



Independent Tree Surveys

Tree Survey Report

Dunshaughlin East SHD
Dunshaughlin
Co. Meath

December 2018

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Tree Survey Schedule (Phase 2)

Tree Survey Schedule (Phase 1)

Tree Survey Drawing 18001_TS

Tree Protection Drawing 18001_TPP

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1.0 Instruction

To carry out a Tree Survey of the significant trees and hedges located on land making up the second phase of the Dunshaughlin East Strategic Housing Development (SHD) off the Dublin Road, Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for the development of the site.

2.0 Introduction

It is proposed to develop lands off the Dublin Road, Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath as part of the Dunshaughlin East Strategic Housing Development project. The area concerned contains numerous trees and hedges and this report has been commissioned to provide an Arboricultural assessment of the various trees and hedges on the site to assist the project design team and to support the planning application for the development.

3.0 Report Limitations

- The inspection has been carried out from ground level using visual observation methods only.
- Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. Trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year. The conclusions and recommendations of this report are valid for one year.
- The fruiting bodies of some important species of decay fungi only emerge at certain times of the year and may not have been visible during this inspection.
- There is no such thing as a 100% safe tree in all conditions, since even perfectly healthy trees may fall or suffer branch break.
- Climbing plants such as Ivy can obscure structural defects and some symptoms of disease, where such plants prevent a thorough examination it is recommended that the climber be cut at ground level and the tree re-inspected when it has died back.
- This survey was undertaken for the purposes of a development site planning project; it is not intended to be a detailed health and condition tree management report.
- Most of the stem bases of the hedgerow trees on the survey site are inaccessible due to dense undergrowth, fencing and/or deep drainage ditches; as a consequence, assessments of tree physiological/structural condition and stem diameter measurements contained in the report should be regarded as preliminary findings or estimates.

4.0 Survey Methodology

The significant individual trees on the site were assessed from ground level using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques and relevant observations and findings were recorded in compliance with the industry standard document BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)*. Selected trees within the hedgerows were assessed individually where access allowed; the remaining trees and bushes making up the hedgerows were assessed and described collectively.

4.1 Survey Key

Tree Numbers

The individual trees assessed on the site were tagged with numbered alloy tree tags (sequence 1880-1908) where accessible. A number of other individual trees were included in the schedule but were not tagged due to poor access; these were allocated numbers. Tree numbers with the prefix T denote individual trees; hedges (prefix H) were allocated numbers. These numbers are used to identify the trees and hedges in the Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Drawing.

Tree Species

Common and botanical names of the tree species were recorded.

Tree Crown Dimensions

Tree height (Ht), crown clearance (Cl) and crown-spread (NESW cardinal points) measurements are in metres and are estimated.

Stem Diameter (Dbh)

Measurements are in millimetres and taken at 1.5m from ground level, multiple stems (St) are recorded as a function of the BS:5837 RPA formulae described below.

Tree age classes

Y	Young	Within 3 years of establishment
SM	Semi-Mature	Well established young tree
EM	Early Mature	Established tree not yet fully grown
M	Mature	Full or near full grown tree
LM	Late Mature	Older specimen in full maturity
OM	Over Mature	Reached full maturity now declining through natural causes
Vet	Veteran	Notable due to large size, old age, ecological importance

Tree Physiological and Structural condition

Good:	No obvious defects visible, vigour and form of tree good.
Fair:	Tree in average condition for its age and the environment.
Poor:	Tree shows signs of ill health/structural defect
Bad:	Tree in seriously bad health/major structural problem

Work Recommendations

Management recommendations are made where necessary and *pertain to current site conditions* unless otherwise stated.

Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC)

The approximate number of years that a tree should continue to live and contribute amenity, conservation or landscape value to the site under current site conditions.

4.2 Tree Retention Category (Cat) (BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations)

The tree retention category system grades a tree's suitability for retention within a development:

- A** Indicates a tree of high quality and value. These are trees that are particularly good examples of their species, which also provide landscape value. These trees are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution. (A minimum of 40 years is suggested)
- B** Indicates a tree of moderate quality and value. Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. These trees are in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. (A minimum of 20 years is suggested)
- C** Indicates a tree of low quality and value - trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm and smaller trees (<10m tall) that could be replaced or re-located.
- U** Trees that are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Sub Categories

Tree categories may be further categorised using the following sub-categories (e.g. C1, C2 or C3) - 1 mainly Arboricultural qualities, 2 mainly landscape qualities, 3 mainly cultural values.

4.3 Root Protection Area

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is recorded as a radius (rad) in metres measured from the tree stem and is shown on the tree survey drawing as a circle with the tree stem in the centre.

Hedges; the *approximate* RPA limits for hedgerows are marked as dashed lines alongside the hedges on the tree survey drawing for guidance and ease of interpretation.

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:
 $\sqrt{((\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2)}$

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:
 $\sqrt{((\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems})}$

5.0 Findings

The trees were assessed during site visits on the 5th, 8th and 9th of January 2018; the field data for the trees is contained in the accompanying Tree Survey Schedule. Tree location, BS5837 category, RPA and approximate crown shape are shown on the Tree Survey Drawing 18001_TS. The approximate extents of the hedgerows are shown on the survey drawing.

The vast majority of the site covers mostly flat or gently sloping land currently used for agriculture; with all of the individual trees recorded being located within the surrounding hedgerows.

Full details of the individual trees and hedges assessed on the site are listed in the Tree Survey Schedule in the appendices of the report. A total of 48 individual trees in 23 different hedges were assessed as part of the survey fieldwork on the site; of these 0 were category A (high value) 16 were category B tree (moderate value), 32 trees were category C trees (low value) and 0 trees were classed as category U (poor quality).

Hedges H1-H3 were surveyed as part of the phase 1 application for the project; the tree and hedgerow data from the earlier survey is included in the appendices for reference.

