Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: FKL07865681

22nd August 2019

For the Attention of Mr. Daibhi Mac Domhnaill
Cairn Homes Properties Ltd
7 Grand Canal
Grand Canal Street Lower
Dublin 2

Dear Mr. Mac Domhnaill,

Re: An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree Vegetation on the Site Area at 'Farrankelly', Greystones, Co. Wicklow.

I have carried out my assessment of the tree and hedge vegetation on the above site area as requested and have reviewed the proposed development layout drawings including the services and am pleased to submit my report.

Recommendations and comments made in this report are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the assessment and their understanding of the proposed development.
If you require further information please do not hesitate to contact us, and we will do our best to be of assistance.

Yours sincerely,
For Arborist Associates Ltd.

Felim Sheridan

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).

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree Vegetation on the Site Area at 'Farrankelly', Greystones, Co. Wicklow.

Prepared for: Cairn Homes Properties Ltd

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

Date: 22nd August 2019

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Cairn Homes Properties Ltd (*Planning Applicant*) to assess the tree and hedge vegetation located on lands at 'Farrankelly', Greystones, Co. Wicklow and to report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree and hedge vegetation within this site area. See 'Appendix 2' for detail of my findings and drawing No.FKL001 which I have prepared as a constraints drawing to aid the design team.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree and hedge vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of our report and 'Drawing No. FKL002' for details.

C - To show the position of the tree protective fencing and other tree protection measures that need to be put in place and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6.0' of our report and 'Drawing No. FKL002' for details.

2.0 Report Limitations

2.1 The inspection has been carried out from ground level only and is a preliminary report. It does not include climbing inspections or below ground investigations. Should a more detailed inspection be thought necessary on any tree/s, then this will be highlighted within my recommendations.

2.2 The assessment is based on what was visible at the time and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.

2.3 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic and abiotic agents. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only and this may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in the proximity of the trees.

2.4 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). It may also be necessary to apply for a felling license for the felling of any trees in order to comply with the forestry Act and the wild life Act should also be taken into consideration when planning to carry out any works.

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.

- 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

3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report. They are attached to the trees at a height of 1.5- 2m from ground level and are orientated in such a way to assist in their relocation. The groups, belts, lines of trees and hedges have been numbered numerically.

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 categorised 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 affects 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 summarises each of the categories:

Category U – Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice/ management.

These category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.FKL001& FKL002) 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 category 'A' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.FKL001& FKL002) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

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

These trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.FKL001& FKL002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium-term.

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

These have been identified on our drawings (Nos.FKL001& FKL002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature.

3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.FKL001) by a land survey company. The tree reference 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 constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in BS5837 2012 and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during

construction works and is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem. The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (No.FKL001); 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, open 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 Findings

4.1 The site area consists of a number of open fields managed mainly under arable farming where the land is regularly ploughed for cereal crops with small areas not suitable for arable farming managed under grass.

4.2 The lands are located around 'Farrankelly House' with a number of commercial warehousing unit's adjacent to this residential property with an access entrance avenue off the R761 along its eastern boundary. There is also road frontage along its south-western boundary with a field entrance off this road.

4.3 The site has varying topography and is bound to the north by the 'Three Trout's Stream' and on all other sides by residential properties. The lands are divided into a number of fields by hedgerows that are made up predominantly with Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder and Holly with undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose and in some places Gorse. The hedgerows are growing on low hedgerow banks of soil and in most instances have received trimming to contain their size and this has helped to maintain good quality stock proof hedges in most places.

4.4 Protruding out of these hedges are lines of trees with the most prominent lines of trees being Scots Pine which are visual within the treescape of this area. Other tree species present in lesser numbers include Ash, Sycamore, Beech and Elm. The trees range in age from young seedlings to those of a mature age class. Many of the trees are likely to have been impacted upon by the arable farming activities with ploughing occurring quite close to most trees and this is likely to have resulted in surface root damage which may have a knock-on effect on their health.

4.5 Some of the trees are being heavily suppressed by Ivy which is increasing the windsail of their crowns and has left those most affected more prone to wind damage which is evident on site. A lot of soil erosion has occurred around these trees and they have also been impacted upon by burrowing animals such as rabbits which has exposed a lot of the roots at the base of some trees.

4.6 Along the northern boundary, the land slopes steeply down to the 'Three Trout's Stream' in places and this linear strip of land has not been in active agricultural

use and as a result, a scrub woodland has been allowed to develop which forms a feature within the treescape of this area. This is made up of Ash, Sycamore, Alder and Willow with the scrubbier species forming the understory being dominated by Bramble. In some areas along its length, the soil levels have been raised on the site side (to the south) making access even more difficult.

4.7 Within the survey area, 103No.trees were tagged individually with 4 No. Trees along with 15 No. Hedges, 2 No. Tree lines, 1 No. Tree Group and 1 No. Scrub Woodland area numbered numerically. The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading given to the trees as per BS5837 2012.

Category Grade	No. of trees
Category U **12 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1457, 1473, 1475, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1497, 1502, 1506, 1518, 1519 & 1531
Category A **1 Tree**	**Tree Nos.** 1441
Category B **54 Trees** **+ 1 Hedge** **+ 1 Scrub Woodland**	**Tree Nos.** 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1464, 1476, 1482, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1493, 1496, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1508, 1514, 1515, 1516, Tree No.2, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536 & 1537 **Hedge No.** 11 **Scrub Woodland No**.1
Category C **40 Trees** **+ 1 Tree Group** **+ 14 Hedges** **+ 2 Tree Lines**	**Tree Nos.** 1440, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1474, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1483, 1487, 1492, 1494, 1495, Tree No.1, 1507, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, Tree No.3, 1517, 1520, 1530, Tree No.4, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542 & 1543. **Tree Group No.**1 **Hedge Nos.** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 & 15 **Tree Line Nos**. 1 & 2
Total	**107 Trees + 15 Hedges + 1 Tree Group + 2 Tree Lines + 1 Scrub Woodland**

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

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

5.1.2 It is proposed to develop this site area for a new residential development and it will be necessary to allow for infrastructural works such as services. On drawing No. FLK002, I have shown the tree vegetation for removal due to the proposed development and condition/management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.

5.1.3 On drawing No.FKL002, I have also shown the position of any necessary tree protection measures in order to protect the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained within the vicinity of where the construction works will occur. These work exclusion zones are shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' and these areas will need to be cordoned off by the erection of fencing or other means at the start of the works and this will need to be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the development of this site area.

5.1.4 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. Any errors in my understanding of this project should be brought to my attention by the project engineers/ architects.

5.2.0 Design Rational

5.2.1 The current site layout has been finalised based on the initial information provided in the condition tree assessment of the site and the creation of the tree constraints plan (Dwg No.FKL001) which has been used by the design team to inform the site layout.

5.2.2 The objective of the proposed development layout was to try and retain as much of the tree and hedge vegetation that was of value to the completed development and to help screen and integrate this development into its surrounds. This was achieved in the following way:

- The concentration of the development has been kept to the more central areas of the site area in order to allow as much of the perimeter tree vegetation to be retained.

- There has been great emphasis on the landscaping and the use of new tree planting within the development layout which will help soften the development within its surrounding environment and as this landscape

grows and establishes it will mitigate and help replace the tree cover lost to facilitate this development.

5.3.0 Impact Assessment

5.3.1 Tree and Hedge Loss:

To facilitate the proposed development or as part of management, it will be necessary to remove the following vegetation:

Category Grade	No. of trees for removal
Category U **6 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1473, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1506 & 1531 These trees will need to be removed as part of management, either now or in the short-term due to their condition physiologically and/or structurally. Any remaining category 'U' trees are being retained for the present time and managed within the completed development.
Category A **0 Tree**	**No trees.**
Category B **5 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1458, 1476, 1488, 1489 & 1490
Category C **11 Trees +** **4 full hedges +** **c.200m of other hedges**	**Tree Nos.** 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480,1481,1483,1487,15410,1511,1512 & 1513 **Hedge Nos.**3, 5, 9 & 10. c.25m of hedge No.4, c.60m of hedge 6, c.70m of hedge 7, c.30m of hedge 8, c.10m of hedge 12 & c.5m of hedge 13.

