 17 | 600 | 8N 9S 4E 6W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a group environment and it has been left more open/ exposed by the removal of trees on its east side. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. There has been some damage caused in the past by livestock sheltering / grazing within this area. | Remove dead/ unstable growth at the present time. | 20+ | B2 |
| 671 & 672 | Not in use | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tree Line** | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | **The following trees (Nos. 673 - 684) make up part of the one small group canopy formation.** This group of trees was previously part of an old hedge line which has been removed. As a group of trees, they are prominent /visual to this area and are of value to the treescape of this area. Along the boundary with the adjoining apartment building some new tree planting has been added recently and this is establishing well. | | | | | | | Some of these trees are reliant on one another for support/shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. | ---------- | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | |  | | | | | |  | | | |
| | | **The following trees are located along the back of the boundary wall with the recently constructed houses which are in close proximity.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 673 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 6 | 140 | 3N<br>3S<br>1E<br>12W | 2 | Young | Fair | Fair<br>A single stem tree growing up under the canopy of the larger Tree No. 674 to the south and the crown is somewhat suppressed as a result. It may succumb to 'Ash Dieback'. | Requires no work at the present time.<br><br>Monitor condition particularly for signs of 'Ash Dieback' and monitor accordingly. | 10+ | C1 |
| 674 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 670<br>210<br>630 | 8N<br>8S<br>8E<br>10W | 2 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/Poor<br>Twin-stemmed from base with a slightly acute union formation between stems. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding by a neighbouring tree. The soil levels would appear to have been raised slightly around its base with rubble being pushed into this area. Heavy Ivy cover was extending up into the crown and this has been cut at ground level. It is infected by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' and | Remove dead/unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor condition particularly for signs of 'Ash Dieback' and monitor accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).throughout its crown and it contains deadwood throughout. | | | |
| 675 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 450<br>410<br>220<br>120<br>120 | 3N<br>6S<br>6E<br>3W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>Multi-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some limbs with included bark present and its structure has been affected due to overcrowding. One of the stems has broken out at c. 3m, most likely as a result of recent storms. Heavy Ivy growth extending up into the crown has recently been cut at ground level. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and is infected by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash'. And showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br>Best maintained within the group environment.<br><br>Monitor condition particularly for signs of 'Ash Dieback' and monitor accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 676 | **Swedish White Beam** *Sorbus intermedia* | 12 | 440 | 4N<br>7S<br>8E<br>2W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>It is leaning at an abrupt angle out from underneath the canopy of a neighbouring tree and it would not isolate well as an individual due to structure. I suspect some root movement/heave and there may be structural issues. | Best maintained in its group environment.<br>Carry out pruning to help improve balance of crown.<br>Remove deadwood and unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor stability. | 10+ | C2 |
| 677 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 400 | 8N<br>7S<br>10E<br>10W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor condition for infection by 'Ash Dieback' and monitor accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 678 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 480<br>500<br>540 | 8N<br>8S<br>5E<br>5W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor<br>Multiple-stemmed from base and is located in isolation. It has suffered large limb failure within its upper crown due to weak union attachment and included bark. This has opened up its crown leaving it susceptible to further failure. It is infected by | Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce heavy side limbs/ branches by up to 2m | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' and is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | to reduce wind-loading of its crown.<br><br>Monitor condition for infection by 'Ash Dieback' and monitor accordingly. | | |
| | | **The following trees are located within two linear tree belts that run at ninety degrees to one another on the boundary between fields.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tree Belt No.1** | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* **Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* | **It runs in an east to west direction and is contained between two hedgerows**. These hedgerows consist of clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Holly, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose. The bulk of the trees are located on these hedgerow banks. Collectively these trees are of more visual value to the treescape of this area than as individuals. Many of them have structural defects such as decay cavities, weakened union formations or are diseased and this will limit their long-term potential. It is the group/tree line feature that is of most value to the treescape of this area and it is this that is worth preserving. The condition, continuity and diversity of this tree line can be improved with management and the adding of new trees ensuring that this feature is retained for the future.<br><br>Some of the trees are growing within groups and are dependent on one another for support/shelter. The area has previously been cleared of undergrowth, particularly Bramble, and damage has been caused in the past by livestock sheltering/grazing within this area. Works have been carried out to remove large size dead / unstable growth and to prune/ cut back the lower branches to raise up their crowns and open up this area. | | | | | | | The trees are best maintained/managed within their group environment.<br><br>Tidy up undergrowth and monitor Ash tree population for infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly. This may see some trees removed in the short term as part of management as their condition deteriorates. | -------- | --- |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | |   **The following trees are located within Tree Belt No.1. working from east to west.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 687 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 7 | 8 stems<br>180<br>170<br>150<br>160<br>340<br>250<br>240<br>160 | 3N<br>3S<br>3E<br>2W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Poor<br>It is multiple-stemmed from base as a result of being cut down in the past and has since been cut again at to maintain clearance with overhead power lines. | It will require ongoing pruning to contain in this position under the power lines.<br>I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option. | <10 | U |
| 688 | **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* | 8 | 390<br>300 | 4N<br>2S<br>4E<br>3W | 2 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor<br>Heavy Ivy cover suppressing the crown has been cut at ground level. It is part of the remains of an old hedgerow and forms part of the lower bulking. | Remove deadwood and unstable growth. | 10+ | C2 |
| 689 | **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* | 8 | 280 | 4N<br>1S<br>4E | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>It forms part of the bulking within this tree belt. It has been left slightly more open/exposed due to storm damage to a | Retain as part of the bulking and monitor stability. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | 1W | | | | neighbouring tree. It has an asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding/competition and there may be stability issues. | | | |
| 690 | **Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia* | 14 | 250 | 1N 2S 6E 1W | 3 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor It is growing up within a group environment. It was originally twin-stemmed from c.0.5m up and it divides above this into a multiple-stemmed tree. It has suffered major stem collapse on the east side in past, most likely as a result of storm damage. It has a weak union attachment between most stems which is a structural weakness in this tree. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 691 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | It has been cut to a large stump due to proximity to overhead cables. | _ | - | - |
| 692 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 260 | 0N 7S 2E 5W | 7 | Early Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor It is growing within a central position within this tree belt. It has been forced up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition affecting its structure and it has become more open/ exposed due to the loss of the surrounding trees. There is a decay cavity on the main trunk at a height of c.1m. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to its structure. | I would recommend its **removal** or coppicing as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 693 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 410 350 190 | 6N 5S 4E 4W | 2 | Mature | Poor | Fair/Poor Three-stemmed from base with a slightly acute union formation between stems. It has suffered branch breakage within its upper crown due to a weak union formation. It is showing advanced decline due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. | Retain and monitor condition. Most likely will need to be removed in short term as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 694 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 340 | 1N 5S 4E 2W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor It is a tall tree located within a central position within this tree line. Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/competition. Minor evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease in crown. | Remove large /dead unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 534 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | 12 | 280 | 3N<br>3S<br>6E<br>3W | 3 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is growing on the north side of the hedgerow bank and is growing up to form part of the overall group canopy formation. | Requires no work at the present time. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 695 | **Rowan**<br>*Sorbus aucuparia* | 14 | 330<br>230<br>270<br>150 | 5N<br>3S<br>4E<br>5W | 1 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor<br>It sub-divides into a multiple-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between some limbs. This tree is slowly breaking apart and has no long-term potential. It is growing within a group environment and is sheltered at present. It has suffered large branch breakage and contains large deadwood throughout its crown. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 696 | **Sycamore**<br>*Acer pseudoplatanus* | 17 | 620 | 4N<br>9S<br>4E<br>8W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is one of the larger more prominent trees within this tree line. There are basal suckers and pockets of decay present at its base. It contains small sized deadwood throughout its crown. There is an area of dead bark on main trunk at height of 2m – 3.5m | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | B2 |