Hedgerows 1-3 are fairly typical agricultural field boundary hedges; with the hedging plants established along the edges of deep drainage ditches between the fields. Hawthorn is the dominant species, with significant amounts of Ash and some Sycamore also present. Hedge H3 has a large number of mature Crab Apple trees along much of its length; a species that is relatively unusual to find in such numbers. The south-western end of hedge H3 has been impacted by recent groundworks; with several Ash trees now suffering physiological and structural decline.

Hedgerows 6-7 are remnant sections of typical agricultural field boundary hedges; with the hedging plants established along the edges of deep drainage ditches between the fields. The hedges include several individuals (mostly Ash with some Sycamore) that have been allowed to mature into larger trees as the hedges have been left unmanaged. They are however somewhat truncated and fragmented.

Hedge H8 is an unmanaged tree-line originating on the northern side of the site boundary ditch; this is a degraded and neglected feature subject to rubbish dumping and root damage from adjacent industrial development. It does however provide some landscape screening between the open pasture to the south and industrial estate to the north.

Hedges H9 and H16 follow the same line and could be regarded as one feature; the hedge follows and marks the boundary between agricultural lands to the south and north; the hedge widens in places and forms a linear tree group along a low mound between two parallel drainage ditches. Ash and hawthorn dominate the species mix, with some taller early mature trees being present along the western part of H16 in particular.

H10 runs along the north-western boundary of the site and includes a series of mature Ash trees of considerable size. These trees and the majority of the hedge are heavily overgrown with dense undergrowth; most of the trees and bushes seem to originate outside the fence-line, however the actual boundary line is difficult to discern along this part of the site. Most of the large mature Ash trees appear to be in reasonably good condition (based on an assessment of the tree crowns) and they are of significant landscape value; the remaining elements making up the hedge are in variable condition and include significant gaps in vegetation between sections of heavily overgrown bushes and brambles etc.

Hedges H11, H12 and H15 run in parallel south from the northern boundary of the site, dividing up large farm fields. All three hedges follow deep drainage ditches, with most plants originating on the western sides of the ditches. Hedges H11 and H15 are comprised of a mixture of emergent Ash stems with a lower Hawthorn understorey; some of the Ash stools are becoming quite large and are entering early maturity following years without significant management intervention. T1892 in H11 was individually assessed as a sample tree to give

an indication of the likely stem diameters and crown spreads of the hedgerow trees. Hedge H12 is comprised mostly of Hawthorn bushes with a handful of emergent Ash stems at either end of the hedge-line.

Hedges H13 and H14 follow the northern boundary of the site, with the western end of H13 bordering the new housing development to the north. The hedge has been heavily fragmented in this area with only a short remnant of Ash and Hawthorn being left inside the site boundary. Other Ash stems that seem likely to have formed part of the hedge-line are now outside the fence-line; most of these have sustained root disturbance as a consequence of the development of the lands and have also been heavily reduced ('topped') in the recent past.

The eastern bulk of H13 and all of H14 follow double drainage ditches astride what appears to be an old access track inside the northern boundary; the hedges themselves are comprised of a double line of trees and bushes that are described together for the purposes of this report. The hedges include some early mature Ash coppice stools that are of considerable size and that together form a locally significant landscape feature. Several stools and bushes have become unstable and have lost stems and branches over the years; no evidence of active tree management was observed.

H17 is made up of two short sections of remnant hedge between two fields along the same line as hedge H3 from the Phase 1 survey. H19 runs along the ditch to the south east of H17 and includes some larger trees (Ash and Beech) of moderate value as it meets the property boundary line.

Hedge H18 is a long hedge-line running along an earth bank that forms the boundary of the site with the parcel of privately owned land in the south-eastern area of the land holding. The hedge has been impacted by groundworks over the years and contains trees that have suffered root damage as a result of earth moving etc.

Hedges H20-H22 are located around the north eastern and eastern boundaries of the site. H20 has been subject to some management activity in the relatively recent past and contains considerable younger tree growth (Ash and Elm); whilst H21 and H22 have been left to become fragmented and relatively sparsely populated over the years and are in poor overall condition. Hedge H23 runs between hedges H18 and H22, dividing two neglected fields with poor drainage.

Hedges H24-H28 surround the poorly drained derelict land in the far south of the land holding; these hedges are mostly unmanaged and in fairly poor overall condition. Hedge H27 forms the short piece of road frontage for this part of the site.

Woodland W1 is an area of scrub woodland inside the eastern boundary of the site; the scrub covers the eastern part of land enclosed by ditches on all sides and includes some taller emergent Ash trees along with a dense Willow and Hawthorn understorey. Access into the majority of the wooded area was not possible due to the dense undergrowth. The western part of the plot seems to have been subject to some ground-works in the past, no recent management activity was observed.

6.0 Preliminary Management Recommendations

Preliminary management recommendations for the trees assessed are listed in the tree survey schedule in the appendices; these pertain to *current* site conditions unless otherwise stated.

All tree work should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons and be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations*.

7.0 Site Photographs



1. Hedges H7-8 viewed from the north



2. Western end of Hedge H9 viewed from the west



3. Hedge H10 along the north-western edge of the site; with some mature Ash trees



4. Hedge H11 running north-south across site



5. H12 (mostly Hawthorn bushes) running north-south across site



6. Western end of hedge H13 on the northern boundary of the main site – plus Ash trees outside boundary



7. Double row hedge H14 along northern boundary



8. Hedge H15 including numerous early mature Ash stools



9. Hedge H16 with linear group of early mature Ash between parallel ditches



10. Hedge H17; patchy remnant hedge of mainly Hawthorn



11. Hedge H18 long section of hedge along boundary with land parcel



12. Hedge H19 section of hedge including several mature and early mature Ash and Beech trees



13. Hedge H20 along northern boundary



14. Hedge H21 along north-eastern boundary; note sporadic tree-line



15. Hedge H21 to left joining woodland W1 in the eastern part of the land holding

8.0 Arboricultural Impact of the New Development

The proposed re-development of the site will include the construction of new residential units, and associated infrastructure along with a major new landscape scheme; the footprint of the new development in relation to the existing trees and hedges is shown on the tree protection plan drawing 18001_TPP.