5.3.2 **In summary**, 22 (20.6%) of the 107No.individually surveyed trees included within this assessment area along with four complete hedgerows and c.200m of other sections of hedgerows will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works on this site area or as part of management.

The 22 individual trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

- 6No. **category 'U'** trees,
- 0No. **category 'A'** tree,
- 5 No. **category 'B'** trees
- 11 No. **category 'C'** trees.

5.3.3 The loss of the above tree and hedge vegetation is to be mitigated against within the landscaping of this completed development with new tree, shrub and hedge planting that will complement the development and help to provide good quality

and sustainable long-term tree cover. See landscape architects drawings and schedules for detail.

A range of tree sizes are proposed within the landscape ranging from whips to semi- mature trees and as these establish and grow in size, they will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created in the first place and will enhance and secure the treescape of this area into the future.

5.3.4 The approach taken in the development of this site area has seen the bulk of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained on open spaces within the development layout where they will have the space to grow and develop for the foreseeable future.

As part of the management of the trees retained, it will be necessary to carry out remedial tree surgery works to address current health and safety issues and ensure a satisfactory juxtaposition within the completed development. A schedule of these works taking into consideration the trees within their new built environment is to be prepared for agreement with the local authority prior to being carried out. All tree works will need to be carried out by a competent tree surgery firm to the recommendations of BS3998 2010.

The hedgerow being retained will require cutting back/trimming to bring them back into management and to incorporate them into the completed landscaped development. This will involve trimming in of their sides and tops and they will require regular trimming/maintenance going forward to retain them.

5.4.0 Tree Retention and Protection

5.4.1 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 being retained are to be pruned to clean out dead/unstable growth, 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. The hedges being retained in most instances will require trimming particularly of their sides to contain the width and encroachment out onto the surrounding areas and to better incorporate them into the completed landscaped area. All tree felling and pruning work will need to 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.* All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps taking care not to cause damage during the process to the trees being retained and all stumps in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained that need to be removed are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.
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. 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 (Dwg No.FKL002) **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. The fencing is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with

Item	Comments
	the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". In some areas where the construction works will encroach into the calculated root zones of the trees and where the tree protection fencing cannot be erected to enclose the entire root zone, then ground protection will need to be put in place. This in most instances will take the form of 'Cell Web' filled with a clean stone and finished in a wearing course. See 'Section 6.8.0' of this report for detail on the installation of this ground protection. When the fencing has been erected and ground protection put in place, then construction work can commence. The fencing should 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 authorized 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. All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones. 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 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and section 6.8.0 of this report for detail on group protection installation using Cell Web. For light weight work areas such as for the storage of work material and pedestrian paths, this protection could be provided by the use of boarding and for heavier loading, these areas will need protection with the use of Cell Web of similar product. Where this occurs, the tree protective fence lines are not to be moved to accommodate these until such time as the required ground protection is signed off by the project engineers and arborist and put in place to the recommendations of section 6 of BS5837 2012 and in accordance with section 6.8.0 of this report. Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to

Item	Comments
	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, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires cannot 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 cannot be attached to any trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking will need to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.
Services	See project engineer's drawings for detail for service routes. From my understanding of the service drawing provided to me for assessment these are indicative and with some amendments to these on the ground during installation, there should be no conflict between these and the tree and hedge vegetation proposed to be retained. Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees or hedges, they are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and engineer 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 tree vegetation shown for retention. **Existing drainage ditches –** In some areas these are to be incorporated into the completed landscaped development and used as part of the attenuation system. Where necessary, they are to be widened out working away from the hedgerows being retained to avoid soil and root damage to the vegetation and this will also address health and safety issues regarding deep ditches. In other areas it will be necessary to pipe and fill in the existing field drainage ditches in order to incorporate these areas into the completed landscaped developments. Where this is necessary, the hedge vegetation will need to be cut back neatly to allow access. The existing ditch is to be cleaned out of debris and the ditch piped. The filling of the ditch will need to be made up with a large clean stone finished off with small gravel and topped off with soil. Levels changes will need to be kept to a minimum and should not exceed the height of the hedgerow bank.

Item	Comments
Boundary Treatments	It is my understanding that all boundary treatments along by the tree and hedge vegetation being retained is to be of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to excavate small diameter holes for the fence uprights and these will need to be dug manually or with an augur with no machinery allowed to operate within the work exclusion zones fenced off by the tree protection fencing. The working ground area required during these works will need to be protected from impacts/damage by a suitable ground protection such as scaffold planks laid butt jointed on a bed of woodchip.
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. See landscape architects drawings and sections for detail. 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. Within the main tree areas being retained, it is not anticipated that any major construction works will need to occur with the main works being of a landscape nature with paths and play areas being the most significant. To minimise impact, the path and play area surfaces are to be built up on existing ground levels avoiding the need to excavate to create a sub base or to cause damage to the trees being retained. Where support is required along any sections of these paths or in the play areas which encroach into the root zone of trees being retained, a structural support system such as 'Cell Web' will need to be incorporated into its construction. See detail within section 6.8.0 of this report on installing surfaces within the root zone of trees using a No-Dig method. It will be important within these areas that all works are carried out manually with minimal intervention with machinery and where machinery is required; this will need to be of a small light weight type and all works will need to be supervised by the project arborist. Where this machinery needs to transverse the root protection areas of trees, the route for this will need to be protected by boarding or other means to meet the requirements of section 6 of BS5837 2012.

5.5.0 Monitoring

5.5.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained tree and hedge vegetation 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 (Drawing No. FKL002), 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 tree and hedge vegetation 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 contractor/site manager on how tree and hedge vegetation 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 and hedge vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing (Dwg No.FKL002), for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

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

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 landscape architect, the project Arboriculturist and local authority to identify and finalize the vegetation for removal and the line of the protective fencing.

6.6.0 Tree works

6.6.1 The client 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 development layout 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.FKL002.

6.7.2 The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail within 'Appendix 1') using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and 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.FKL002 & 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 'CellWeb' 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.

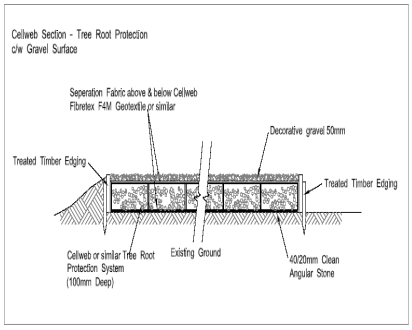
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

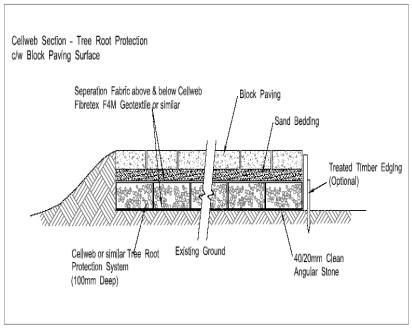
Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

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 shows a diagram of 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 fences and all other 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 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 the tree and other vegetation 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 vegetation to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

Where roots of trees to be retained are exposed during the excavation works, these are to be assessed by the project Arborist and pruned back beyond damaged material. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and 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 or other vegetation being retained, 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 these lands and is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only those trees 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.

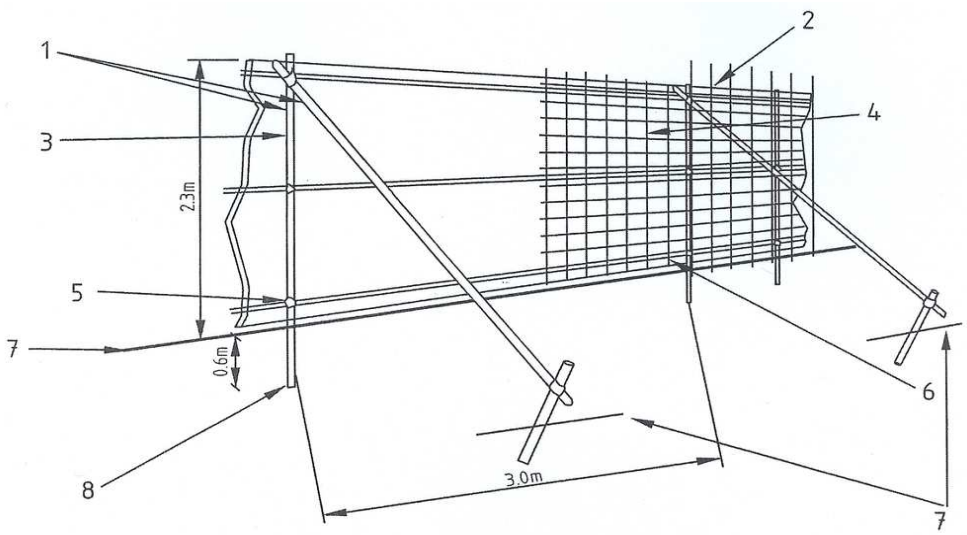
Signed Felim Sheridan Date 22/08/2019

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

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.



