Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: MTS0789678

6th April 2022

For the Attention of Ms. Linda Doyle
Doyle + O' Troithigh
Landscape Architecture Ltd.
Pembroke House
28-32 Upper Pembroke Street
Dublin 2.

Dear Ms. Doyle,

Re: An Arboricultural Assessment on the Site Area for a Strategic Housing Development (SHD) at 'Mooretown Phase 3', Swords, Co. Dublin.

I have carried out my assessment of the tree vegetation on the above site area as requested and have reviewed the proposed development layout for these lands and I am pleased to submit my report and drawings. The following documents have been prepared by us to form part of the planning application for a residential development on these lands:

Title	Dwg No.	Page Size	Scale
Tree Constraints Plan	MT-P3-001 - Overall	A0 (Colour)	1:1000
	MT-P3-001 – Part 1	A0 (Colour)	1:500
	MT-P3-002 – Part 2	A0 (Colour)	1:500
	MT-P3-002 – Part 3	A0 (Colour)	1:500
Tree Protection Plan	MT-P3-002 - Overall	A0 (Colour)	1:1000
	MT-P3-002 - Part 1	A0(Colour)	1:500
	MT-P3-002 – Part 2	A0 (Colour)	1:500
	MT-P3-002 – Part 3	A0 (Colour)	1:500
Arboricultural Report	--	A4	--

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.

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment on the Site Area for a Strategic Housing Development (SHD) at 'Mooretown Phase 3', Swords, Co. Dublin.

Prepared for: Gerard Gannon Properties

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

Date: 6th April 2022

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Gerard Gannon Properties (Planning Applicant) to carry out an arboricultural assessment of the site area for a Strategic Housing Development (SHD) at 'Mooretown Phase 3', Swords, Co. Dublin and to report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within and adjoining the site area. See 'Appendix 2' for detail of my findings and drawing No.MT-P3-001 that I have prepared as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in completing the proposed site layout.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of our report and drawing No.MT-P3-002 for detail.

C - To show on this drawing 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' or our report and drawing No.MT-P3-002 for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

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

2.2 This report only relates to factors apparent at the time of the inspection; as a result, further monitoring is imperative if potential problems/hazards are to be avoided. Recommendations made are intended to minimize or to help reduce potential hazards that may be associated with trees, but it is not possible to remove all such risks especially in the event of heavy winds or storms and as such, there is no guarantee or certainty that all hazardous conditions will be detected. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12 month period only, unless otherwise stated within the recommendations of the attached report.

2.3 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling). 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 assessment starts along the northern boundary of this site area and worked around the site in a general anti-clockwise direction. The trees have been numbered with aluminum tag reference numbers from 0191-0223 & 0671-0693 and where access was not available the trees have been numbered numerically. The tag numbers 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.

3.2 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 summarise 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.

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

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

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

The following summarizes each of the categories:

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

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

The category ‘U’ trees within the site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.MT-P3-001 & MT-P3-002) with a ‘Red’ donut

around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

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

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

From our assessment of the tree vegetation within this site area, no trees were categorized as 'A'.

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

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

The category 'B' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.MT-P3-001 & MT-P3-002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

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

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

The category 'C' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.MT-P3-001 & MT-P3-002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.5 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (DWG No.MT-P3-001) by a land survey company and where trees were missed during the land survey, these have been positioned by ourselves to the best of our ability and their positions should be checked by a competent land survey company.

This drawing has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned

to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

a) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures, drainage ditches and underground apparatus);

b) Topography and drainage;

c) The soil type and structure;

d) The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

4.0 Findings

4.1 The site area is rectangular in shape and is accessed via a new road (not yet opened to the public) developed as a part of the 'Mooretown Distributor Road' located to the south of 'Rathbeale Road'.

The site is adjoined to the south and south-east by established residential developments, farmland to the east and west; and Swords Community College and Broadmeadow Community National School along with permitted residential development (under construction) to the north. The Western Distributor Link Road is permitted immediately to the west of the site lands; and will connect to the road network already constructed to the north-west of the proposed scheme and 'Rathbeale Road' beyond.

4.2 The site area is made up of a number of adjoining fields subdivided by field hedgerows on the side of drainage ditches and all these fields are managed under arable crops.

The hedgerows are of a typical agricultural type for this area made up of hedge species such as Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Hazel, Bramble and Dogrose with Ash trees, which are the most prominent tree species along with some Poplar, Elm and Sycamore trees forming part of the upper canopy above the main hedge height. The trees are either growing as individuals or in sort groups and some such as Tree No.0683 a large mature Ash are of prominence within the treescape of this area, currently the bulk of the Ash trees are showing little evident of infection by Ash Dieback *(Hymenoscyphus Fraxineus)*, but this may have an impact on the long-term potential of some of these trees Ash trees and may also impact on the category grade allocation with those trees infected being downgraded in the future as a result. The ploughing for the crops has come within the root zones of the hedge vegetation, and in particular around the trees

within these hedgerows and this may have caused some soil/ root damage to these trees.