As shown on the drawing, some of the existing hedges and trees within the site will need to be removed to facilitate the new development, including the following:

- All of hedge H2; including category C trees numbered 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1623.1 and 1624 (6 category C and 2 category B)
- All of hedgerow H9; including category C trees numbered 1886.1, 1887, 1888, 1888.1, 1889 and 1890
- All of hedge H11; including sample tree 1892 (category C)
- All of hedge H17
- All of hedge H19; including the 5 trees numbered T12-T16 (3 category B and 2 category C)
- The northern half of hedge H3 including the trees tagged 1625, 1626, 1627 and 1628 (3 category C and 1 category B).
- The southern part of hedge H12 including the category C trees tagged 1898, 1899 and 1900.
- The western half of hedge H16.

The development will require the removal of 27 of the individual trees included in the survey schedules; with the vast majority (21) being of relatively low value (category C).

The development has been designed to allow space for the retention of the tree-lines and hedges along the western and northern periphery of the site; including hedges H1, H7, H10 and H13. The largest and most significant trees around the site; comprising hedge H10 along the north-western boundary, will be retained.

The new development will include a comprehensive new landscape layout that will include the planting of a number of high quality specimen trees, shrubs and hedging plants; these new plants will help mitigate the loss of the existing hedgerow plants and trees from the site and contribute significantly to the overall quality of the tree stock present.

9.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

Hedgerows being removed in their entirety do not require specific Arboricultural methodology; however where sections of hedge are being retained or where a hedgerow is to be shortened or truncated, arborist input is essential to prevent unintended damage to the retained trees.

The end sections of remaining lengths of hedgerows H3, H12 and H16 should be coppiced back by at least one tree length to help individual trees cope with the likely root loss from removal of the adjacent piece of hedge. Coppicing is a traditional management system where certain tree species (Ash, Hazel, Willow, Hawthorn and others) are cut back to stump and allowed to regenerate vigorous fresh growth from the cut stump. Coppicing trees close to the truncated ends of established hedges reduces the water demand on the root systems of the trees that may have been impacted by the removal works, and helps the trees to cope with the stress of root loss.

All tree felling and tree surgery work should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons working to *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations*.

All wood, rootstocks and branches resulting from the tree and hedge removal works should be ground down or chipped and re-used on the site or removed and processed at a suitable green waste facility.

Tree protection fencing will be erected along the lines indicated on the tree protection plan drawing 18001_TPP as soon as the tree surgery operations are completed. The fencing should be put in place *before* construction work commences and should remain in place until its removal is authorised by a qualified arborist.

All new underground services should be routed away from the root protection areas of the trees to be retained; where this is not possible for reasons unforeseen, the services will be installed using specialist methodology (such as *Airspade* excavation or Mole drilling) that ensures minimal impact on any tree roots.

Where machinery access has to encroach into the RPAs of any of the retained trees for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable; suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent any significant soil compaction or root damage near the trees. This should take the form of suitable strength ground protection mats or a cellular confinement system capable of supporting the appropriate weight.

All site offices, materials storage, staff parking etc. will located outside of the RPAs of the trees and hedges to be retained; there is ample space on the site to accommodate these facilities away from the trees.

The tree protection measures and specialist work methods should be overseen by a qualified arborist; the arborist should also make regular visits to the site during the construction process to ensure compliance and be available to provide advice and guidance where necessary. The retained trees should be assessed by a qualified arborist following the completion of the construction works.

10.0 Appendices

Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations

Tree Survey Schedule (Phase 2)

Tree Survey Schedule (Phase 1)

Tree Survey Drawing 18001_TS

Tree Protection Drawing 18001_TPP

Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations

Trees being retained should 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. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). Sturdy protective fencing will be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting; 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 figure 1 below.



Figure 1. Protective fence specification

For light access works within the CEZ the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable.

All weather notices will be erected on the fence with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing will be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work has finished and its removal is authorised by a qualified arborist.

Trench digging or other excavation works for services etc. will not be permitted in the CEZ unless approved and supervised by a qualified arborist using methods outlined in BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)*.

Care will be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant 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.

Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, will not be discharged within 10 m of a tree stem.

Fires will 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.

Notice boards, wires and such like will not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking will all be outside the CEZ.

Tree Survey Schedule
Dunshaughlin East SHD - 1
Co. Meath
November 2017

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T1610	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	8	427	2	1	2	2	3	2	<10	Poor	Poor. Smaller sized tree. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Previously topped plus numerous branch stubs left by ESB pruning works.	Coppice.	5.12	82.4	U
T1611	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	406	5	0.5	3	6	5	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stems.	Crown lift to 3m.	4.87	74.5	C2
T1612	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9	384	3	1	5	3.5	3	3.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stems. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	4.61	66.8	C2
T1613	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9	406	4	2	4	5	5	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stems. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	4.87	74.5	C2
T1614	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	12	570	1	2	5	5	6	7	20+	Fair	Good/Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Medium sized tree of good shape/form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem restricting view of main branch unions. Several damaged branches on north side of crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Prune off damaged branches.	6.84	147	B2
T1615	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	9	308	3	1	5	6.5	3	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Some damaged branches in crown (possibly from previous fire that also affected neighbouring sycamore).	Crown clean. Cut Ivy around stem base.	3.7	43	C2
T1616	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	550	3	1.5	7	5	5.5	5	20+	Good	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Compression fork at tree base. Some long extended limbs. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Prune to reduce weight of north side of crown.	6.6	137	B2
T1617	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	400	1	2	5	6	5	4	20+	Good	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Medium sized tree. Good shape/form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	4.8	72.4	B2
T1618	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9	472	3	1.5	4	5	4.5	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	5.66	101	C2
T1619	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9	400	1	2	4	3	3	3.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean to stem (to North). Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Compression fork on main stem.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Carry out further Inspection.	4.8	72.4	C2
T1620	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	8	350	1	2.5	5	4	3.5	3.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Excessive Ivy growth in crown. Old fencing wires on lower stem.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	4.2	55.4	C2
T1621	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	9	400	1	2.5	4	4	5	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Mostly upright form. Some damage to surface roots. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	4.8	72.4	B2