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

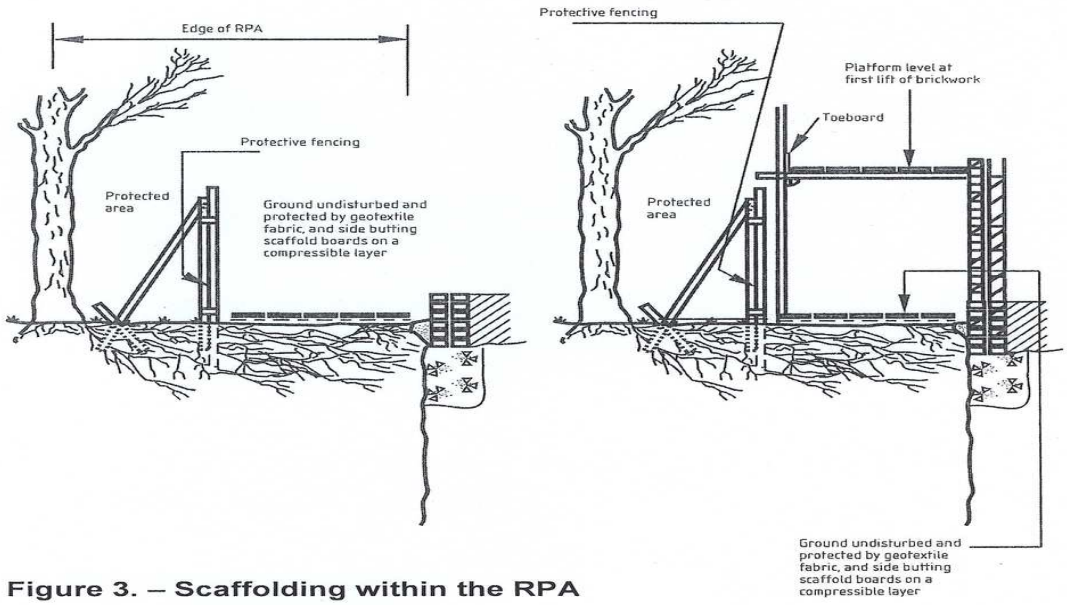


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

Of the Trees located on Lands at 'Farrankelly', Greystones, Co. Wicklow.

'

Date: 22nd August 2018

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

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.

<u>Retention Categories</u>

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.
Trunk diameter is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimeters (mm).
Height records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Crown Spread records the extent of the branches normally in a north, south, east and west direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Clear crown height records the distance between the ground and the first branch form the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Root Protection Area (RPA)

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.

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:

$$\sqrt{((\text{stem diameter } 1)2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)2 \ldots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)2)}$$

b) For trees with more than five stems (not illustrated in Annex C), the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{((\text{mean stem diameter})\ 2 \times \text{number of stems})}$$

The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (No.ASC001); 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 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.