4.3 The following gives a summary of each hedgerow included within this survey and full details on each can be found in the tree survey report within 'Appendix 2' of this report:

Hedge No.1 runs in an east to west direction and forms the north-western boundary of the site area.

It is located to the site side of an open drainage ditch with some hedge vegetation, particularly Bramble developing on the adjoining land side. The main hedge species is Hawthorn with some Blackthorn, Hazel and Elder and infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. It has been allowed to grow up tall; however, it has received some trimming on the site side in recent years to contain its width. There is one Ash tree (No.0191) within this hedgerow and this has been given a category grade of 'C'.

Hedge No.2 runs at 90 degrees to Hedge No.1 and extends north to south along the western boundary of the site area.

It is growing on the site side of the open drainage ditch and the main hedge species is Hawthorn and Blackthorn, with some Hazel, Elder and Holly with scrub species such as Bramble encroaching out onto the site area. A section of this hedge at the southern end has received regular trimming in order to clear the power lines and is lower in height than the remaining hedge line. There is a mix of low and high quality Ash and Elm trees within this hedge with Tree Nos.0194, 0195, 0201, 0203, 0204, 0205, 0206 & 0207 being given a category grade of 'B' and Tree Nos.0192, 0193, 0196, 0197, 0198, 0199, 0200, 0202 & 0208 being given a category grade of 'C'.

Hedge No.3 runs at 90 degrees to Hedge No.2 and runs in an east to west direction along the southern boundary of this site area.

The main hedge line is located on the north-side (site side) of a deep open drainage ditch with some vegetation developing on the south- side. The main hedge species is Hawthorn and Blackthorn with some Gorse and Elder with an understory of Bramble and Dogrose and this in places is encroaching out on the fields on either side due to lapsed management. Ash trees protrude up out of this hedge either as individuals or in small groups and these have been numbered 0209—0220 with two trees which have established on the adjoining landside of the drainage ditch being numbered numerically (1 &2). This hedge has been allowed to grow up tall and unmanaged which is affecting its structure, in particular the quality of the lower vegetation. There is a mix of low and high quality trees within this hedgerow with Tree Nos.0217 & Tree No.2 having been given a category grade of 'U' while Tree Nos.0210, 0211, 0212, 0218 & Tree No.1 have been given a category grade of 'B' and Tree Nos.0209, 0213, 0214, 0215, 0216, 0219 & 0220 have been given a category grade of 'C'.

Hedge No.4 runs at 90 degrees to Hedge No.3 and is a short section of hedge running in a north to south direction along the south-eastern boundary on the site side of a dry drainage ditch and the boundary walls to houses within 'Abbeyvale Grove'.

It consists of Sycamore, Gorse and Pheasants Berry with large areas of Bramble and Dogrose. There are two trees (Nos.0221 & 0222) one Beech and one Cherry of low quality within this hedgerow and both of these have been given a category grade of 'C'.

Hedge No.5 runs in an east to west direction and is isolated in the north-western corner of the site area.

A section of hedging at either end have been removed as part of previous development works leaving this section in isolation and not connected to any of the other hedges within this site area. It has hedge vegetation growing on both sides of an open drainage ditch. The main hedge species is Hawthorn with some Blackthorn, Hazel and Elder and infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. There are four Ash trees (Nos.0223 & 0671-0673) within this hedgerow and Tree No.0223 has been given a category grade of 'U' and Tree Nos. 0671-0673 have been given a category grade of 'C'.

Hedge No.6 runs at 90 degrees to Hedge No.5 and runs in a north to south direction and forms an internal boundary between the two fields that make up this site area.

It has vegetation growing on both sides of the open drainage ditch with the main hedge line located on the west side. The main hedge species is Hawthorn and Blackthorn, with some Hazel, Elder and Holly and scrub species such as Bramble, encroaching out onto the site area. A section of this hedge at the southern end has received regular trimming to clear the power lines and the very southern end that is bordering with the rear gardens of houses that back onto this hedge has been removed and replaced with garden fences with some clumps of Bramble developing on the site side. There is a mix of tree species within this hedge (Nos.0674-0683) consisting of Ash, Poplar and Elm ranging in age from young seedlings to those of a mature age class. The Elm (Nos.0676-0677) are either standing dead or in decline most likely as a result of infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease' and have been given a category grade of 'U' with Tree Nos.0674, 0675, 0678, 0679, 0680 & 0618 given a category grade of 'C'. Of the remaining trees within this hedge, Tree No.0682 a mature Ash has been given a category grade of 'B' while Tree No.0683 also a large prominent visual Ash tree in this area has been given a category grade of 'U' due to the presence of basal decay.

Hedge No.7 runs at 90 degrees to Hedge No.6 and runs in an east to west direction along the southern boundary of this site area backing onto the rear gardens of the adjoining residential properties.