| 697 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 360 | 5N<br>3S<br>3E<br>3W | 5 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/competition and its crown structure has been somewhat affected as a result. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out in a northerly direction. It contains small sized deadwood throughout its crown. It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. | Requires no immediate attention at present. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 698 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 340<br>700 | 8N<br>7S<br>3E<br>6W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is reasonably well structured with heavy Ivy cover which has been cut at ground level.<br>It forms part of a group and is one of the larger, more prominent trees in this tree belt. There is a secondary limb developing from c.2m up. It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. | Remove large / dead unstable growth and lighten end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches by up to 2m. Best maintained within this group environment. | 10-20 | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| 699 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 8 | 140 210 | 3N 3S 3E 3W | 3 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair /Poor It is growing up to form part of the undergrowth and is twin-stemmed from base. | Retain as part of the undergrowth. | 10+ | C2 |
| 535 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 13 | 490 | 6N 5S 4E 4W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair It is growing on the south side of the hedgerow bank and forms part of the upper group canopy formation. Its lower branches were removed to raise up its crown. It is growing up through rocks. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | B1 |
| 536-543 (8 trees) | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | A 10 | A 200/ 190 | A 3N 5S 3E 3W | A 3 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair They are growing on the hedgerow bank and some are multiple-stemmed from base. They form part of the upper-canopy formation and they provide support/ shelter to each other. The undergrowth has been cleared out and their lower branches have been removed to raise up their crowns. | They require no work at the present time. | 10+ | C2 |
| 544 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | A 10 | A 200/ 190 | A 3N 5S 3E 3W | A 3 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank and forms part of the upper group canopy formation. Basal secondary stems have been cut back to raise up its crown. | Requires no work at the present time. | 10+ | C2 |
| | | **The following trees (Nos. 700 – 807) form part of the one continuous canopy line growing up together to provide support/shelter to one another.** They are of more visual value to the area as a group rather than as individual trees. They are growing on an old hedgerow bank. | | | | | | | These trees would need to be maintained / managed within their group environment. | ---------- | |
| 700 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 340 | 5N 6S 7E 2W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor It has a relatively full crown at present and is showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. It forms part of the outer canopy of this group of trees. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown and its lower trunk leans at an abrupt angle before straightening up. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and there is a crack/ seam evident at base creating structural | Remove deadwood at present. Ivy will need to be managed in the future. | 10-20 | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | issues. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure. | | | |
| 801 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 380 | 6N 4S 4E 2W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair It has a relatively full crown at present and is showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It is growing up within a group environment and its structure has been affected as a result. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. | Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 802 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 210 480 | 6N 6S 3E 5W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair It has a relatively full crown at present and is showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It is growing up within a group environment and is sheltered within present group environment. There is a secondary limb growing from its base. | Remove dead/ unstable growth. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 803 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 440 | 6N 9S 4E 6W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair It has a relatively full crown at present and is showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It is growing up within a group and is sheltered within this environment. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and has suffered minor branch breakage in the past. Its crown is generally weighted in towards the tree belt. | Remove large deadwood and unstable growth. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 804 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 400 | 7N 2S 4E 5W | 5 | Mature | Fair | Fair It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. It has been drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition. It is growing up within a group and is sheltered within this environment. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. | Remove deadwood and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by 1-2m. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 805 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 540 | 7N 5S 4E 9W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair It is growing up within a group environment. It has an asymmetrical crown and is growing on a hedgerow bank. It is infected by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown with some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by 1-2m. | 10-20 | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| 806 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 10 | 7 stems 210 210 210 120 100 100 90 | 4N 4S 4E 4W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor It is growing in a central position within this tree belt. Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing from an old stump. | Retain as part of bulking at present. | 10+ | C2 |
| 807 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 14 | 440 | 6N 4S 6E 6W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair There are small areas of dead bark at its base. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding / competition. It could be isolated as an individual tree. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | B1 |
| 808 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 18 | 650 600 | 6N 6S 6E 6W | 3 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing within the southern boundary hedge. Its structure is of poor quality due to overcrowding. Basal decay is present and there is an acute union formation between limbs. It will be prone to limb failure as it grows in size. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 809 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 580 | 7N 7S 7E 7W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Poor It is showing little evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease at the present time. It consists of two remaining stems with an acute union formation between stems and basal decay present. It may be prone to failure as these stems grow further in size. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. It is growing up within a group and is sheltered within its present environment. Wire has been attached to the lower trunk. It would not be suitable for retention in isolation. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 810 | **Crab Apple** *Mauls Sylvestris* | 12 | 580 | 7N 7S 7E | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing on the hedgerow bank. It forms part of the bulking and its structure has been | It would benefit from the removal of | 10-20 | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | 7W | | | | somewhat affected due to overcrowding. It contains heavy side branches and storm damage throughout. It was suppressed by Ivy; which has been cut at ground level. | deadwood and unstable growth. | | |
| | | **The following two trees (Nos.811 & 812) are growing up together to form part of the one group canopy formation and provide support/shelter to one another. They are of more visual value as a group than as individual trees.** | | | | | | | They are best maintained/managed within their group growing environment. | -- | -- |
| 811 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 18 | 390<br>490<br>550 | 5N<br>8S<br>6E<br>6W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>Multiple-stemmed from base with wire attached to it and cutting into its lower trunk. There are some acute union formations with included bark present between stems. Heavy Ivy cover has been cut at ground level. | Cut / remove wire attached to lower trunk. | 20+ | B2 |
| 812 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 12 | 700 | 4N<br>4S<br>4E<br>4W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>Single-stemmed to c.1.5m where it divides into several stems. It is growing up to form part of the canopy formation with tree No.811 and its crown structure is asymmetrical as a result. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | B2 |