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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		A condition assessment of the trees within the site area at 'Farrenkelly' Greystones, Co. Wicklow.									
Tree Group No.1 (House No.1)	**Mixed Ornamental Shrubs** **Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* & **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **seedlings**	**It extends along the boundary between the lands and the garden of the gate lodge to the right of the entrance.** It consists of a mixture of ornamental shrubs, Leyland Cypress, Ash and Sycamore seedlings along with scrub species. It provides screening and defines the boundary. **The following trees are located within tree group No.1.**							Continue present maintenance.		C2
1440	**Weeping Birch** *Betula pendula 'Youngii'*	4	120	N 5 S 4 E 4 W 5	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is being overcrowded / suppressed out by the surrounding vegetation. It forms part of the lower bulking within this area.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10+	C1
1441	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	270	N 0 S 1 E 1 W 1	1.5	Semi Mature	Good	Good It is being slightly overcrowded by a larger neighbouring Pine tree. It is of good quality with potential for the future.	It may require some pruning of lower branches in order to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces/ structures.	40+	A1
Hedge No.1	**Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It extends up along the left-hand side of the entrance avenue.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of predominately Bramble with some Elder and Hawthorn. It has been trimmed on the avenue side to prevent							Continue present maintenance.		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	Elder *Sambucus nigra* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna*	encroachment out onto the avenue.									
Tree Line	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	**The following trees are located on the left-hand side of the entrance avenue.** Some of these trees are growing up within a tight group environment and are dependent on one another for support/ shelter. This will need to be taken into consideration during their management. They are a very prominent line of trees of value to the treescape of this area. They have received some trimming / pruning over the years, in particular on lower branches in order to raise up their crowns. They have suffered some storm damage over the years and have possibly been impacted upon during the road alignment and upgrades works on the entrance avenue. A service track has been excavated out on the field side of these trees and hedge No.1 and this may have resulted in some soil and root damage to these trees, however they are not showing any significant signs of ill health at the present time.							They are best maintained/ managed as part of the one group/ canopy formation.		B2
1442	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	22	810	N 5 S 6 E 6 W 4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree and it forms the first tree at the eastern end of this tree line. It is showing minor signs of stress / decline within it s crown. It has received pruning in the past, in particular on lower branches in order to raise up its crown. I suspect that some soil alterations/ disturbances have occurred around its base in the past. It subdivides at a height of c. 6m into twin-stems with a slightly acute union formation between stems.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twevle monthly basis.	20+	B2
1443	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	22	690	N 4 S 4 E 2 W 2	18	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. There is some twisting evident on the lower trunk, possibly an indication of internal cracking. There is also a	Reduce in height by c. 2m in order to reduce pressure on the main trunk. Carry out a more detailed assessment of the main trunk.	10+	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								hollow sound when tapped with a mallet, possibly another indication of internal cracking. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.			
1444	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	680	N 5 S 6 E 1 W 3	11	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. It would not isolate well as an individual tree. It has suffered large size branch breakage in storms and contains some large size deadwood.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches by c.1-2m.	20+	B2
1445	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	800	N 5 S 6 E 3 W 4	11	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown formation. It contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood throughout its crown. It has suffered large size storm damage over the years with limbs/ branches breaking out as a result. This has left its crown more open / exposed and it contains some cracked/ broken branches throughout.	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches by up to 2m.	20+	B2
1446	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	17	530	N 2 S 5 E 2 W 2	15	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a tall, central tree growing up within a sheltered group environment. It moves in winds and has suffered storm damage in the past with deadwood present throughout its crown. There is an area of bark damage on the main trunk on the avenue side with decay developing into its base from this point.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce in height by c. 2m to reduce pressure on the main trunk. Monitor its condition on a twevle monthly basis.	10-20	B2
1447	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	660	N 4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Clean out crown of dead/	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				S 5 E 3 W 2				It is a large size tree of value to the overall canopy formation. It contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood within its crown and has suffered storm damage in the past.	unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c.2m.		
1448	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	710	N 3 S 4 E 3 W 2	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. It has suffered storm damage in the past leaving its crown more open / exposed and it contains deadwood throughout as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
1449	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	17	560	N 3 S 5 E 4 W 2	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the field to the south and it contains some heavy side limbs/ branches. It has suffered storm damage in the past and is prone to further storm damage. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. The lower limbs on the avenue side have been removed which has further impacted on the symmetry of its crown.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c. 2m.	20+	B2
1450	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	550	N 3 S 5 E 3 W 2	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown weighted towards the field. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth and reduce in height by c.1-2m.	20+	B2
1451	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	620	N 2 S 5 E 2	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown formation. It has	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				W 4				suffered some large size storm damage in the past which has created wounds up along the main trunk with decay developing at these old wounds. This storm damage has also left its crown more open / exposed. It is of value to the overall group structure.	limbs/ branches by up to 2m.		
1452	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	17	670	N 3 S 5 E 4 W 4	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has a reasonably independent, symmetrical crown formation with a slight lean to the south towards the field. It has suffered a small bark wound on the lower trunk at a height of c.1.5m exposing the underlying timber to decay.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
1453	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	730	N 5 S 3 E 4 W 4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It has an independent crown formation and has suffered large size storm damage leaving its crown more open / exposed. It contains some heavy side branches and these may be prone to storm damage. It is growing on a mound of soil and it is evident that some root damage has occurred during the upgrade works carried out on the avenue. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. It has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk up to a height of c. 1.8m exposing the underlying timber to decay.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy overextended side limbs/ branches by up to c. 2m to lessen the risk of further storm damage occurring.	20+	B2
1454	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	730	N 4 S 5 E 3 W 3	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within an open tree line with a reasonably symmetrical crown formation. It has suffered branch breakage in the past and some lower branches have been removed. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed towards the field to the south and it contains deadwood	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side branches by c.1-2m.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								throughout. It has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk exposing the underlying timber to decay. It is growing on the hedge mound.			
1455	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	700	N 3 S 4 E 2 W 2	12	Mature	Fair	Fair It has an independent crown formation and is growing in isolation. I suspect that it initially formed part of a larger group but has been left isolated by the removal of trees. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed towards the field to the south. There is some Ivy cover on the main trunk. It has suffered small size storm damage throughout its crown leaving its crown slightly more open / exposed. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is growing on the hedge mound.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches, in particular those left open/ exposed by up to 2m.	20+	B2
1456	**Fir** *Abies sp*	--	--	--	--	--	--	This tree was dead and has been removed from site on health and safety grounds.	--	--	--
1457	**Fir** *Abies sp.*	25	800	N 4 S 5 E 3 W 3	6	Mature	Dead	Poor Its crown is completely dead. It is a large size tree forming part of a group environment, however it has been left isolated due to the removal of tree No.1456 and possibly the removal of other trees. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk. The entrance avenue has been widened towards this tree and it may have suffered root damage as a result. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
Hedge No.2	**Griselinia** *Griselinia littoralis*	**It is located up along the left-hand side of the entrance avenue up to 'Rodney Evans Motor Ltd.'** It is of a mature age class in fair/ good condition physiologically and in fair condition structurally. It has received more regular trimming on the entrance avenue side in order to contain and to prevent encroachment							It would benefit from trimming in order to contain its size and formal structure. Remove scrub species.		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		out onto the avenue and has been allowed to grow up tall and is losing its formal hedge structure. Scrub and Bramble is growing up through this hedge.									
Hedge No.3	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	**It runs from the entrance to these lands and runs southwards up along the boundary with the public road.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Blackthorn with Ash and Sycamore seedlings. It is located on higher ground than that of the road. It has been cut as a low hedge and has been reinforced with rail fencing. It is being dominated by Bramble.								Continue present maintenance.		C2
Hedge No.4	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	**It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.3 and forms a subdivision within the site area between two fields.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn with Bramble and Dogrose encroaching out onto the fields in some palace and is dominating the hedge. It has been cut/ trimmed in the past and is of reasonably good stock proof quality. There is a line of Scots Pine and Ash seedlings located within this hedge. The Ash would appear to have been cut into the hedge during past management but has since been allowed to grow up tall. The Scots Pine are tall, visible trees of some prominence within the treescape of this area. I suspect that it was initially a larger line of trees but some trees have either failed or have been removed over the years and this has fragmented this tree line and has broken it up into smaller sections. These trees are located on a soil hedgerow bank and a lot of soil erosion has occurred over the years and this has exposed a lot of surface roots and borrowing animals have also added to this soil erosion. On the								It would benefit from further trimming to contain encroachment and to maintain its hedge structure.		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		southern side of these trees/ hedge line the land has been ploughed for crops and this comes to within the crown spread of these trees and has possibly caused some soil and root damage, although they are not showing any signs of ill health at the present time that would be associated with such damage. They are located on an elevated part of this site and are all tall and exposed to the elements and as a result, some trees have suffered storm damage. **The following trees are located within hedge No.4.**									
		The following 4No. trees are growing up within a group environment and as a group; they are more prominent/ visual within this area.									B2
1458	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	17	720	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms the first tree at the eastern end of this tree line. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail and has also limited the visual assessment of its base and lower trunk to some degree. It has suffered storm damage and contains large hanging deadwood as a result. This has also opened up its crown slightly and it contains some heavy side branches.	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches by c. 1-2m. Cut Ivy at ground level and remove the surrounding vegetation and Ivy to a height of c. 2m to allow a more detailed assessment of it base and lower trunk.	20+	B2
1459	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	17	700	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Part of its top would appear to have broken out in the past. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this is increasing its windsail and leaving it more prone to storm damage. It contains deadwood and storm damage throughout its crown. It forms part of a group environment.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches by up to 2m. Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c. 2m. Remove the surrounding vegetation to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1460	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	17	650	N 4 S 5 E 3 W 3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this is increasing the windsail of its crown and is leaving its crown prone to storm damage. It contains some cracked / broken branches and deadwood within its crown. The visual assessment of its base and lower trunk has been limited due to heavy Ivy cover and scrub vegetation.	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth. Prune in any remaining heavy side limbs/ branches to help reshape/ balance its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1461	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	17	630	N 4 S 5 E 3 W 4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and forms the end tree at the western end of this tree line. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. The visual assessment of its base is limited due to dense undergrowth and heavy Ivy cover.	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth. Reduce end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches by c.1-2m. Remove the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c.2m to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	20+	B2
1462	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	12	600	N 4 S 3 E 1 W 3	5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this is increasing the windsail of its crown and I suspect that this has also resulted in storm damage. It would appear that a section of its crown has broken out or a neighbouring tree has failed leaving it more open / exposed. The visual assessment has been limited due to dense undergrowth and heavy Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c.2m to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. This will also help to improve the windsail of its crown.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1463	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	10	610	N 5 S 3 E 3 W 6	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor The top would appear to have broken out in the past with some side branches remaining. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this is increasing its windsail and may lead to further storm damage. The visual assessment has been limited due to dense undergrowth.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c. 2m to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. This will also improve the windsail of its crown. Its crown is likely to require pruning to address structural issues.	10+	C2
1464	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	12	700	N 5 S 5 E 6 W 6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size independent tree with a reasonably symmetrical crown formation. It has suffered storm damage in the past and some lower branches have also been broken out or where cut off. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its windsail and has also limited the visual assessment of its base and lower trunk to some degree. It contains some heavy side branches within its crown.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy exposed side limbs/ branches, in particular those with structural issues. Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c.2m to allow a more detailed assessment of it base and lower trunk.	20+	B1
1465 & 1466	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	100, 100, 110.	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair /Poor They are developing out of the hedge and are multiple-stemmed from base. They had initially been cut into the hedge during past management but have since been allowed to grow up to provide higher bulking. They have a dense undergrowth of Bramble. These stems may become problematic as they grow in size due to structural weaknesses.	Retain as part of the bulking within this hedge at the present time.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1467	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	110, 110, 120.	N 2 S 2 E 3 W 3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been cut/ coppiced into the hedge during past management and has developed multiple-stems from these cutting points. It forms part of the higher bulking and is establishing above the hedge height. These stems may become problematic as they grow in size.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C2
1468-1472	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	230 Ave	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are growing on the hedgerow bank and most of them are multiple-stemmed from base. The bulk of these stems have heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks extending up into their crowns and this is increasing their wind sails. They contain deadwood throughout their crowns. They form part of the higher bulking within this area.	Clean out their crows of dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around their bases and cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1473	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	710	N 4 S 3 E 4 W 4	4	Mature	Poor	Poor I suspect that basal decay is present. Its crown is showing signs of stress/ decline with a lot of dieback evident, particularly within its upper crown. Some limbs/ branches have broken out in the past. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. The visual assessment has been limited due to dense Ivy cover.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1474	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	170, 160.	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the outer edge of the hedge line and is multiple-stemmed from base. It forms part of the higher bulking within this area.	Tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C1
1475	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	260, 150, 140.	N 2 S 3 E 2	0	Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing within the hedgerow and has possibly been damaged during the works carried out on the	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate 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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				W 2				open ditch. There is a lot of decline and dieback evident within its crown.	option.		
Hedge No.5	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Gorse** *Ulex europaeus*	**It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.4 and extends in a north-south direction and forms the boundary between two fields.** It is located on the side of a steep bank between two fields. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Gorse with large infill areas of Bramble and sections where the hedge vegetation has been lost completely. It has received some trimming to prevent encroachment out onto the fields, in particularly on the eastern side. **The following trees are located within hedge No.5.**							Continue present maintenance.		C2
1476	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	320	N 3 S 3 E 2 W 4	1	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is beginning to establish over the height of the hedge and forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1.8m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It has good potential for the future. It is growing on the side of a steep hedgerow bank.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20-40	B1
1477	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	340	N 2 S 4 E 3 W 4	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been cut / coppiced back into the hedge during the past management works. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from the cut stumps and some stems have been cut again in more recent times as part of the hedge management. The remaining stems are being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Retain as part of the bulking within the hedge.	10+	C1
1478	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	160, 130, 200.	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	9	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is possibly growing from an old stump. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and	Cut back all the surrounding vegetation and cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								is increasing its windsail.	crown.		
Tree Group		**It runs at an angle to hedge No.6 and forms a subdivision between two fields.** It consists of the remnants of an old hedge with a few clumps of Hawthorn and Ash trees remaining. The arable farming has occurred quite close on all sides and is likely to have caused root damage. **The following trees are located within this tree group.**							Carry out general tidying works on the undergrowth.		--
1479-1480	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	250, 270.	N 4 S 4 E 3 W 2	10	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. They are multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover on their main stems extending up into their crowns increasing their wind sails. The arable farming has come close on all sides and this may have caused some root damage, although it is not showing any signs of ill health at the present time. The lower branches have also been cut back in the past in order to allow for the arable farming.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	20+	C1
1481	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	180, 160.	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	8	Early Mature	Fair	Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with an asymmetrical crown formation. It has possibly lost some stems in the past. It is suckering from base.	Tidy up the area around its base.	10+	C1
Hedge No. 6	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It extends along the boundary of this site area with the adjoining rear gardens of the houses along the southern boundary.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of different species along its length and some sections have been replaced with ornamental hedges on the garden sides and the site side consists of predominately of Bramble and this is encroaching out onto the lands. The arable farming has come close in some places. There are clumps of Hawthorn and Elder, but mainly infill areas of Bramble. Some gardens have planted hedges along their side of the boundary in order to provide screening / bulking.							Trim back encroaching hedge species and remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Plant up the gaps, openings to create a more structured hedge.		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		The following trees are located along this boundary within hedge No.6.									
1482	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	320, 280, 520.	N 6 S 5 E 5 W 5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size, multiple-stemmed tree from base. It has a broad spreading crown and some stems are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy. It is located on the old boundary hedge line and is being cordoned off from the site by fencing wire. Ownership may be located outside the control of this site area.	Ownership will need to be established prior to carrying out any works. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. It may require some additional works subject to a more detailed assessment.	20+	B1
1483	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	120 X 5 stems	N 2 S 3 E 4 W 3	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located out in isolation and I suspect that the old hedge line has been removed from around its base. Its size has been reduced to a stump in the past with a new compact crown of multiple-stems developing from this point. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. The arable farming comes close to its base and I suspect that further root damage has occurred.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. The regrowth is likely to require management in the future.	10+	C1
Hedge No.7	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Goat Willow**	**It runs in a north-south direction and forms a subdivision between two fields.** It contains trees running on the east and west sides of a central path/ track that have become overgrown with Bramble. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiolically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. The undergrowth consists of Hawthorn, Elder, Goat Willow and Buddleia with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose and it has been allowed to grow unmanaged with scrub and hedge species encroaching out onto the lands in some places. On the western side of this hedge line the arable farming has come close and would have resulted in soil and root damage occurring to the some of the mature trees located on the boundary line. It is a prominent line of trees of visual value to the treescape of this area. Some sections have failed creating gaps and as a result, it is not a continuous hedge with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. Collectively these trees are of value as a group/ belt rather than as individual trees. The ploughing has come tight to the base of these trees on the western side and they would appear to be cordoned of from the field on the eastern side by an open drainage ditch.							This area would benefit from general tidying works. Trim in all encroaching hedge species, particularly encroaching out to the east. Tidy up the area around the base of the trees. Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	Salix caprea **Buddleia**	**The following trees are located within hedge No.7.**									
		The assessment starts at the southern end and works in a northwards direction.									
1484	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	17	760	N 4 S 7 E 7 W 6	2	Mature	Poor	Poor The arable farming has come to within c.2m of its base on the western side and its crown is showing signs of decline throughout as a result of this impact. Basal decay is present and the fungus 'Ganoderma sp.' is present at its base. It is also infected at a height of c.3.5m up with the fruiting bodies of the fungus 'Ganoderma sp.' As a result, this tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
1485	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	18	740	N 6 S 4 E 5 W 7	1	Mature	Poor	Poor It is in declining health, most likely due to damage caused by the arable farming that has come within c.2m of its base on the western side. It is showing signs of dieback throughout its crown and there are large strips of dead bark on the main trunk. As a result, this tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
1486	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	17	760	N 8 S 6 E 7 W 6	3	Mature	Poor	Fair/ Poor It is showing signs of decline within its crown with dieback evident and deadwood throughout. This is most likely associated with the damage caused by the arable farming coming to within c.2m of its base on the western side. It has been left more open/ exposed on the southern side by the loss or failure of a tree in the past. There are strips of dead bark on the main trunk and it is likely to deteriorate further in health.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twevle monthly basis.	<10	U
1487	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	11	250	N 3	1	Early	Fair	Fair / Poor	Retain as part of the bulking.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	excelsior			S 3 E 4 W 3		Mature		Self-seeded into this area and is growing on the eastern side of this hedgerow. Twin-stemmed from base and is most likely self-seeded into this area. Its structure is being affected due to overcrowding / competition from neighbouring trees with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.		
								The following trees (Nos.1488, 1489 & 1490) all form part of a group of trees and are dependent on one another for support / shelter.			
1488	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	21	680	N 6 S 5 E 5 W 7	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the western bank of this linear strip. It is showing some signs of decline within its crown and is likely to have been impacted upon to some degree by the arable farming carried out within c.2m of its base on the western side. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. The lower limbs / branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown to allow for the ploughing activities.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Prune in heavy side branches to help shape / balance its crown.	10-20	B2
1489	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	20	700	N 4 S 5 E 4 W 5	11	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the eastern hedgerow bank of the tree belt. It is a large size tree growing up within a group environment. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around its base.	20+	B2
1490	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	670	N 5 S 4	11	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				E 5 W 2				a tall tree. It is located on the western bank and wire has been attached to the lower trunk. It contains some deadwood within its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.			
								The following three trees (Nos. 1491, 1492 & 1493) are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. As a group, they are of visual prominence within this area.			
1491	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	20	680	N 4 S 5 E 5 W 4	11	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the western boundary of this path/ track with an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. It has been forced out for the light in an easterly direction. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. It contains deadwood within its crown. It is sheltered within its present group growing environment.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
1492	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	310	N 3 S 5 E 6 W 2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Self-seeded into the western hedge line with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east due to overcrowding / competition. Multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the lower bulking within this area. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C2
1493	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	22	1100	N 7 S 7 E 6 W 5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on the western boundary of the path/ track. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure, in particular to tree No.1491. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Carry out pruning to reduce pressure on weak unions throughout its crown.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								stems with included bark and this may develop into a structural weakness. The arable farming has come within c. 2m of its base on the western side; however its crown is showing no significant signs of ill health at the present time.			
1494	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	20	560, 250, 340, 250, 270.	N 7 S 6 E 5 W 6	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the eastern bank and is located on its own. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between some stems with included bark present creating a structural weakness. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this had been cut at ground level in the past but is beginning to re-establish. There is a decay cavity on one of the main stems at a height of c. 4m creating a structural weakness. It has suffered minor storm damage and is prone to further limb failure.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. It is likely to require pruning to reduce in size due to structural issues.	10+	C1
1495	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	490, 500, 110.	N 6 S 5 E 5 W 4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing on the eastern boundary bank. Multiple-stemmed from base and heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to suppress its crown. There is an acute union formation between some stems. It has suffered storm damage in the past. Some soil erosion has occurred around its base.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	10-20	C1
1496	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	18	690	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a reasonably symmetrical independent crown formation. It is located on the western boundary bank and the arable farming has come within c.3m of its base and this may have caused soil and root damage, however it is not showing	Tidy up the area around its base at the present time.	20+	B1