Tree Survey Schedule
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No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m ²	Cat
T1622	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	10	400	1	3	5.5	5	6	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Smaller sized tree. Some damage to surface roots with some decay of structural roots. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	4.8	72.4	B2
T1623	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	8	200	1	3	4	3	1.5	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean to stem. Smaller sized tree.	No urgent works needed.	2.4	18.1	C2
T1623.1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	8	180	2	2.5	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Smaller sized tree.	No urgent works needed.	2.16	14.7	C2
T1624	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	7	391	3	0	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem with spreading form. Thick Ivy and bramble growth on/around tree stem.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	4.69	69.1	C2
T1625	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	391	2	3	4.5	4.5	4	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean to stem (to North-East). Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Unbalanced crown shape.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	4.69	69.1	C2
T1626	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	M	7	563	5	1	7	3	3	3.5	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Some decay of structural roots. in crown. Some broken branches and long extended limbs. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem plus excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Cut Ivy around stem base. Prune to reduce weight of extended branches.	6.76	144	C2
T1627	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	M	7	357	6	0	5	3	2.5	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Crown clean. Cut Ivy around stem base. Remove leaning stems from neighbouring tree.	4.28	57.6	C2
T1628	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	10	469	3	2	5	4	5	4.5	20+	Good	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Average shape/form.	No urgent works needed.	5.63	99.6	B2
T1629	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	M	7	520	3	1	7	4	3	5	10+	Fair	Poor. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Several large broken branches in crown. Some long extended limbs.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Target prune broken/damaged branches. Prune to reduce weight of extended branches.	6.24	122	C2
T1630	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9	350	1	2	5	5	5.5	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Minor deadwood in crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	4.2	55.4	B2
T1631	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	7	206	3	2	4	2.5	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	2.47	19.2	C2

Tree Survey Schedule
Dunshaughlin East SHD - 1
Co. Meath
November 2017

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T1632	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	320	2	2.5	5	3	3	3	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown. Exposed and damaged roots.	Coppice	3.84	46.3	U
T1633	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	300	1	2	3	3.5	3	4	<10	Poor	Poor. Dieback in crown. Recent loss of major limb to east. Exposed and damaged roots.	Coppice	3.6	40.7	U
T1634	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	404	2	3	4	5	4	5	<10	Poor	Poor. Smaller sized tree. Twin stem from ground level with compression fork at tree base. Dieback in crown. Major branch loss on eastern side. Exposed and damaged roots with significant root loss to east and south.	Coppice	4.85	73.9	U
T1635	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	250	1	5	2	3	4	2.5	<10	Poor	Poor. Smaller sized tree of poor shape & form. Dieback in crown. Exposed and damaged roots with recent major root loss all around tree stem.	Fell tree.	3	28.3	U
T1636	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	500	2	2.5	5	4	5.5	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Medium sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Some root damage likely.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Monitor tree condition.	6	113	C2
T1637	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	8	335	6	0.5	3	2	3	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Smaller sized multi-stem coppice stool.	No urgent works needed.	4.02	50.8	C2
T1638	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	7	229	4	0	3	2	2.5	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Smaller sized multi-stem coppice stool.	No urgent works needed.	2.75	23.8	C2
T1639	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	7	324	8	0.5	3	4	3.5	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Multi-stem coppice stool. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem plus excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	3.89	47.6	C2
T1640	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	500	1	3	4	5	7	6	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Growing in hedgerow. Medium sized tree leaning to the South. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem now restricting view of main branch unions. Unbalanced crown shape with some long extended limbs. Recent root damage.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Prune to reduce weight of extended branches from south side of crown. Monitor tree condition.	6	113	C2
T1641	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	11	361	4	5	3	1	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Growing in hedgerow. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Excessive Ivy growth in crown. Recent root damage.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Monitor tree condition.	4.33	58.9	C2
T1642	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	522	5	3	5	3	6	3	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Growing in hedgerow. Multi-stem coppice stool. Recent root damage. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Recent branch removal on roadside, 1x leaning stem over road.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Target prune branch stubs. Coppice stem leaning over road. Monitor tree condition.	6.26	123	C2

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Dunshaughlin East SHD - 1
Co. Meath
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No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T1643	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	9.5	500	1	2.5	5	4.5	5	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Medium sized tree with spreading form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Excessive Ivy growth in crown. Some recent root damage possible.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	6	113	B2
T1644	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9	374	5	1	6	3	4	3	<10	Poor	Poor. Growing in hedgerow. Multi-stem coppice stool. Recent root damage. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Significant decay in lower main stem plus Bacterial canker present on branches.	Re-coppice.	4.49	63.3	U
T1645	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	10	340	2	3	2	2.5	5	3	10+	Good	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Stem divides below 1.5m with compression fork at tree base. Unbalanced crown shape.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	4.08	52.3	C2
T1646	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	11	450	1	3	5	6	4	3.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Minor deadwood in crown. Some long extended limbs. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem plus excessive Ivy growth in crown. Some recent root damage.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Prune to reduce weight of extended branches on east side of crown. Monitor tree condition.	5.4	91.6	B2
T1646.1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	13	350	1	2	3.5	4.5	5	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree growing in hedgerow. Some recent root damage possible. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Minor deadwood in crown. Excessive Ivy growth in crown. Recent branch removal to north and south of crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Monitor tree condition.	4.2	55.4	B2
T1647	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	13	689	5	0	6	6	7	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree growing in hedgerow. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Unbalanced crown shape with stem leaning towards road. Some root damage possible.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Cut Ivy around stem base. Monitor tree condition.	8.27	215	B2
T1648	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	600	1	4	7	7	7	7	20+	Fair	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Medium sized tree with spreading form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem plus excessive Ivy growth in crown. Poor recent pruning works. Recent root damage possible.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Target prune branch stubs.	7.2	163	B2
T1649	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	500	1	4	6	5.5	6	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Medium sized tree. Recent root damage possible. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Scattered minor deadwood.	Crown clean. Cut Ivy around stem base.	6	113	B2
T1650	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Poplar)	M	20	700	1	4	6	7	7	6	10+	Poor	Fair. Taller tree of fairly good shape/form. Recent root damage possible. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Scattered minor deadwood. Some bacterial canker present on branches.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Monitor tree condition.	8.4	222	C2