| **Tree Belt No.2** | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* **Rowan** *Ulmus glabra* | **It runs at ninety degrees to the previous tree belt in a north to south direction and forms the boundary between two open fields.**<br>The bulk of the trees are located on hedgerow banks on either side of an old track. The tree species consists of a broken line of trees of predominantly Ash with some Sycamore, Elm and Beech mixed throughout. The trees have grown up within a group environment with many trees reliant on one another for support/shelter. The hedges consist of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Elm, Rowan, Bramble, Dogrose, Blackthorn and Holly and have been tidied up previously. Ivy growth has also been controlled by cutting it at ground level and the lower branches on the trees have been removed to raise up their crowns and open up the area underneath. Collectively, these trees are of more visual value to the treescape of this area as a tree belt than as individual trees and it is the tree belt feature that is of most value and worth preserving. Many of the trees have structural defects such as decay cavities, weakened union formations or are diseased such as infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease or Dutch Elms disease and this will limit their long- term potential. The condition, continuity and diversity of this tree line can be improved with management and the adding of new trees ensuring that this feature is retained for the future. | | | | | | | | Carry out new tree planting to improve the continuity and diversity of species and to help rejuvenate this tree belt.<br><br>Trees growing up within groups are best maintained/managed within these group environments.<br><br>Monitor the Ash population for infection | -- | |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | **Bramble**<br>*Ulmus glabra*<br>**Blackthorn**<br>*Prunus spinosa*<br>**Holly**<br>*ilex aquifolium*<br>**Hawthorn**<br>*Crataegus monogyna* |   <br>**The following trees are located within Tree Belt No.2**.<br>I have broken up this tree belt into smaller tree lines/groups based on where natural breaks within the canopy line have occurred. These breaks within the tree line have occurred mainly as a result of trees failing partially / completely or by being removed during past management works. | | | | | | | by 'Ash Dieback'. The Elm tree population for 'Dutch Elm Disease' and manage accordingly.<br>This will see some of these trees needing to be removed as part of management in the short term. | | |
| | | **The following tree Nos. (813, 814, 815, 816, 817 and 818) are growing up within an open group environment.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 813 | **Rowan**<br>*Sorbus aucuparia* | 12 | 360<br>460<br>300<br>250 | 5N<br>6S<br>5E<br>4W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is a large multiple-stemmed tree from base with acute union formations and included bark present between some stems. There is a Hawthorn tree growing out of its base. It has a large reasonably symmetrical crown formation. | Remove deadwood /unstable growth. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 814 | **Sycamore**<br>*Acer pseudoplatanus* | 9 | 240<br>190<br>190<br>110 | 2N<br>2S<br>1E<br>2W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>Self-seeded into this area with an asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding from a neighbouring tree. It sub-divides into a multiple-stemmed tree from low down and forms part of the bulking within this area. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | B2 |
| 815 | **Beech**<br>*Fagus sylvatica* | 14 | 700 | 5N<br>6S<br>8E<br>4W | 3 | Mature | Fair/ Good | Fair / Good<br>Growing on a small bank with a balanced crown. A second stem is developing at c.2m with included bark developing in the union. Pruning has been carried out on the north and | Requires no work at the present time. | 40+ | B2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | west sides of the crown to raise up the crown. Fencing wire has been removed from the main stem. | | | |
| 816 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 410/ 410 | 4N 5S 3E 4W | 1.5 | Mature | Poor | Poor It has a reasonably symmetrical crown formation and is twin-stemmed from c.1m up. Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. Fencing wire has been removed from the main stem. It is at an advanced stage of infection of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease with a large portion of the crown now dead. | I recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 817 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 12 | 150/ 90/ 220/ 230 | 4N 4S 6E 0W | 2 | Early Mature | Poor | Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of stems developing from an old stump and forming part of the bulking in this group. It is infected by 'Dutch Elm Disease' and this will lead to its decline. | I recommend their **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 818 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 460 | 4N 7S 6E 4W | 4 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair It has an independent crown formation and is showing early signs of 'Ash Dieback'. | Requires no work at the present time. | 10-20 | C2 |
| | | **The following trees (Nos. 819 – 831 excluding No.826) are located on the western boundary hedge of Tree Belt No.2.** They are all growing up together to form part of the one group/canopy formation and they provide one another with support/shelter. | | | | | | | They are best maintained/managed within their group environment. | ---- | ---- |
| 819 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 530 210 170 | 3N 5S 5E 5W | 4 | Mature | Poor | Poor It sub-divides into a multi-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation with some included bark present. It is growing within a group environment and its crown structure has been somewhat affected as a result. The lower crown contains a lot of deadwood with considerable decline evident due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. It may also have been affected by past soil disturbance. The largest stem on the east side is decaying with sections of bark peeling off. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure. | Remove deadwood and unstable growth at present. Monitor condition and it will most likely need to be removed as part of management in the short term. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| 820 | **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* | 8 | 320 | 2N 3S 3E 4W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair It forms part of the lower bulking and is growing on the hedgerow bank. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. Fencing wire has been removed from the lower trunk and Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. | Retain as part of the lower bulking of this area. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 821 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 380 | 3N 1S 5E 2W | 6 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor It is heavily infected by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' on its main trunk and scaffold limbs and this may create potential weaknesses in the structure of this tree. It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It is growing up within a group environment with suckers growing from its base. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. | Retain for the benefit of the group structure. Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 822 | **Rowan** *Ulmus glabra* | 12 | 240 | 4N 1S 4E 9W | 4 | Mature | Fair /Poor | Poor It leans off the hedgerow bank possibly as a result of heaving at the roots in the past and is now resting in the neighbouring trees. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 823 | **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* | 12 | 200 180 | 4N 4S 5E 3W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair It is located within a central position in the group. It forms part of the lower bulking and is multiple-stemmed from base. Three stems have been cut off in the past, most likely to provide ground clearance over the laneway/ track. | Retain as part of the bulking. Requires no work at the present time. | 10+ | C2 |
| 824 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 13 | 390 | 2N 4S 5E 8W | 3 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair / Poor There are some signs of early infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. It is growing on the hedgerow bank within a group environment and its crown structure has been impacted upon as a result. It is poorly structured and would not isolate well as an individual tree. Stubs remain from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. Heavy Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting it at ground level and fencing wire has been removed from the lower main stem. | Remove dead/unstable growth. It is best maintained within the group environment. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 825 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 600<br>650 | 5N<br>6S<br>8E<br>9W | 2 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair<br>It is a large prominent tree and it forms a twin-stemmed from c.1m up. It is an integral part of this group structure. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. Some decline evident as a result of infection by 'Ash Dieback' | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly | 10+ | C2 |
| 826 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | 14 | 350 | 4N<br>3S<br>6E<br>1W | 2 | Early Mature | Poor | Fair<br>It is naturally re-generating on the hedgerow bank. It forms part of the bulking with an asymmetrical crown. Its structure has been affected by surrounding trees, some of which have been removed. Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. It has been infected by 'Dutch Elms Disease' and will most likely die back completely. | Monitor condition and it will most likely need to be removed as part of management | <10 | U |
| 827 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 420 | 6N<br>4S<br>6E<br>7W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>It is growing on the hedgerow bank within a group environment and its crown structure has been affected as a result. It has suffered storm damage in the past and contains deadwood throughout. Its crown is thinning due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Heavy Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. | Retain for the benefit of the group structure.<br><br>Remove dead/ unstable growth | 10+ | C2 |
| 828 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 450<br>470 | 5N<br>4S<br>6E<br>4W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>A twin-stemmed tree, growing up within the group environment affecting its overall structure. There is some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' in crown. The bulk of its crown is weighed out to the west and it has suffered storm damage. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. Heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown has been cut at ground level. | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>It is best maintained within the group environment. | 10+ | C2 |
| 829 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 380<br>450 | 4N<br>3S<br>6E | 3 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair / Poor<br>It is growing up within the group environment and forms part of the group bulking and its crown structure has been | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br>. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | 7W | | | | affected as a result. Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. There is a heavy infestation of 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown and some signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. | Monitor condition and inspect for 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | | |