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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								any signs of ill health at the present time.			
1497	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	17	810	N 6 S 5 E 6 W 5	1	Mature	Dead	Poor It is located on the western boundary bank and is completely dead. It is becoming decayed and unstable and is beginning to fall apart. It is heavy infected by 'Oyster' fungus.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
								The following trees are growing up together within a group environment and they provide support / shelter to one another. The drainage ditch has been opened on the eastern side of these trees and this may have resulted in soil and root damage as a result.	They are best maintained within their present group environment.		
1498	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	17	760	N 4 S 5 E 6 W 3	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on the eastern boundary / hedge bank. It has a very asymmetrical crown leaning out to the east. It is growing up within a sheltered group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches, in particular those extending out to the east to help balance its crown. Monitor for subsidence.	10-20	B2
1499	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	20	680	N 4 S 4 E 5 W 5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing from the same base as tree No. 1498 and is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation within this area. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
1500	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	450	N 4 S 3 E 5 W 4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the eastern bank of the pathway/ track. It forms part of the group canopy formation with trees Nos. 1489 & 1499 with an asymmetrical	Retain as part of the group environment. Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								crown as a result. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. It is of value to the overall group.	crown.		
1501	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	330	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Self-seeded into this area and is growing on the western bank of the path/ track. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from low down. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and Bramble is extending into its lower crown.	Tidy up the area around its base. The Ivy will require management in the future.	20-40	B1
1502	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	18	730	N 2 S 5 E 4 W 5	10	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is a large size tree growing on the eastern bank of the track/ path. It is showing signs of decline within its crown, most likely due to root damage caused during the excavations to allow drainage into the drainage ditch to the east. Due to the root damage its stability is questionable. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1503	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	12	370	N 3 S 3 E 4 W 4	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is growing from underneath the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree and this has affected its structure to some degree. It forms part of the bulking along this tree belt. Some minor soil alterations have occurred.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
1504	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	19	760	N 5 S 3 E 5 W 5	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree and it forms the end tree within this tree belt at the northern end. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It has suffered branch breakages in winds. It contains some heavy scaffold limbs and its crown has become more open / exposed due to previous	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on all heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c.2m. Cut Ivy at ground level and remove from around its base along with the Bramble to allow a more detailed	20+	B1