Tree Survey Schedule
Dunshaughlin East SHD - 1
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No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
H1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Salix spp. (Willow)	EM M									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair. Mixed farm hedgerow running along north-western edge of main field. Trees mostly established along the western side of deep ditch. Hawthorn bushes between 3-7.5m tall, multi-stem (1-4 stems) bushes 100-200mm in diameter. Several taller individual Ash and Sycamore trees. Hedge in variable condition with some sections suffering from dieback and excessive Ivy and Bramble etc. growth.	Coppice, cut and lay selected stems to encourage vigorous re-growth. Cut back undergrowth and infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	4		C2
H2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Mixed farm hedgerow running along northern edge of main field. Trees mostly established along the southern side of deep ditch. Hawthorn bushes mostly 4-6m tall, multi-stem (1-4 stems) bushes 100-200mm in diameter. Several taller individual Ash and Sycamore trees. Hedge in variable condition with some gaps developing and trees struggling with excessive Ivy and Bramble etc. growth.	Cut and lay selected stems to encourage vigorous re-growth. Cut back undergrowth and infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	4		C2
H3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM EM M									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor. Mixed farm hedgerow running along eastern edge of main field. Trees mostly established along the western side of deep ditch. Hedge includes numerous mature Crab Apple trees along much of its length; some of these trees are becoming unstable and have suffered from decay and branch breakage. Hawthorn bushes mostly 3-7m tall, multi-stem (1-4 stems) bushes 100-200mm in diameter. Several taller individual Ash trees in the southern section of the hedge have been impacted by groundworks and should be coppiced or removed.	Coppice or lay selected stems to encourage vigorous re-growth. Remove or coppice badly damaged trees at southern end of hedge.	4		C2
H4	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Patchy hedge running along southern, road frontage of site. Mostly smaller multi-stem bushes 4-8m in height. Some large gaps in hedge and root damage likely from recent and previous groundworks.	Cut and lay selected stems to encourage vigorous re-growth. Infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	4		C2

Tree Survey Schedule
Dunshaughlin East SHD - 1
Co. Meath
November 2017

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
H5	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Poplar)	EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Taller, mature and early mature tree-line of mostly multi-stemmed Ash trees along the road frontage of the field north-west of the main site. The eastern part of the tree-line may have been impacted by recent groundworks between the hedge and the main road and inside the field to the north and east. There are several larger mature individual trees within the hedge-line. Some trees have some extended branching out over the road. Collectively the hedge forms a significant landscape feature along the main road and also provides an effective screen and shelterbelt between the road and sports field to the north.	Coppice/remove selected stems. Shorten or remove extended branches over the road. Target prune branch stubs. Cut Ivy where needed. Monitor tree health and condition annually.	4 to 8		C2 B2

Tree Survey Schedule
Dunshaughlin East - Phase 2, Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath
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No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m ²	Cat
T1880	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9	350	1	2	4	3.5	4	3.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Cut ivy around stem base.	4.2	55.4	C2
T1880.1 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	461	2	2	3	5.5	6	5	10+	Good	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Twin stem from ground level. Compression fork on main stem.	Cut ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.53	96.1	C2
T1881	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	367	3	2	4	4	4.5	5.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Potentially weak union at stem base.	Cut ivy around stem base.	4.4	60.8	C2
T1882	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	391	2	2	3	1	5	6	<10	Fair	Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Some old wounds on stem. Unbalanced crown shape. Recent loss of major limb.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.69	69.1	C2
T1883	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	600	1	2	6	7	5.5	5.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Scattered minor deadwood. Some long extended limbs.	Cut ivy around stem base.	7.2	163	B2
T1884	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	320	2	2	3.5	4	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Twin stem from ground level. Wood decay in old wound at stem base.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. Cut ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	3.84	46.3	C2
T1885	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	403	5	2	6	4.5	3	4	10+	Good	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Multiple stems at ground level. Compression fork at tree base.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Cut ivy around stem base.	4.84	73.6	C2
T1886	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	656	4	1.5	8	7	7	7	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Medium sized tree. Recent root damage. Exposed and damaged roots. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Some branches broken off by machinery + roots broken to east.	Monitor tree condition. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	7.87	195	C2
T1886.1 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	587	4	1.5	4	8	5	6	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Leaning stem to east, main central stem snapped off at 1.5m	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. Cut ivy around stem base.	7.04	156	C2
T1887	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	550	3	3	5.5	6	6	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Epicormic growth on stem. Multiple stems at ground level. Some long extended limbs.	Monitor tree condition. Cut ivy around stem base.	6.6	137	C2
T1888	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	492	2	5	5	7	7	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Some bark wounds to stem base. Several large branches ripped off on north side of crown.	Monitor tree condition. Cut ivy around stem base.	5.9	109	C2