| 830 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 390<br>430<br>170 | 4N<br>7S<br>6E<br>5W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>It is growing up within a group environment and is located slightly off the hedgerow bank. It has an asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding /competition. It is twin-stemmed from base with a secondary limb also growing up through these two stems. Heavy Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. It contains deadwood throughout with some decline evident due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly | 10+ | C2 |
| 831 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 400 | 7N<br>2S<br>7E<br>7W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It forms part of the group and is growing on the hedgerow bank. Fencing wire, previously attached to the lower trunk, has been removed. Some secondary limbs are developing from its base to form part of the lower bulking. There is an infestation by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' on its main trunk and branches and some decline/infection by 'Ash Dieback' is evident. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly | 10+ | C2 |
| 832 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 440 | 5N<br>7S<br>7E<br>4W | 6 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is growing on the eastern hedgerow bank of the tree line. It is growing within a group environment and forms part of the group canopy formation with neighbouring trees which is affecting its overall structure. It is infected by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown. It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. | It is best maintained/managed within the group environment as it would not isolate well as an individual. Remove deadwood and unstable growth. | 10-20 | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| 833 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 13 | 380 370 220 | 4N 6S 0E 5W | 1.5 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor Multi-stemmed from c.0.5m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. It is growing within a group environment and is slightly unbalanced as a result. There is a significant decay cavity at its base on the west side. Ivy growth has been controlled. | Remove dead/ unstable growth and monitor basal decay. | 10+ | C2 |
| 834 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 820 210 | 8N 5S 8E 3W | 10 | Mature | Fair | Fair It forms part of a group canopy formation with neighbouring trees and has an asymmetrical crown to the east as a result. It is twin-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation with some included bark present, this could possibly develop into a potential weak point. Ivy cover extending up into its crown has been cut at ground level previously. There are secondary limbs growing from its base/ lower trunk. Some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' is evident within its crown. | Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by 1-2m. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 835 | **Oak** *Quercus robur* | 15 | 690 | 5N 6S 7E 9W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair It has been drawn up for the light and has a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result of overcrowding. There is sparseness evident within its crown. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk has been controlled by cutting at ground level and stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. | Remove deadwood and unstable growth. It will require additional pruning if left in isolation. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 836 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 10 | 290 490 | 4N 4S 4E 4W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair/Good Twin-stemmed from 1m up with an acute union formation between stems. Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground level and fencing wire attached to the lower trunk has been removed. Lower branches have been pruned on the west side. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | B2 |
| 837 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 10 | 180/ 180 | 2N 4S 6E | 5 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor A twin stem tree from ground level with a decay pocket developing at its base. It has been drawn out for light due to | Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | 0W | | | | competition with a lean to the east from the hedgerow bank and this has affected its structure. | | | |
| 838 & 839<br><br><br>839 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 14<br><br><br>13 | 400<br>400<br><br>380 | 5N<br>7S<br>7E<br>8W<br><br>5N<br>2S<br>2E<br>7W | 3<br><br><br>5 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>They are located on the western boundary hedge bank and are growing up together to form part of the one group / canopy formation. Some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease is present. Tree No.838 is multiple-stemmed from base. They are best maintained / managed within their group environment. Most of them are being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level. Stubs remain on their west side from where their lower branches were cut back to raise up their crowns. Fencing wire has been removed from their lower trunks. | Remove dead/ unstable growth. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 840 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 320,<br>300 | 3N<br>3S<br>6E<br>1W | 5 | Mature | Fair/<br>Poor | Fair / Poor<br>Its crown structure is asymmetrical and is leaning inwards due to overcrowding / competition from neighbouring trees. There is a heavy infestation by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown with signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease leading to decline/dieback in crown. Heavy Ivy growth has been controlled. It is not an integral part of the group canopy structure. | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br>Retain as part of the bulking of this area.<br><br>Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis. | 10+ | C2 |
| 841 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 10 | 410 | 5N<br>3S<br>5E<br>3W | 3 | Early Mature | Fair/<br>Poor | Fair<br>It is located in isolation on the eastern boundary hedge line. There is a small area of localised decay on it lower trunk where a secondary limb has been cut out / broken out in the past. Heavy Ivy growth has been cut at ground level. | Remove deadwood and unstable growth. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 842 | **Hawthorn**<br>*Crataegus monogyna* | 8 | 250<br>240<br>210<br>160 | 3N<br>3S<br>4E<br>3W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor<br>It is multiple stemmed from base and forms part of the lower bulking of this tree line. Heavy Ivy cover has been cut at ground level. | Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area. | 10-20 | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | **The following trees (843 – 846) are located on the eastern hedgerow bank and are growing up together to form part of the one open continuous canopy formation.** | | | | | | | Their sheltered group environment needs to be taken into consideration during their management. | -- | -- |
| 843 | **Beech**<br>*Fagus sylvatica* | 16 | 820 | 7N<br>7S<br>7E<br>6W | 2 | Mature | Good | Fair/ Good<br>It is located on the eastern boundary hedge line and is one of the better-quality trees within the group. It has a reasonably well-balanced crown with a slightly leaning main trunk. Minor pruning has been carried out to raise up its crown. | Remove deadwood and unstable growth at present. | 20+ | B2 |
| 844 | **Holly**<br>*Ilex aquifolium* | 6 | 5 stems<br>170<br>220<br>110<br>150<br>120 | 3N<br>4S<br>3E<br>3W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It forms part of the lower bulking and is multiple-stemmed from base. It is located within a central position within the tree belt. Some pruning has been carried out on the west side and a number of stems have also been cut away at the base. | Retain as part of the lower bulking. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 845 | **Beech**<br>*Fagus sylvatica* | 18 | 800 | 7N<br>8S<br>7E<br>7W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor<br>It is located on the eastern boundary hedge line and it has a reasonably symmetrical crown formation. There is a longitudinal area of decay on main trunk extending into the base from a height of c.3m and this may impact on its stability in the long-term. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. | Requires no work at the present time.<br>Review retention within the development layout. It may require pruning to address structural issues. | 10+ | C2 |
| 846 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 580<br>570<br>600 | 7N<br>7S<br>7E<br>8W | 6 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>It is a large prominent visual tree located on the eastern boundary of Tree Belt No.2. It is three-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. There is a small area of basal decay present on its lower trunk where a stub has decayed back into the trunk. It contains heavy scaffold limbs/ branches | At present, remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and reduce wind sail of heavy, poorly tapered scaffold limbs /branches by 15-20% | 10-20 | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | within its crown and maybe susceptible to limb failure. It is infected by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown with some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. | using a combination of crown thinning / end weight reduction. | | |
| | | **The following trees No's: (847 – 856) are growing on the western hedgerow bank.**<br>They are growing up together forming part of the one continuous canopy formation with many of the trees reliant on one another for support/ shelter and, due to structure, they would not isolate well as individuals. These trees have suffered numerous limb failures, further impacting on their group structure. Some of these trees have received pruning of their lower branches, particularly on their west side to raise up their crowns and this has left pruning wounds and stubs in many areas. | | | | | | | They are best maintained and managed within their group structure. | --- | |