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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								storm damage. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base and this may have a knock on affect on its health.	assessment of it base and lower trunk.		
Hedge No.8	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Elm** *Ulmus procera* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	**It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.7 and extends in an east to west direction along the boundary between the fields and the adjoining farmyard.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is growing on top of a low clay stone wall. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose with some small clumps of Holly. It also contains Ash and Elm forming part of the upper canopy formation and some of this has been cut back during the maintenance works around the yard. It has been allowed to grow unmanaged on the field side with Bramble encroaching out onto the lands. It has received trimming in order to contain its size and encroachment out onto the fields, particularly on the southern size and this has helped its stock proof quality. **The following trees are located within hedge No.8.**							Trim in encroaching hedge species. Tidy up the hedge and clean out large infill areas of Bramble. Carry out replanting in order to bulk up this hedge.		C2
Tree No.1	**Elm** *Ulmus procera*	13	350	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is located within hedge No.8 with no access due to dense understory. It is protruding above the height of this hedge due to the surrounding hedge being low. Ivy is suppressing its crown and there is some yellowing within its crown indicating possible early infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease.	Retain at the present time. Cut Ivy at ground level and monitor its condition on a twevle monthly basis.	10+	C1
1505	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	20	730	N 4 S 3 E 5 W 4	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located in isolation on an elevated part of this site area and is prominent within the treescape of this area. It has an open/	Clean out crown and reduce end loading on heavy exposed side limbs/ branches by up to c.1-2m.	20+	B1