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No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T1888.1 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	510	7	2	5	6	6	6	10+	Good	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem.	Cut ivy around stem base.	6.12	118	C2
T1889	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	354	2	3	3.5	4	5	4	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Twin stem from ground level. Compression fork at tree base. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem. Broken branches in crown. Scattered minor deadwood.	No urgent works needed.	4.25	56.8	C2
T1890	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	354	3	2	5	5	6.5	4	10+	Good	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Compression fork at tree base.	No urgent works needed. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.25	56.8	C2
T1891	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	320	2	1.5	3.5	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree at edge of bank.	No urgent works needed.	3.84	46.3	C2
T1892	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	596	5	4	6	6	5	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Recent root damage. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Broken branches in crown. Excessive Ivy growth in crown. Broken branches hanging in crown.	Crown clean. Monitor tree condition. Cut ivy around stem base.	7.15	161	C2
T1893	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	11	332	3	2	5	4	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy.	Cut ivy around stem base.	3.98	49.8	C2
T1894	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	430	2	4	5	4	6	5	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Twin stem from ground level. Compression fork at tree base. Broken branches in crown.	Cut ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.16	83.7	C2
T1895	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	13	652	2	3.5	8	8	4	5	10+	Poor	Fair/Poor. Leaning North. Upright form. Exposed and damaged roots. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Initial lean but self corrects to vertical. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Monitor tree condition. Cut ivy around stem base.	7.82	192	C2
T1896	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	735	7	1.5	8	7	7.5	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Some previous root damage. Some decay of structural roots. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Broken branches in crown.	Monitor tree condition. Cut ivy around stem base.	8.82	244	C2
T1897	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16.5	752	6	3	8	6	9	6	20+	Good	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Some previous root damage. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Multiple stems at ground level. Compression fork at tree base. Broken branches in crown. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Crown clean. Monitor tree condition. Cut ivy around stem base.	9.02	256	B2
T1898	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	11	464	3	3	4.5	4	4	4	10+	Good	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Multiple stems at ground level. Excessive Ivy growth in crown.	Cut ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.57	97.5	C2

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No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T1899	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	497	3	2.5	5	4.5	5	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Some previous root damage. Major bark wounding on stem. Small decay pocket at stem base. Broken branches in crown. Waterlogged and compacted soil in rootzone.	Monitor tree condition.	5.96	112	C2
T1900	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	424	2	2	6	4.5	5	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Exposed and damaged roots. Twin stem from ground level. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem. Broken branches in crown. Scattered minor deadwood. Waterlogged soil + compacted gateway next to tree.	Monitor tree condition.	5.09	81.4	C2
T1901	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	453	4	2	5	3	6	5	20+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Compression fork at tree base.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Cut ivy around stem base.	5.44	93	B2
T1902	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	450	4	2	5	5	6	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Scattered minor deadwood.	Cut ivy around stem base.	5.4	91.6	B2
T1903	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	642	6	1.5	6	6	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Multiple stems at ground level. Compression fork at tree base.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Cut ivy around stem base.	7.7	186	B2
T1904	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	497	3	2	4	6	7.5	6	20+	Fair/ poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Unbalanced crown shape. Bacterial canker present on branches.	No urgent works needed.	5.96	112	B2
T1905	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	543	7	1.5	5	6	6	6.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Epicormic growth in crown. Minor deadwood in crown.	Cut ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	6.52	134	C2
T1906	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	515	2	3	8	7	7	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Twin stem from ground level. Initial lean but self corrects to vertical.	No urgent works needed.	6.18	120	B2
T1907	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9	330	1	2	4	3	5	4	10+	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Some areas of bark dysfunction on main stem; possible canker. Some broken branches.	Crown clean. Monitor tree condition.	3.96	49.3	C2
T1908	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	539	2	2	5	5	5	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Some bark wounds to root flare/surface roots. Some epicormic growth in crown. Some broken branches in crown.	Crown clean. Monitor tree condition.	6.47	132	B2
T1 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	450 est.	1	3	6	6.5	6	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.4	91.6	C2
T2 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	450 est.	1	3	6	6.5	6	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.4	91.6	C2

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No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T3 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	450 est.	1	3	6	6.5	6	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.4	91.6	C2
T4 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	450 est.	1	3	6	6.5	6	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.4	91.6	C2
T5 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	500 est.	1	3	6	6	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	6	113	B2
T6 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	450 est.	1	3	6	6.5	6	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.4	91.6	C2
T7 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	450 est.	1	3	6	6.5	6	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.4	91.6	C2
T8 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	500 est.	1	3	6	6	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree inside fenceline of private garden on boundary.	Carry out further assessment from garden.	6	113	B2
T9 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18.5	707 est.	2	3	7	8	7	7	20+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	8.48	226	B2
T10 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	750 est.	1	3	10	11	10	10	20+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	9	255	B2
T11 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	450 est.	1	3	6	6.5	6	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Mature Ash tree on boundary fence. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth from around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.4	91.6	B2
T12 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	377	3	2	5	5	5	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem tree on edge of ditch.	No urgent works needed.	4.52	64.2	B2
T13 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	350	1	2	4	5	4	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Hedgerow tree at edge of ditch. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem.	Cut ivy around stem base.	4.2	55.4	B2
T14 no tag	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	12	450	1	2	6	7	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Mature tree of reasonable form at edge of ditch, no obvious serious defects.	No urgent works needed.	5.4	91.6	B2
T15 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	11	300	1	1.5	4	5	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller tree in hedge.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	40.7	C2
T16 no tag	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	250	1	1	4	4	4	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller tree in hedge.	No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2