| 847 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 11 | 420 | 5N<br>4S<br>4E<br>2W | 1 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair / Poor<br>It is located in isolation and has an asymmetrical crown. Heavy Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting at ground level. It is infected by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown and its crown is showing signs of stress/ decline as a result of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. A minor stem has been cut away on the east side. | Remove deadwood and unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 848 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | A<br>14 | A<br>4<br>stems<br>210<br>300<br>310<br>410<br>520 | A<br>3N<br>4S<br>3E<br>6W | A<br>1 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is growing up with Tree no. 0849 to form part of the one group / canopy formation. It is multiple-stemmed from base with suckers developing. Stubs remain on its west side from where the lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. There is some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease within its crown. It would not isolate well as an individual due to structure and would need to be maintained/managed within its group environment. Heavy Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting at ground level. | Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.<br><br>Retain within the group environment.<br><br>Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly | 10+ | C2 |
| 849 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 200<br>380 | 4N<br>4S<br>4E<br>5W | 5 | Mature | Poor | Fair/Poor<br>It forms part of the group canopy with 0848. Ivy has been cut at ground level and is now dead. The tree is in an advanced | Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | state of decline due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' and will most likely die. | Monitor condition for 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly.<br>It will most likely need to be removed in the short term as part of management | | |
| 850 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 9 | 280<br>270 | 2N<br>1S<br>4E<br>5W | 5 | Mature | Dead | Poor<br>This tree is standing dead. It is twin-stemmed from base with wire attached to its lower trunk. | I would recommend **removal** or coppicing into the hedge as part of management | <10 | U |
| 851 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 450<br>170 | 4N<br>5S<br>8E<br>3W | 6 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair / Poor<br>It is leaning off the hedgerow bank into the central part of this group of trees with a secondary stem developing from its base. Ivy cover extending up into the crown has been cut at ground level. It is sheltered within its present group environment. | Remove dead/ unstable growth. | 10+ | C2 |
| 852 & 853<br><br><br>853 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 13<br><br><br>15 | 480<br>330<br><br><br>420<br>430 | 3N<br>4S<br>4E<br>7W<br><br>4N<br>4S<br>7E<br>7W | 2<br><br><br>5 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/Poor<br>They are multiple stemmed from base and are growing up together to form part of the one group/canopy formation. They are growing within a group environment with asymmetrical crowns as a result. They contain deadwood throughout their crowns and are showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. They are best maintained within their present group environment. Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level and fencing wire has been removed from the lower trunk. | Remove dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor condition and infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 854 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 7 | 370 | 1N<br>1S<br>1E<br>1W | - | Early Mature | Poor | Poor<br>It is growing within a more central position in the tree line away from the boundary hedgerow. It is growing up within a group and its crown structure has been affected as a result | Retain as part of the group bulking. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | and the top has broken out due to structure, leaving a tall stump which is sprouting. | | | |
| 855 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 800 | 3N 4S 5E 8W | 3 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair / Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is multiple-stemmed from low down. There is some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' in crown. Heavy Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. It is growing within a group environment and has suffered storm damage and some limb loss. | It is best maintained within the group environment.<br><br>Remove dead/unstable growth.<br><br>Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly | 10+ | C2 |
| 856 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 500 | 5N 2S 4E 7W | 6 | Mature | Poor | Poor There is a heavy infestation by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown with some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and it is weighed out to the west. Its lower branches on its west side have been removed/ cut back to raise up its crown and open up the area underneath. Fencing wire has been removed from the lower trunk. | Remove dead and unstable growth. Monitor its condition annually for infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 857 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 340 350 300 300 | 5N 5S 9E 1W | 4 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between limbs. It has suffered storm damage in the past and the centre of the crown has substantially collapsed on its west side as a result. The stems on the west side are dead and have been partially cut down. There is some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease in crown. Heavy Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. It is best maintained as part of the bulking. | Remove dead and unstable growth. Monitor its condition annually for infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 858 | **Elm** *Ulmus glabra* | 6 | 220/ 100 | 5N 0S 6E | 3 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor A twin stem tree from ground level and it has been drawn out to the north-east for light due to overcrowding competition. | Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | 0W | | | | The crown on the west and south is quite suppressed affecting its structure. | | | |
| 859 – 865 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | AV 13 | AV 550 | AV 4N<br>AV 4S<br>AV 5E<br>AV 7W | AV 2.5 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>The bulk of these trees are multiple-stemmed from base growing in the remnants of an old field hedgerow bank. They are growing up together to form part of the one continuous group canopy formation and they provide support/ shelter to one another. They have visual value to the treescape of this area as a group. Heavy Ivy cover extending up into their crowns has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. Some trees have suffered storm damage and contain heavy scaffold limbs throughout their crowns. Lower branches extending west have been cut back or removed to open up the area underneath. There is some tip dieback evident in most trees due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. Fencing wire attached to lower trunks has been removed. | Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy over extended side limbs/ branches by 1-2m.<br><br>Monitor condition for 'Ash Dieback' disease and manage accordingly.<br>As they decline some may need to be removed as part of management. | 10+ | C2 |
| 871 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | 10 | 360 | 4N<br>2S<br>8E<br>2W | 4 | Early Mature | Dead | Poor<br>Originally a twin stem tree from the base, the west stem was cut away and the crown has been unbalanced as a result. It is now standing dead due to infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease' and is becoming decayed and unstable. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | |  | | | |
| **Hedge No.3** | **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Hazel** *Corylus avellana* **Elder** *Ulmus glabra* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Ulmus glabra* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | **It is dog-legged in shape and extends to the north-east corner of the site area and cordons off a linear woodland belt from the site area.**<br>It is of mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is growing on a clay/stone back and the hedge and scrub species such as Bramble and Gorse have been cut back to allow new stock-proof fencing to be constructed.<br>The trees within form part of the outer canopy edge of a larger neighbouring woodland belt. They are of value to the structure and integrity of this woodland belt and this will need to be taken into consideration during management. | | | | | | | Requires no work at the present time. | -- | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | |  <br>**Height (m)** A4 / **Stem Dia (mm)** -- / **Branch Spread (m)** A5 N-S / **C-Ht (m)** --<br>**The following trees form part of the outer canopy of this linear woodland belt and are growing on or slightly north of Hedge No.3** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1318 | **Beech**<br>*Fagus sylvatica* | 15 | 1170 | 5N<br>5S<br>6E<br>5W | 2 | Mature | Fair/ Good | Fair<br>It is a large size, prominent tree set in from the boundary hedge line. There are acute union formations between some of the scaffold limbs at a height of 2-3m up. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | B1 |
| 1319 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 800 | 2N<br>4S<br>3E<br>4W | 2 | Mature | Fair / Poor | Fair / Poor<br>It is growing on an old hedgerow clay/ stone bank bordering with the site area and forms part of the group canopy formation with a group of Ash trees. It was initially twin-stemmed from c.1m up with an acute union formation between stems and one of these stems has either broken out | Retain at the present time and remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy, exposed side limbs/ branches by up to 2m. | <10 | U |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | or was cut back previously with decay present at this point. It has a very asymmetrical crown weighed heavily out over the site area and is open/ exposed and prone to storm damage. It is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).* | Monitor its condition, in particular for infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly with may see this tree removed in the short-term. | | |
| 1320 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 330 | 3N 3S 1E 2W | 4 | Mature | Fair / Poor | Fair<br>It is a tall, central tree being sheltered within its present group environment. Its crown is showing signs of decline/ dieback throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' with 'Bacteria Canker' of Ash also evident. | Make safe dead/ unstable growth.<br><br>The management of this tree is located outside the control of the site area. | 10+ | C2 |
| 1321 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 13 | 400 | 6N 1S 4E 2W | 4 | Mature | Fair / Poor | Fair<br>It is a tall, central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It is showing signs of decline/dieback throughout due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is located behind the boundary, clay stone wall/ bank. | The management of this tree is located outside the control of the site area. | 10+ | C2 |