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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								exposed crown and has suffered storm damage on numerous occasions over the years. It was initially heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level which has helped to improve the windsail of its crown. The arable farming has come tight to its base on the southern side and may have caused soil and root damage, however it is not showing any signs of ill health within its crown at present.	Tidy up the undergrowth.		
1506	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	870	N 5 S 3 E 4 W 5	2	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is developing above the height of the hedge. The arable farming has come to within c.2m of its base on the southern side and this may have caused some soil and root damage. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this had been cut at ground level but is beginning to re-establish. There is a large decay cavity at its base extending into its root plate and this may have an impact on its stability. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from low down and the decay on the lower trunk will structurally weaken these unions and it may be prone to breaking out as a result. This tree would be unsuitable for retention within a developed area.	Tidy up the area around its base at the present time. Review if left within a developed area.	<10	U
1507	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	13	700	N 3 S 3 E 4 W 5	5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut and is now dead throughout its crown. It has suffered storm damage in the past due to the heavy Ivy cover and it now has a squat crown. The arable farming on the southern side has come to within c.2m of its base and may have	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Remove heavy Ivy growth to allow a more detailed assessment.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								caused some soil and root damage. There are a lot of surface roots present and a lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base.			
1508	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	13	650	N 5 S 4 E 4 W 6	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the hedgerow bank and a lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base with buttress roots exposed. It has a low, broad squat crown formation. The Ivy was initially suppressing its crown and this has since been cut at ground level. It contains deadwood and some heavy side branches within its crown. Some lower limbs/ branches have been pruned back in the past in order to raise up its crown over the surrounding fields. The arable farming has come to within c.2m of its base on the southern side.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c.2m.	20+	B1
1509	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	12	640	N 4 S 3 E 3 W 5	4	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and a lot of soil erosion has occurred exposing the buttresses roots. Borrowing has also occurred underneath the roots and this may impact on its stability, however it is not showing any signs of this at the present time. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this is increasing its crown and is also suppressing a section of its crown and has possibly resulted in storm-damage. The arable farming has come to within c.2m of its base and the southern side.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches by up to 2m. Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown and remove the heavy Ivy growth from within its crown.	10+	C1
Hedge No.9	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder**	**It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.8 and extends in a north to south direction and forms the boundary between a number of fields.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of sections of Hawthorn and Elder with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. It has received trimming on the sides and top							Continue present maintenance.		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	Sambucus nigra **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	and this has helped to maintain its stock proof quality and has prevented encroachment out onto the surrounding lands on either side. The hedge vegetation is growing on a soil bank. **The following trees are located within hedge No.9.**									
1510	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	16	790	N 5 S 5 E 2 W 4	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree located in isolation. It has suffered substantial storm damage over the years leaving the remaining crown more open/ exposed. It was initially being suppressed by Ivy and this has since been cut at ground level with decay developing into the old wounds. It has a raised root plate and lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches to deal with structural issues and exposure. Remove dead Ivy.	10-20	C1
1511	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	13	640	N 2 S 4 E 3 W 3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank and a lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base. It is isolated out on its own. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has since been cut at ground level and this has helped to improve the windsail of its crown. It has suffered storm damage in the past. It possibly formed part of a group, but some neighbouring trees have either been removed or have failed leaving it more isolated.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C1
Hedge No.10	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus*	**It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.9 and extends along the southern boundary of the site area with the adjoining road.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of sections of Hawthorn, Elder, Holly, Bramble and Dogrose and is a low hedge. It is growing on the hedgerow bank and							Continue present maintenance. Trim on the inside in order to contain its width. Plant up openings/ groups to complete this		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	nigra **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Holly** *ilex aquifolium*	has received trimming on a regular basis and this has helped to contain its hedge size and maintain its stock proof quality. It is a reasonably continuous hedge with some infill areas of Bramble. It has been more regular trimmed from the roadside and has been allowed to grow wider on the field side with Bramble and scrub species encroaching out onto the lands. The western section of this hedge is missing and has been replaced with a fence. **The following trees are located within hedge No.10.**								hedge.		
1512	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	19	890, 220	N 7 S 5 E 5 W 6	4	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair It is a large size tree bordering with the road. The arable farming has come to within c. 2m of its base on the north side and has possibly caused some soil and root damage. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has since been cut at ground level and is now dead within its crown and this has helped to improve its windsail. It contains a lot of deadwood within its crown and is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout. The visual assessment has been limited to some degree to dense Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches and those left open / exposed by the previous storm damage. Remove Ivy from around the union formation between stems to allow a more detailed assessment.	10+	C1
1513	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	110, 110, 120.	N 2 S 1 E 2 W 2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and is most likely self-seeded into this area. It is growing up next to an E.S.B pole and has received trimming on the roadside to maintain clearance. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It forms part of the higher bulking within this hedge.	It will require ongoing trimming in order to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines. The Ivy will require management in the future.	10+	C1
Hedge No.11	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Blackthorn**	**It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.10 and extends along the western boundary of the site area with the adjoining property.** It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Cherry Laurel and Holly with Bramble and Dogrose							It would benefit from further general tidying and trimming works to contain its size and width.		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	Prunus spinosa **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Holly** *ilex aquifolium* **Cherry Laurel** *Prunus laurocerasus*	dominating the lower vegetation and encroaching out on the site side in some places and it has also been allowed to grow up tall. The screening between properties has been bulked up by the vegetation located on the adjoining property side. The field side has been trimmed to prevent encroachment of hedge species and to allow the ploughing to come tight to the hedge. It has value for screening between properties. There are some Ash and Sycamore trees within this hedge ranging in age from seedlings to those of a semi-mature age class and they provide the higher bulking / screening between properties. It has been reinforced with the planting of trees on the adjoining land side. **The following trees are located within hedge No.11.**							The exact ownership and boundary line needs to be identified.		
1514	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	550, 110, 410.	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the boundary line and forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base. I suspect that it is possibly growing from an old coppiced stool. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with light Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown. There are suckers developing from its base and these have been kept trimmed on the field side.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
1515	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	700	N 5 S 5 E 6 W 7	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a sheltered group and is a tall tree. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing the	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and carry out an Ariel inspection during these works as it may require	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								windsail of its crown. Climbing 'Russian Vine' is also growing up into its crown. It has suffered storm damage in the past with a large portion of its crown breaking out leaving its crown more open and asymmetrical towards the field/ site area. The visual assessment has been limited to some degree due to the dense Ivy cover.	additional pruning to address structural weaknesses. Cut Ivy and climbers at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.		
1516	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	240, 250, 230.	N 4 S 3 E 4 W 4	0	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. The suckers growing from ground level have been trimmed back on the site side as part of the hedge trimming.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
Tree No.2	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	20	870	N 5 S 5 E 9 W 6	0	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing up within a group of trees mainly located on the adjoining property side of this hedge and is a tall large size tree with a broad spreading crown extending in over the site area. It provides support/ shelter to the neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. The visual assessment has been limited to the site side only.	Management is located outside the control of the site area.		B2
Tree No.3	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	20	690	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is set further in on the adjoining property side of this hedge along this boundary. It is growing up within a group environment and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. Its crown structure has been affected as a result with decline and dieback evident throughout. The visual assessment has	Management is located outside the control of the site 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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								been limited to the site side only.			
1517	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	30	900	N 7 S 6 E 7 W 7	0	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is a large size prominent tree forming part of the group canopy formation with trees located on the adjoining property. It is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence with a large crown overhang into the site area. Its crown is showing signs of decline and I suspect that there is some pathogenic fungal activity present. The visual assessment has been limited to the site side only.	Ownership needs to be established. It will need to be assessed in more detailed. Monitor its condition on a twevle monthly basis.	10+	C2
1518	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	27	1000	N 5 S 8 E 5 W 7	1	Late Mature	Poor	Poor It is a large size tree located on the boundary and it is cordoned off from the adjoining property by an open stream. It is heavily infected up along the main trunk by the fungus 'Ganoderma sp.' with decay present on the main trunk as a result from ground level up to a height of c.6m and it will be prone to large size limbs breaking out as a result. It has suffered storm damage in the past with some decay pockets presents. The upper crown is in declining health and has limited potential. It is in need of management.	Ownership will need to b established prior to carrying out any works. I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1519	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	25	1100	N 6 S 6 E 6 W 7	1	Mature	Poor	Poor Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. There is some infection at its base with small fruiting bodies of the fungus 'Ganoderma sp.' and on the main trunk up to a height of c.4-5m indicating that substantial decay is present on the main trunk creating a structural weakness. Its crown has suffered storm damage in the past and it will be	Ownership will need to b established prior to carrying out any works. I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								prone to further storm damage.			
Hedge No.12	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	**It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.11 to connect up with hedge No.9 and forms an internal boundary between two fields within the site area and runs in an east to west direction.** It is a low growing hedge consisting of clumps of Elder and Hawthorn with Bramble and Dogrose dominating some places. The fields on either side have been ploughed for arable crops for most of its length and the ploughing comes tight to its base and is likely to have caused some soil and root damage as a result, however this is not showing within their physiological health at the present time.. It has received trimming in the past and the scrub species such as Bramble and Dogrose have been allowed to encroach out again. **The following trees are located within hedge No.12.**							It is in need of further trimming / management to contain width and size and to improve its stock proof quality. Clean out large infill areas of Bramble and carry out planting in order to bulk up this hedge and to improve its diversity and structure. Trim in encroaching hedge species in order to contain width.		C2
1520	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	12	570	N 3 S 3 E 2 W 5	2	Mature	Fair	Poor The top has broken out leaving a tall stump with some side branches. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level and is now dead. It has suffered bark wounding caused by the Ivy cutting. It is located in isolation away from the main tree line.	Remove dead Ivy and retain at the present time.	10+	C1
		The following 3No. trees form part of the one short line.									
1521	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	14	680	N 3 S 5 E 3 W 4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within an open line with a reasonably symmetrical crown formation. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past and this has helped to improve the windsail of its crown. Its crown has suffered storm damage in the past and soil erosion has occurred around its base caused by the livestock sheltering within this area. The climber 'Clematis' is beginning to grow up into its crown.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy and Clematis at ground level in order to improve its windsail.	20+	B2
1522	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	14	730	N 4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair	Clean out crown of dead/	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				S 3 E 4 W 3				It is growing up within a line and is being sheltered by the trees to its east and west. It was initially being suppressed by Ivy and this has since been cut at ground level and has helped improve the windsail of its crown. Clematis is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has suffered some branch breakage, generally of a small size.	unstable growth. Cut climbers at ground level.		
1523	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	13	640	N 4 S 5 E 3 W 3	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and forms the end tree within this group. It was initially being suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level and is now dead within its crown. It has suffered some storm damage leaving its crown slightly more open / exposed. It is growing on a high bank. Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline and this may be associated with damage caused by the arable farming.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
1524	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	11	560	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing in isolation and leans at a slight angle with a lot of soil erosion evident around its base. The heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground level. It has a small crown at the present time.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and remove dead Ivy on the main trunk. Monitor for subsidence/ root movement.	20+	B2
1525	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	12	590	N 3 S 2 E 4 W 4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing in isolation with an independent crown formation. It had suffered storm damage and was initially being suppressed by Ivy which has been cut at ground level. A lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base with a lot of buttress roots exposed as a result.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Remove dead Ivy and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1526	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	21	770	N 4 S 3 E 4 W 4	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree with a reasonably independent crown formation. It has suffered storm damage in the past leaving its crown more open / exposed. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level and is now dead on the main trunk. A lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
1527	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	20	690	N 3 S 3 E 4 W 4	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms the end tree within a short tree line with a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut and is now dead on the main trunk. It is showing signs of sparseness within its crown and it contains some deadwood throughout. It has suffered storm damage in the past. A lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base with buttress roots exposed.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Remove dead Ivy on the main trunk.	20+	B2
1528	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	16	770	N 5 S 5 E 6 W 4	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large independent tree located in isolation with a reasonably symmetrical crown formation. It contains deadwood and has suffered storm damage in the past leaving its crown slightly more open/ exposed. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level and is now dead on the main trunk. Some lower limbs / branches were removed in the past with stubs remaining as a result.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Remove dead Ivy on the main trunk.	20+	B2
Hedge No.13	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus*	**It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 8 and forms the boundary between two fields within the site area running in a north to south direction.**							Continue present maintenance on this hedge.		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	monogyna **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	It runs in a north to south direction. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It has been trimmed in order to contain its size and encroachment out onto the land. This trimming has helped to maintain good stock proof quality for most of its length. There is a broken line of Scots Pine trees protruding out of this hedge and as a line they are of some visual prominence within the treescape of this area. The bulk of them have individual crowns and there is some evidence of storm damage within the crown of these trees. **The following trees are located within hedge No.13.**									
1529	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	16	700	N 3 S 4 E 4 W 5	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located in isolation and has suffered large size storm damage in the past leaving its crown more open and asymmetrical with decay developing into the old wounds. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has since been cut at ground level.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy side limbs/ branches by c.1-2m to help reshape/ balance its crown and to lessen the risk of branch breakage.	20+	B2
1530	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	15	650	N 3 S 4 E 3 W 5	5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located in isolation with a slightly open, asymmetrical crown formation. It is located at the entrance to a field and some surface root damage has been caused by the entrance and bark wounding on the lower trunk caused by the livestock sheltering / grazing within this area and tripping the bark. It has suffered storm damage in the past and contains deadwood within its crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It has raised root plate with a lot of soil erosion evident.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twevle monthly basis.	10-20	C1
1531	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	11	670	N 1 S 1 E 1	0	Mature	Poor	Poor The top has broken out with a tall stump remaining and this will become decayed. The Ivy	It will need to be removed in the future 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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				W 1				has been cut at ground level in the past.			
1532	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	20	710	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank and a lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base with buttress and surface roots exposed as a result. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and has suffered minor storm damage. The heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground level in the past and is now dead.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B1
1533	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	16	750	N 3 S 4 E 3 W 5	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank and a lot of soil erosion has occurred. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level and is now dead within its crown and on the main trunk. It has suffered storm damage and I suspect that a section of the upper crown has broken out leaving a squat crown.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and remove dead Ivy.	20+	B1
1534	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	19	730	N 4 S 4 E 3 W 4	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank with some soil erosion evident. The heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground level and is now dead within its crown. It has suffered bark wounding caused by the livestock sheltering / grazing within this area.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and remove dead Ivy.	20+	B2
1535	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	16	600	N 5 S 4 E 6 W 4	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group with an asymmetrical, squat crown and some heavy side branches. It was initially being suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level and is now dead within its crown. A lot of soil erosion /	Clean out crown on dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on lower heavy side branch by up to c.3m.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								burrowing has been caused by rabbits around its base.			
1536	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	20	630	N 2 S 3 E 4 W 6	10	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing within an open group with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level and is now dead within its crown and on the main trunk and this has helped to improve the windsail of its crown. It has suffered storm damage in the past with an asymmetrical crown formation.	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth. It is best maintained within its present group environment.	20+	B2
1537	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	20	620	N 4 S 6 E 4 W 4	10	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms the end tree at the northern end of this tree line and forms part of the canopy formation with tree No.1536. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level and is now dead within its crown and on the main trunk and has helped to improve the windsail of its crown. It has suffered large size storm damage over the years with some lower branches resting within the neighbouring tree as a result.	Assess the main trunk at a height of c.5-6m for structural cracks and reduce end loading on remaining heavy side limbs/ branches to deal with exposure. Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and remove dead Ivy.	20+	B2
Scrub / Woodland Area No.1	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Gorse**	**It is a linear scrub/ woodland area extending along the northern boundary of the site area.** It runs in an east to west direction on a sloping embankment down to a stream on the northern boundary. It consists of vegetation growing on both sides of the river / stream that runs through this area. The upper canopy formation is made up of predominately Alder, Goat Willow, Ash and Sycamore with an undergrowth of Hawthorn, Bramble, Elder, Dogrose and Gorse with scrub species encroaching out in some places due to lack of management. It is a prominent feature within the treescape of this area and the trees range in age from seedlings to a mature age class. As a group structure, they are dependent on one another for support / shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during management. The ground levels on the southern side, in particular from the eastern half have been built up, in particular around the existing yard. This has resulted in soil being pushed into the root zone of some trees resulting in soil and root damage. In								It would benefit from general maintenance works. The species diversity could be improved with new planting. Trim back encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.		B2/ B3