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No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
H6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Short remnant section of hedge including 1x Sycamore and 2x Ash of moderate value. Trees 10-12m tall, 300-350mm dbh. Thick Ivy and brambles around stems.	Cut Ivy and undergrowth to control spread and cut/lay Hawthorn where appropriate to re-juvenate and restore hedgerow.	5		C2 B2
H7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Section of hedgerow (including trees 1880-1885) with most stems located on the west side of deep drainage ditch. Thick brambles and undergrowth around tree stems. Some branch and root damage from machinery noted to hedgerow trees. Lower Hawthorn bushes 4-6m tall; emergent Ash coppice stools up to 15m.	Coppice weaker stems to encourage fresh growth. Cut and lay Hawthorn where appropriate; infill gaps with fresh plants.	4 to7		C2 B2
H8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM EM M									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor. Hedge/linear tree-line running along edge of deep drainage ditch, with virtually all stems located on the northern/western bank of ditch. Ash stems approx 300mm dbh, 8-12m tall. Many trees noted to be in poor physiological condition, with crown dieback the main feature. Trees heavily overgrown with brambles etc. and inaccessible from site. Large amounts of rubbish dumped around trees from adjacent land.	Coppice trees in poor condition, clear undergrowth and rubbish.	4		C2 U
H9	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Quercus robur (Oak)	SM EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Section of hedgerow (including trees 1886.1-1890) running alongside a double line of deep drainage ditches. Thick brambles and undergrowth around tree stems. Tree and bushes growth has become quite wide in places as the hedge has been left largely unmanaged. Some branch and root damage from machinery noted to hedgerow Ash trees. Lower Hawthorn bushes 3-6m tall; emergent Ash coppice stools 10-12m. Some badly damaged Ash at eastern end of hedge.	Coppice weaker stems and poor quality trees to encourage fresh growth. Cut and lay Hawthorn where appropriate. Target prune damaged branches. Cut Ivy and undergrowth around larger trees and re-assess.	4 to7		C2 B2 U

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H10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Tree-line (including trees labelled 1-11) along northwestern boundary of site with industrial estate and residential housing. Vast majority of trees are located along the NW side of a ditch, old retaining wall and fence-line and appear to be outside or right along the site boundary. The tree line includes a number of large mature Ash trees, some of which appear to be in reasonable condition - based on a very limited inspection due to very poor or non-existent access. Very dense undergrowth and Ivy around many trees restricted view of stem bases and major branch unions.	Clear undergrowth and Ivy etc to allow proper assessment of trees; this may require consent of neighbours/tree owners.	4 to 9		C2 B2
H11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Long internal hedgerow following drainage ditch; consisting mostly of Ash (70-80%) coppice stools 8-12m in height, with undersorey of Hawthorn bushes to around 6m. Most trees along west side of ditch. Larger Ash coppice stool tagged 1892 included as sample tree. Extensive root and branch damage (presumably from farm machinery) along hedge-line, with Ash tree at southern end of hedge badly damaged. Very thick Ivy and bramble growth all along hedge making full inspection and assessment impractical.	Coppice weaker stems and poor quality trees to encourage fresh growth. Cut and lay Hawthorn where appropriate. Target prune damaged branches. Cut Ivy and undergrowth around larger trees and re-assess.	4 to 7		C2 B2 U
H12	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM EM M									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair. Long internal hedgerow comprised almost entirely of Hawthorn bushes, with only a small number of Ash stools present (tagged 1896-1900) at either end of hedge. Hawthorn bushes 4-6m tall with dense Ivy and bramble growth throughout. Numerous small gaps emerging as Hawthorn dies back. Root damage from machinery noted along hedge. Soil poorly drained at southern end of hedge.	Coppice weaker stems and poor quality trees to encourage fresh growth. Cut and lay Hawthorn where appropriate.	4 to 9		C2 B2 U
H13	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Malus spp. (Apple)	SM EM M									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor. Section of degraded hedgerow along ditch on northern edge of site (includes sample trees tagged 1893-1895). The hedgerow trees have been impacted by root severance and branch damage to the south and are overgrown with brambles, Ivy etc. There are 2 parallel water-filled ditches to the north of the hedge, with another unmarked hedge-line to the north of the ditches; these trees were not assessed in any detail but consist of mixed Hawthorn and Ash.	Coppice weaker stems and poor quality trees to encourage fresh growth. Cut and lay Hawthorn where appropriate.	4 to 7		C2 U

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H14	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Double set of hedgerows running parallel to twin drainage ditches along northern boundary of site. Southern hedgerow includes sample trees tagged 1901-1905 and is comprised mostly of Ash stools along with smaller Hawthorn bushes. There are some potentially weak unions amongst the coppice stools and several stem and branch failures from individuals within both tree-lines. No recent management.	Coppice weaker stems and poor quality trees to encourage fresh growth. Cut and lay Hawthorn where appropriate. Prune back or remove extended growth from larger stools to help prevent future branch breakage.	5 to 8		C2 B2 U
H15	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Long internal hedgerow made up mostly of mature or early mature Ash coppice stools (60-70%) with Hawthorn bushes as understorey. All trees and bushes are on the west side of deep drainage ditch. Hawthorn bushes 2-5m tall with taller Ash trees around 9-14m dominating the hedge. Some tree and Hawthorn scrub growth on west side of northern end of hedge (including trees tagged 1907 and 1908). Some individual trees showing signs of dieback or basal decay; most seem in reasonable condition however Ivy and bramble growth is very thick. Several badly damaged Ash stems at southern end of hedge.	Coppice weaker stems and poor quality trees to encourage fresh growth. Cut and lay Hawthorn where appropriate.	4 to 7		C2 B2 U
H16	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Wide section of hedge that extends eastwards from hedge H9 alongside twin drainage ditches; with most trees on the bank between the 2 ditches. Very thick brambles tec. around trees severely reducing access into hedge. Western and eastern ends of hedge includes clusters of early mature Ash stools of mostly 250-350mm dbh and 10-14m tall - in mainly fair condition but with some branch/bark damage from machinery. Understorey of Hawthorn and Elder 4-6m tall.	Coppice weaker stems and poor quality trees to encourage fresh growth.	4		C2 B2 U
H17	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM EM M									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor. Fragmented hedge of mostly Hawthorn bushes 4-5m tall with some younger Ash and Elm stems. Nearly all trees/bushes on west side of ditch. Some dieback/stem failures and very dense Ivy/brambles along hedge-line.	Coppice, cut and lay selected stems to encourage vigorous re-growth. Cut back undergrowth and infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	3		C2 U