| 1322 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 300 450 | 3N 4S 3E 4W | 3 | Mature | Fair / Poor | Fair / Poor<br>It is growing on top of the boundary clay/ stone bank and forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the site area. It is twin-stemmed from 0.5m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. Its crown is relatively full, but is beginning to show signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. | Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Prune in heavy exposed side limbs/ branches on the site side by 1-2m. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 1323 | **Oak**<br>*Quercus robur* | 10 | 580 | 5N<br>4S<br>2E<br>4W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is set back behind the boundary clay /stone bank and forms part of the understory, and the inner canopy formation of the woodland. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. The branches extending towards the site area have been cut back previously. | The management of this tree is located outside the site area. | 40+ | A2 |
| 1324 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 13 | 280<br>500 | 4N<br>5S<br>5E<br>3W | 2 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair / Poor<br>Twin-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. It is growing on the stone/ soil bank along the boundary of the site area. Its crown overhang into the site area has been cut back previously with an asymmetrical crown formation weighed into the woodland. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its wind sail and has also limited the visual assessment to some degree. It is showing signs of decline within its crown, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Make safe dead/ unstable growth.<br>Cut Ivy at ground level.<br><br>Monitor its condition, in particular for infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly with may see this tree removed in the short-term. | 10+ | C2 |
| 1325 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 450 | 1N<br>5S<br>5E<br>2W | 2 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair/ Poor<br>It consists of two stems growing on the clay/ stone boundary bank. They are growing up together forming part of the group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into their crowns. They contain deadwood within their crowns and some of their crowns overhang into the site area have been cut back previously. It leans heavily out towards the site area and its stability would give rise for concern. Its crown is showing early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' throughout. Due to the dense undergrowth, the visual assessment has been limited to some degree. Basal decay is present and it has limited future potential as a result. | I would recommend its **removal** due to the risk it poses towards the site area. | <10 | U |
| 1326 | **Ash** | 12 | 400<br>380 | 4N<br>3S | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair | Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | *Fraxinus excelsior* | | | 5E 2W | | | | It is a tall tree growing on the clay/ stone boundary bank with soil erosion occurring around its base. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.0.5m up with an acute union formation between stems. It forms part of the upper canopy formation and has been left more open/ exposed by the cutting back/ removal of some of the neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into its crown. | Monitor its condition on an annual basis, in particular for impacts from 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly which may see it necessary to remove this tree. | | |
| 1327 | **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* | 8 | 300 330 | 4N 4S 4E 3W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor Self-seeded into this area and is located out from Hedge Nos.3 & 4. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from near base with an acute union formation between stems. It has a compact crown at the present time. | Requires no work at the present time. | 10+ | C1 |
| **Hedge No.4** | **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Holly** *ilex aquifolium* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Hazel** *Corylus avellana* **Bramble** *Ulmus glabra* | **It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.3 and forms part of the eastern boundary of this field with the adjoining linear woodland belt.** It is of mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is growing on a soil/stone bank and consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Sycamore, Holly, Elder, Hazel, Bramble and Dogrose with Ash ranging in age from seedlings to mature trees. The site side of the hedge line has been cut back, in particular encroaching scrub species, such as Bramble and Gorse and a new stock proof fence has also been constructed on the side site cordoning it off. | | | | | | | | Requires no work at the present time. | --- | C2 |

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht.(m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread( m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Years Estimate</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown</td><td>A- average<br>Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Dogrose<br>Rosa canina<br>Ash<br>Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="8">  <br><table><tr><th>Height (m)</th><th>Stem Dia (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A5</td><td>--</td><td>A6 E-W</td><td>--</td></tr></table><br>The following trees are located on the soil/stone hedgerow bank or slightly to the east.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Wooded Block No.4</td><td>Mixed Species</td><td colspan="8">It is located outside the site area behind Hedge Nos.3 & 4 on an embankment sloping down to a river/stream. It is of a mature age class and would appear to be in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The trees are growing up within a group environment and provide support/shelter to one another. As a linear woodland belt, it forms a prominent feature with the treescape of this area.</td><td>Management is outside the control of this site area.</td><td>--</td><td>A2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1328 & 1329</td><td>Ash<br>Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>A12</td><td>A500</td><td>A3N<br>3S<br>3E<br>3W</td><td>A1</td><td>Mature</td><td>Fair/ Poor</td><td>Fair/ Poor<br>They are growing on a clay /stone boundary bank and are growing up together forming part of the one group canopy formation. Tree No. 1328 is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. All stems are showing some signs of infection by' Ash Dieback' throughout their crowns. The visual assessment has been limited due to dense undergrowth.</td><td>Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth to allow for a more detailed assessment of these trees.<br>Monitor their condition on an annual basis, in particular for impacts from 'Ash Dieback' and</td><td>10+</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | | manage accordingly which may see it necessary to remove these trees. | | |
| 1330 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 300<br>240<br>290 | 3N<br>3S<br>3E<br>3W | 1 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Fair<br>It forms part of a group and is growing on the clay/ stone bank. It is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. Its crown overhang into the site area has been cut back previously which has helped to balance its crown but has left stubs. Its crown is showing signs of decline/ dieback as a result of infection by 'Ash Dieback' with 'Bacteria Canker' of Ash also present. | Make safe dead/ unstable growth.<br>Cut Ivy at ground level.<br><br>Monitor its condition on an annual basis, in particular for impacts from 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly which may see it necessary to remove this tree. | 10+ | C2 |
| 1331 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 11 | 400 | 3N<br>1S<br>1E<br>4W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It forms part of the outer canopy of the woodland area and is growing on the boundary clay/ stone bank. It is showing signs of decline/ dieback throughout its crown due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. | Monitor its condition for 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 1332 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 11 | 350<br>260 | 2N<br>3S<br>3E<br>3W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It forms part of the outer canopy formation and has been drawn up and out for the light and is growing on top of the boundary clay/ stone bank. The lower branches overhanging the site area have been cut back previously. | Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |
| 1333 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 13 | 460<br>580 | 4N<br>3S<br>4E<br>2W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It forms part of the upper canopy of the woodland area and is twin-stemmed from base with an acute union formation | Monitor its condition for 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | between stems. Its crown is showing some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | | | |
| 1334 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 12 | 500 300 | 3N 4S 5E 4W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair/ Good | Fair It forms part of the upper canopy formation with a slight lean on the lower trunk. The Ivy has been cut at ground level previously. It is located slightly east of the site boundary within the woodland. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | B2 |
| 1335 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 12 | 350 | 4N 3S 5E 4W | 1 | Mature | Fair / Good | Fair/ Good It consists of one main stem with secondary stems developing from its base. It forms part of the upper and outer canopy of the woodland and is located on the boundary clay/ stone wall. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20-40 | B2 |
| 1336 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 14 | 600 500 520 420 | 3N 4S 5E 4W | 1 | Mature | Fair/ Good | Fair It is a large, multiple-stemmed tree from base located along the boundary of the woodland. It is growing up forming part of the upper and outer canopy formation. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20-40 | B2 |
| 1337 | **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | 12 | 300 | 5N 5S 5E 4W | 1 | Mature | Fair / Poor | Poor It is showing signs of decline/ dieback throughout its crown and is being suppressed by Ivy. It is located on the clay/ stone bank and is of some value to the overall group canopy structure. | Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition. | 10+ | C2 |
| | | **The following trees are located out on the open grass area.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1339 | **Hoheria** | 6 | 180 | 1N 1S 1E 1W | 1 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair Single-stemmed and subdivides at a height of 1.5m up into multiple-stems with an acute union formation between stems which may lead to storm damage. | Requires no work at the present time. | 20+ | C1 |
| 1344 | **Oak** *Quercus robur* | 8 | 380 | 4N 4S 4E 4W | 1 | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair I suspect that it is self-seeded into this area. Bramble is growing up through its lower crown with light Ivy cover on the | Tidy u the undergrowth. Refill around base to cove rove roots. | 20+ | C1 |