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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	Ulex europaeus **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	some places, this has had in impact on some of the trees. **The following trees are located on the outer canopy of this linear woodland on the site (southern) side.**									
Tree No.4	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	700	N 5 S 6 E 6 W 6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair Access to this tree was not possible and the visual assessment has been carried out from a distance only. It is a large multiple-stemmed tree located on the southern side of this linear woodland. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C2
Tree Line No.1	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	**It consists of a short, dog-legged line of trees wrapping around the boundary of the yard.** They have been planted along the yard to cordon it off from the fields to the south the west. It is of a young age class in fair/ good condition with an undergrowth of Bramble and Goat Willow. It provides some screening to the yard.							Carry out general tidying works.		C2
		The following trees are located to the east of the 'Patio Centre Display Area'.									
1538	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	700	N 4 S 6 E 7 W 5	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the edge of the 'Patio Center Display'. The soil levels have been built up around its base and this may have an impact on its health. Ivy growth has been cut in the past to control, but is still limiting the visual assessment of	Carry out a climbing inspection of the union formation between stems and assess for decay pockets. Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								its lower trunk and base. The lower limbs/ branches have also been removed during the works carried out in this area and this may have created pruning wounds. Its crown overhang towards the patio centre has been cut back.	Cut Ivy at ground level.		
1539	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	19	720	N 5 S 8 E 5 W 4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has been cut at ground level and is beginning to establish again. It is growing on the side of a shallow open ditch. It has suffered storm damage within its crown due to suppression by Ivy in the past and this has left its crown more open / exposed.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy side branches to help improve the shape/ balance of its crown and to lessen the risk of wind damage. Re-cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C1
Tree Line No.2	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Elder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	**It extends from the back of the Patio Centre down along the northern side of the stream/ river.** The upper canopy is made up of Alder and Ash with an undergrowth of Bramble, Dogrose, Willow and Elder. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. They are growing up together forming part of the one group canopy formation. There are a number of gaps within this tree line due to natural breaks within the canopy. It consists of trees growing on both sides of the open ditch/ stream with the main tree line located on the northern side. They are of value as a group structure.							Tidy up the undergrowth of Bramble and scrub.		C2
Hedge No. 14	**Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii*	**It is located along the boundary fence along the northern boundary with the adjoining private properties.** They are of a semi-mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. There are some clumps of Elder and other scrub species present. The ownership is not well defined							It would benefit from general tidying works.		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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
Hedge No. 15	**Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Alder** *Alnus glutinosa excelsior* **Elder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	**It is located behind hedge No.14 along the northern boundary.** Some sections consist of clumps of Leyland Cypress, Sycamore, Alder and Elder with Bramble and Dogrose. It is not a continuous hedge and is located along the boundary with the adjoining properties and provides some screening within this area. The ownership of this hedge is not well defined.							It would benefit from general tidying works.		C2
		The following trees are located within the rear garden of the 'Gate Lodge'.									
1540 & 1541 1541	**Birch** *Betula pendula*	11 11	200, 190.	N2 S2 E2 W1 N1 S1 E1 W1	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together at close spacing and they possibly formed part of a larger group. The surrounding vegetation has been cut back leaving them more open / exposed.	Tidy up the area round their bases.	20+	C1
1542	**Weeping Willow**	16	670	N 6 S 5	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a nice ornamental tree and the lower limbs	It is likely to require pruning if retained within this location.	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	Salix babylonica			E 4 W 5				have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and to take back from the building and some pruning wounds were created as a result. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.			
1543	**Purple Plum** *Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'*	8	240	N 1 S 2 E 1 W 2	2	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is showing some signs of decline and contains deadwood within its crown. Some lower scaffold limbs have been removed over the years creating pruning wounds and allowing for the entry of decay. This pruning has also impacted on its crown structure. There is an acute union formation between some scaffold limbs.	It will require management in the future.	10+	C1
Notes:											