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H18	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix spp. (Willow) Quercus robur (Oak)	SM EM M									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor. Long hedgerow following line of hedge H15 southwards, partly along land boundary line. Hedge has been impacted by ground works on the land along the eastern side of the hedge which has caused extensive root loss and damage in the past. The hedge is now developing numerous gaps along its length as trees die back and fail. Taller (10-12m) mostly Ash stools dominate the northern end of the hedge, with tree age and size reducing to the south (5-10m). Hedge almost entirely Ash and Hawthorn mix with occasional Elder and Willow + 1x Oak in poor condition.	Coppice, cut and lay selected stems to encourage vigorous re-growth. Cut back undergrowth and infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	4		C2 U
H19	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix spp. (Willow) Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	SM EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Section of hedge to the east of hedge H2 up to the site boundary. Hedge is somewhat fragmented and degraded however there are several trees of moderate quality at the eastern end, including Ash and Beech labelled 11-16 on the survey drawing. Hedge is patchy and of poor quality for most of its length, being mostly Hawthorn bushes and thick undergrowth.	Coppice, cut and lay selected stems to encourage vigorous re-growth. Cut back undergrowth and infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	4 to 6		C2 B2 U
H20	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix spp. (Willow) Ulmus glabra (Elm)	SM EM									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair. Hedge following bank/mound along north eastern boundary of site. Mostly younger trees of small diameter (100-200mm dbh), of upright form and fairly closely spaced along and across bank. Trees between 5-12m in height with majority around 6-8m tall. Many trees cut back on southern side and any stems to south of ditch seem to be in poor condition.	Coppice, cut and lay stems to encourage vigorous re-growth to thicken up hedge. Infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	3 to 5		C2 U

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H21	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Gorse	SM EM									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair. Very patchy hedge-line along eastern boundary of site. Low stem density following dieback of trees and bushes over time. Many remaining stems have been partially cut back in relatively recent times. Hawthorn bushes 2-4m in height with occasional Ash stools to 10-12m (especially at southern end). Hedge now seriously fragmented.	Coppice, cut and lay stems to encourage vigorous re-growth to thicken up hedge. Infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	3 to 5		C2 U
H22	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM EM									10+	Fair/ Poor	Fair. Very patchy hedge-line along eastern boundary of site. Low stem density following dieback of trees and bushes over time. Hawthorn bushes 2-4m in height with occasional Ash stools to 10-12m (especially at northern end). Hedge now seriously fragmented.	Coppice, cut and lay stems to encourage vigorous re-growth to thicken up hedge. Infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	3 to 5		C2 U
H23	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM EM									10+	Fair	Fair. Internal hedge between H18 and H22; western part has been cut back in the relatively recent past; while the eastern end includes some taller Ash stools (10-12m). Dense brambles etc. and some encroachment into fields.	Re-cut to restrict spread of hedge into fields, coppice selected stems to help restore hedgerow structure.	4 to 5		C2 U
H24	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM EM									10+	Fair	Fair. Short section of hedge alongside deep ditch. Mostly hawthorn bushes to 2-6m tall. No obvious recent management; with dense brambles etc.	Re-cut to restrict spread of hedge into fields, coppice selected stems to help restore hedgerow structure.	3 to 4		C2 U

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H25	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix spp. (Willow) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM EM M									10+	Fair / Poor	Fair. Hedge running between H24 and southern boundary onto road. Northern part a mixture of poor quality Ash, Hawthorn and Willow (4-8m tall) that is now patchy and sporadic. Several taller (12-15m) mature/early mature Ash and Sycamore trees at southern end of hedge.	Coppice, cut and lay stems to encourage vigorous re-growth to thicken up hedge. Infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	3 to 5		C2 U
H26	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix spp. (Willow)	SM EM									10+	Fair / Poor	Fair. Very short section of internal hedgerow between 2 small fields. Somewhat patchy Ash and Hawthorn of around 3-8m and 100-200mm dbh. Poorly drained land adjacent to hedge.	Coppice, cut and lay stems to encourage vigorous re-growth to thicken up hedge. Infill with new hedging plants where practicable.	3		C2
H27	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix spp. (Willow)	SM EM									10+	Fair	Fair. Short section of roadside hedgerow along the southern boundary of site. Mostly low Hawthorn bushes 3-5m with 3x semi-mature Ash stools of 6-8m. Very thick undergrowth around trees.	Coppice, cut and lay stems where appropriate to encourage vigorous re-growth.	3 to 4		C2

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H28	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix spp. (Willow) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM EM									10+	Fair	Fair. Boundary hedge along ditch between H18 and roadside; lower bushes (4-6m) making up northern end, with taller Sycamore and Ash up to 10-12m to the south. Very thick Ivy and undergrowth throughout hedge.	Cut back where necessary and coppice/lay selected stems. Control Ivy and undergrowth.	3 to 6		C2
W1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix spp. (Willow)	SM EM M									10+	Fair	Fair. Dense area of scrub woodland in eastern area of site; large amounts of Willow growth to around 6-8m, with taller (14-17m) mature and early mature Ash stems in the eastern half of the wooded area. Very thick undergrowth and dense Ivy growth on the larger trees preventing access and view of tree structure. western part of woodland more open and containing much shorter, younger trees and bushes. Soil surface in the western region appears to have been subject to modification in past.	woodland requires access through trees to be improved if full assessment is to be made of tree condition/quality.	4		C2 B2