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht.(m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread(m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Years Estimate</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown</td><td>A- average<br>Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>main trunk. It has been dug around in preparation for transplanting.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1345</td><td>Oak<br>Quercus robur</td><td>6</td><td>220</td><td>2N<br>2S<br>2E<br>3W</td><td>1</td><td>Semi Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair<br>It has possibly self-seeded into this area. Bramble is growing up through its lower crown. It has been dug around in preparation for transplanting.</td><td>Refill around base to cove rove roots.</td><td>20+</td><td>C1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.5</td><td>Bramble<br>Rubus fruticosus<br>Hawthorn<br>Crataegus monogyna</td><td colspan="7">It extends east to west along the southern boundary of the site area with the neighbouring property.<br>It is of a mature age class in poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of the remnants of an old hedge line made up of predominately Bramble with one clump of Hawthorn. It is fenced off on the site side by fencing wire and it has been allowed to grow out to this fencing wire. Some planting has been added on the adjoining property side in order to provide bulking.<br><br><table><tr><td>Height (m)</td><td>Stem Dia (mm)</td><td>Branch Spread (m)</td><td>C-Ht (m)</td></tr><tr><td>A3</td><td>--</td><td>A4N-S</td><td>--</td></tr></table></td><td>Tidy up the undergrowth and trim in all encroaching hedge species.<br><br>Carry out infill planting into order to bulk up this hedge.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.6</td><td>Olearia sp.<br>Privet<br>Ligustrum vulgare<br>Lonicera sp.</td><td colspan="7">It extends along the rear boundaries of the private properties that back onto this site area.<br>It consists of a mix of hedge species and they are of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/poor condition structurally. They are generally low growing hedges having received pruning to contain. Some sections have been cut back hard and new stock proof fencing has been constructed on the site side.</td><td>Management is outside the control of this site area.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | |  <br>A2 -- A2 -- | | | | | | | | | |
| **Hedge No.7** | **Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii* **Griselinia** *Griselinia littoralis* | **It extends west of Hedge No.6 and is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary fencing.** It is a mature hedge in fair/poor condition physiologically and structurally. It has recently been heavily cut back removing a lot of green foliage and it may not respond well to this. It forms a screen barrier between properties. At the eastern end, there is a section of Griselinia which has also been cut back hard. A new stock proof fence has been constructed on the site side. | | | | | | | Management is outside the control of this site area. | | C2 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | |  <br>A4 A350 A3 -- | | | | | | | | | |
| **Hedge No.8** | **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Ulmus glabra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | **It runs at ninety degrees to Tree Belt No. 1 and forms an internal boundary between two fields within the site area.**<br>It is of a mature age class in poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Elder with some Hawthorn. It would appear to be growing on either side of a stone boundary wall.<br><br>The bulk of this hedgerow and the encroaching scrub species extending out south have been removed and this has left a small number of trees and isolated hedgerow plants such as Elder and Hawthorn.<br><br>A3 -- A4 --<br><br>**The following trees is located along the line of Hedge No.8.** | | | | | | | | It would benefit from some infill planting to create a more continuous hedge. | --- | C2 |
| 868 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 9 | 410 | 4N 3S 3E | 2 | Early Mature | Fair | Fai/ Poor<br>It has a single stem tree, isolated by the removal of the surrounding hedge. It has a well-balanced crown with light | Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor condition and effects of 'Ash Dieback' | 10+ | C1 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | 4W | | | | Ivy cover extending up into the crown. It has suffered some soil and root damage during recent works. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). | and manage accordingly. | | |
| 869 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 6 stems<br>340<br>410<br>420<br>230<br>500<br>360 | 7N<br>7S<br>6E<br>7W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It has a large, broad crown and is multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formations between some stems. It contains deadwood and has suffered branch breakages in winds, leaving its crown more open. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It has a reasonably symmetrical crown. It has caused the stone wall to collapse which has since been removed. | Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and cut Ivy at ground level.<br>Monitor condition and effects of 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C1 |
| 545 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra*<br>**Sycamore**<br>*Acer pseudoplatanus* | 8 | 220 | 3N<br>2S<br>3E<br>3W | 3 | Semi Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor<br>They are growing on the remnants of an old hedgerow bank. The Elm is almost completely dead, I suspect due to 'Dutch Elm Disease'. The Sycamore is of poor structure. | I recommend the **removal** of the Elm tree. | <10 | U |
| 870 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 11 | 320 | 4N<br>4S<br>4E<br>4W | 2 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It has been isolated by the removal of the surrounding hedge vegetation. It divides at c.2m with an acute union formation between the stems. It has a well-balanced crown and its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. The old stone wall has been removed and some soil and root damage has been caused. | Monitor condition and effects of 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly. | 10+ | C1 |
| **Hedge No.9** | **Hawthorn**<br>*Crataegus monogyna*<br>**Elder**<br>*Sambucus nigra*<br>**Bramble**<br>*Ulmus glabra* | **It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.8 and forms an internal boundary within the site area.**<br>It is located on the northern side of a shallow, open, drainage ditch. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Elder and in-fill areas of Bramble which is encroaching out in areas. There is Ash / Sycamore ranging in age from seedling to mature trees developing up through it also and some hedge plants have been allowed to grow up tall and are top-heavy with sections being suppressed by Ivy. It has been reinforced with fencing wire in the past.<br>A4 -- A5 -- | | | | | | Cut Ivy where heavy. Cut back encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. It would benefit from some infill planting to | -- | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | **Dogrose**<br>*Rosa canina*<br>**Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior*<br>**Sycamore**<br>*Acer pseudoplatanus* | **The following trees are located within hedge No.9.**<br>  | | | | | | | create a more continuous hedge. | | |
| 547 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 17 | 360/ 380 | 6N<br>7S<br>8E<br>7W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is a large prominent tree that is multiple-stemmed from base. Heavy Ivy cover is extending into its crown causing suppression and there is some deadwood in its crown with early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). Dense undergrowth is limiting the visual assessment of its base and lower trunk. | Remove undergrowth and lower Ivy to 2m to allow a more detailed assessment. | 10+ | C1 |
| 546 | **Elm**<br>*Ulmus glabra*<br>**Sycamore**<br>*Acer pseudoplatanus* | 9 | 290 | 4N<br>4S<br>4E<br>4W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>It consists of a group of stems growing on the hedgerow bank. It would appear to have been cut down previously and has grown up as a clump of stems. Heavy Ivy cover is extending into their crowns. | Cut Ivy at ground level. | 20+ | C1 |
| 867 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 12 | 380/ 380/ 500/ 300 | 5N<br>5S<br>4E<br>4W | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>A twin stem tree from low down, the visual assessment has been limited due to the dense undergrowth limiting access to the base of the tree. It forms part of the lower bulking and is | Remove dead/unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. Remove surrounding scrub and Ivy from lower trunk to | 10+ | C1 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | being suppressed by Ivy. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | allow a more detailed assessment of base. | | |
| 548 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 13 | 300/ 300 | 5N 5S 5E 5W | 4 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor<br>It is located on the east side of the stone bank and is twin-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. Root damage caused on its south side will impact on its health and stability. Its crown is showing some decline due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' and possibly some root damage. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| **Scrub/ Nursery Stock** | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | -- | -- | -- | -- | Semi Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It consists of a large area, mainly between Hedge No.6 & 7. It would appear to have been nursery stock which was planted out and allowed to grow unmanaged with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. A lot of the Ash showing infection by 'Ash Dieback' and this will limit their potential.<br>  | Tidy up undergrowth and carry out selective thinning to reduce density and competition and allow the better quality trees space to develop. | 10+ | C1 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | |  | | | |
| **Hedge No.10** | **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Gorse** *Ulex europaeus* **Bramble** *Ulmus glabra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* | **It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.8 in an east west direction and extends along the boundary with the old farm yard and the field to the north.**<br>It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It is growing on top of a dry-stone wall and is not a continuous hedgerow with sections missing throughout. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, and Gorse with large infill area of Bramble and Dogrose. Ash and Sycamore ranging in age from seedlings to mature trees form part of the bulking and upper canopy. A section of the hedgerow has been removed at the east end as part of site clearance works and the north side has been trimmed in to contain encroachment out onto the field. A new fence has been erected to cordon off this hedge from the field to the north.<br><br>AV4 -- AV5 --<br><br>**The following trees are located within hedge No.10.** | | | | | | | Carry out infill planting to bulk up and rejuvenate this hedge.<br><br>Trim in encroaching hedge vegetation to contain hedge width. | --- | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| | |  | | | | | | | | | |
| 872<br><br>+<br><br><br>873 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 12<br><br><br><br><br>12 | 250<br>300<br>280<br>300<br><br>180<br>200<br>250<br>180 | 3N<br>5S<br>6E<br>2W<br><br>4N<br>6S<br>4E<br>3W | 1<br><br><br><br><br>2 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It consists of two trees growing up together to form part of the one canopy formation. They form a reasonably symmetrical canopy formation and are multiple-stemmed from base. Heavy Ivy cover on their main stems is extending up into their crowns and they contain deadwood throughout. It is showing little sign of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at present. There is wire attached to their lower trunks. Tree No. 872 has been heavily cut back on the north side and the lower crown has been removed. One of the stems has also been cut back. | Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level<br>They would benefit from a more detailed assessment. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 874 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 8 | 420/<br>200 | 2N<br>3S<br>2E<br>4W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>Self-seeded into this area and consists of two stems growing up together. It forms part of the bulking of the hedge and it has been cut back on the north side. It is showing little sign of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at present. | Cut Ivy at ground level. | 10-20 | C2 |

| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 875 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 10 | 700 | 3N<br>4S<br>3E<br>3W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is reasonably well structured with heavy Ivy cover extending up into its crown increasing its crown wind sail. Branches in the lower crown on the north side have been removed/ cut back to leave stubs. It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 876 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 8 | 340<br>160 | 2N<br>3S<br>3E<br>3W | 2 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair<br>Self-seeded into this area and is growing on the edge of Hedge No.2. A secondary stem on the north side has been cut back to stubs. It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Remove secondary limb from base.<br>Cut Ivy at ground level. | 20+ | C1 |
| 877 + 878 | **Sycamore**<br>*Acer pseudoplatanus* | 12 | 460 | 3N<br>4S<br>3E<br>3W | 2 | Early Mature | Good | Fair<br>They are growing up together on the south side of the stone wall to form part of the one group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on their main stems is extending into their crowns and there are suckers growing from their base. Stubs remain on their north side from where their lower branches were cut back to raise up their crowns. | Cut Ivy at ground level and remove basal suckers. | 20+ | B1 |
| 878 | | 12 | 400 | 3N<br>3S<br>1E<br>2W | 1 | Early Mature | Fair | | | | |
| 879 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 16 | 600<br>600 | 4N<br>5S<br>7E<br>5W | 3 | Mature | Fair | Fair<br>It is growing on top of a stone wall and is twin-stemmed from base with smaller secondary limbs and suckers growing from its base. Some of these have been cut back to stumps allowing decay to enter. Pruning has also been carried out on branches in the lower crown on the north side, leaving stubs. It has heavy Ivy cover extending up into its crown. It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease. | At present, remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. | 10-20 | C2 |
| 880 - 882 | **Sycamore**<br>*Acer pseudoplatanus* | 15 | 7 stem 330 | 4N<br>5S<br>5E | 2 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor<br>They are growing up together on top of a dry clay/stone wall and form part of one group / canopy formation. There is | Remove deadwood and unstable growth. | 10+ | C2 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological<br>Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average<br>Cat.- Category | | |
| 881 | | 15 | 330<br>330<br>180<br>140<br>180<br>200<br>500 | 2W<br><br><br><br><br><br>4N<br>5S<br>1E<br>2W | 4 | | | basal decay present on all trees which will have an impact on their health / stability. There is a large cavity at the base of Tree No.880. Some of them form multiple-stemmed trees. Ivy cover is extending up into their crowns increasing their crowns wind sail. Lower branches have been pruned away on the north side. Tree No. 882 has been heavily pruned and some of the stems have been cut down to stumps on the north side. | Long-term management will require crown reductions which will take from their visual amenity value.<br>They will need to be reviewed if retained within the development of this site area. | | |
| 882 | | 15 | 450<br>250<br>500<br>250 | 2N<br>5S<br>2E<br>5W | 3 | | | | | | |
| 883 | **Ash**<br>*Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 720<br>450<br>600 | 3N<br>7S<br>5E<br>2W | 2 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor<br>It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into the crown. There is some evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' in crown. There is basal decay present and fungal brackets on the main stem. This will impact on its stability. It has suffered storm damage in the past and the north side has been cut back. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 884 | **Scots Pine**<br>*Pinus sylvestris* | 14 | 580 | 4N<br>4S<br>5E<br>2W | 9 | Mature | Fair/Poor | Poor<br>It is growing up within a group environment affecting its overall structure. Heavy Ivy cover on main trunk is extending up into the crown increasing its crowns wind sail. There is a large area of decay on its main trunk and I would have concerns about its stability. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |

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| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| 885 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 15 | 340 340 | 4N 4S 1E 2W | 4 | Mature | Fair | Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. The Willow tree to its west has collapsed and has been cut down leaving the Ash tree more open/ exposed. Most stems are being suppressed by Ivy. It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up area around base and carry out a more detailed assessment. | 10-20 | C1 |
| 886 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 200/ 200 | 3N 3S 2E 2W | 4 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is growing from an old stump. One of these stems has been removed on the north side, impacting on crown structure. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown. It has a relatively full crown at present showing little infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. | 10-20 | C1 |
| 887 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 300 | 3N 2S 1E 1W | 3 | Early Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. It is growing within a group environment and its structure has been affected as a result. A large portion of the crown has broken out leaving the remaining crown more open/ exposed. | I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 888 | **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* | 14 | 440 | 3N 3S 2E 2W | 4 | Mature | Fair/ Poor | Poor Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. It has suffered limb failure and contains hangers in crown as a result. This has also left the remaining crown open / exposed. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Minor pruning has been carried out on the north side of the lower crown. Its upper crown is sparse in foliage due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. | Due to its condition and proximity to the public road I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. | <10 | U |
| 889 | **Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* | 16 | 660 | 5N 8S 3E 4W | 1 | Mature | Fair | Fair / Poor The visual assessment has been limited due to the dense undergrowth and heavy Ivy growth which prevented access to the base of the tree. It is poorly structured and has been | Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side limbs / branches by up | 10-20 | C1 |

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht.(m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread(m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Years Estimate</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>left more open / exposed by the failure / removal of neighbouring trees. It has an open crown and contains heavy scaffold limbs throughout. It has received pruning to clear back from road and overhead utility lines.</td><td>to 2m particularly those left open / exposed by the failure or removal of neighbouring trees.<br>Cut Ivy at ground level.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.11</td><td>Hawthorn<br>Crataegus monogyna<br>Elder<br>Sambucus nigra<br>Bramble<br>Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="7">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.10 and forms the boundary along the ‘Enniskerry Road’.<br>It is a mature hedge in fair/poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. It has been cut down low to a uniform height along its length and regularly trimmed on road side.<br>  <br><table><tr><td>A1.8</td><td>--</td><td>A3</td><td>--</td></tr></table><br>The following Tree is located within Hedge No.11.</td><td>Continue present maintenance.<br><br>Improve structure of hedge by adding in other hedge species.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>890</td><td>Ash<br>Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>10</td><td>440/<br>330</td><td>3N<br>4S<br>3E<br>3W</td><td>2</td><td>Mature</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor<br>It forms a twin-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown increasing its crowns wind sail. This tree has suffered substantial root</td><td>I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of management.</td><td><10</td><td>U</td></tr>
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| Tree No. | Tree Species | Ht.(m) | Stem Dia. (mm) | Branch Spread(m) | C-Ht. (m) | Age Class | Phys. Con. | Structural Condition Other Comments | Preliminary Recommendation | Years Estimate | Cat. Grade |
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| | | | | | | | | N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown | A- average Cat.- Category | | |
| | | | | | | | | damage on the road side during the installation of a new footpath and upgrading works impacting on its health and stability. It has no future potential. | | | |
| Notes: | | | | | | | | | | | |