The hedge vegetation is located on both sides of an open drainage ditch and some of the adjoining properties have extended out to the northern side of this

ditch and along with the debris being dumped into this area, the hedge quality has been impacted upon, in particular Hedge Sections 7A & B. Hedge No.7C has less intrusions on the vegetation from the adjoining properties and is more continuous as a result. The main hedge species is Hawthorn and Blackthorn with some Gorse and Elder with an understory of Bramble and Dogrose and this in places is encroaching out due to lapsed management creating a broader hedge. Ash trees either as individuals or in short groups protrude up over this hedge and these have been numbered 0684-0686 and where there was no access, the trees have been numbered numerically as Tree Nos.3-7 & Tree Group No.1. An overhead utility line runs the full length of this hedge on the northern side and as result, its height has been cut down to maintain clearance and the above trees have also been cut back heavily on the site side leaving them with asymmetrical crowns weighed towards the adjoining properties. The trees within this hedge are considered of low quality generally and have been given a category grade of 'C', but the hedge has value for screening between the site area and the adjoining properties to the south.

Hedge No.8 runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 7C and extends in a north-south direction along the eastern boundary of the site area.

The main hedge line is located on the eastern side of a wet, relatively deep, drainage ditch. The main hedge species include Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose. An ESB utility line runs the full length of this hedge on the west side and it has received some trimming to maintain clearance with the overhead utility line otherwise it has been allowed to grow up tall with limited management, with Bramble and other hedge species encroaching out in some places. There are three lower quality Ash trees (No.0687-0689) within this hedge growing up above the hedge height and these have been given a category grade of 'C'.

Hedge No.9 runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 7B & 7C and extends in a north-south direction, forming the boundary between the two fields within the site area.

It consists of Hawthorn and Blackthorn with clumps of Elder and an undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose. There are some gaps where sections have been removed to allow access between fields. Ploughing has come tight on both sides of this hedge resulting in soil and root damage to the hedge vegetation, particularly on the western side. Four trees within this hedge have been tagged (Nos.0690-0693) and these are all Ash of an early-mature to mature age class and from this, Tree Nos.0690, 0692 & 0693 are of higher quality and have been given a category grade of 'B' with the other Ash tree being a lower quality and allocated a category grade of 'C'.

4.4 Within the survey area, 56 No. Trees have been tagged with 7No.Trees, 1No. Tree Group and 9No.Hedges numbered numerically.

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

Category Grade	No. of Trees
Category U **6 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0217, Tree No.2, 0223, 0676 – 0677 & 0683.
Category A **0 Trees**	No Trees
Category B **17 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0194, 0195, 0201, 0203, 0204, 0205, 0206, 0207, 0210, 0211, 0212, 0218 & Tree No.1, 0682, 0690, 0692 & 0693
Category C **40 Trees** **+ 9 Hedges** **+ 1 Tree Group**	**Tree Nos.** 0191, 0192, 0193, 0196, 0197, 0198, 0199, 0200, 0202, 0208, 0209, 0213, 0214, 0215, 0216, 0219, 0220, 0221, 0222, 0671, 0672, 0673, 0674, 0675, 0678, 0679, 0680, 0681, 0684, 0685, 0686, Tree Nos.3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, 0687, 0688, 0689 & 0691. Tree Group No.1 Hedge No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9
Total	**63 Trees + 9 Hedges + 1 Tree Group**

5.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 The proposed development consists of a mixed-use residential development of 650no. dwellings comprising of 265no. houses, 113no. duplex units, 6no. triplex units, 266 apartments, 519sq.m. childcare facility and 946sq.m. of retail and café uses clustered in a small village centre.

The development includes all associated site works and infrastructure, including landscaped open space, internal roads, paths, cycle paths, public lighting and drainage.

5.1.2 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.

5.1.3 On drawing No.MT-P3-002, I have shown the tree and hedge vegetation for removal due to the proposed residential development and condition/management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread. I have also shown on this drawing 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.

5.2.0 Impact Assessment

5.2.1 **For the extension of the 'Mooretown Distributor Road'**, it will be necessary to remove a c.20m section of 'Hedge No.3' at its western end along with Tree Nos.0211 & 0212 both graded as category 'B' and Tree No.0213 which has been graded as category 'C'.

5.2.2 **For the 'Residential Development'** it will be necessary to remove the following tree and hedge vegetation:

Hedge No.3 at the eastern end will require the removal of a c.25m section to facilitate the construction of the end house in this line along with Tree No.0220 a category 'C' grade tree and Tree No.2 a category 'U' grade tree. This section of hedge can be reinstated with new hedge planting on the completion of the development works using similar native hedge species.

Hedge No.4 and Tree Nos.0221 & 0222 within are being retained and will be incorporated into the completed development. It will be necessary to carry out trimming to incorporate it into the completed development and to allow for the erection of boundary fencing to the rear gardens of the houses which it backs onto.

Hedge No.5 which is c.80m long running east to west will need to be removed in its entirety plus Tree No. 0223 a category 'U' tree and Tree Nos.0671-0673 which have been given a category grade of 'C' to facilitate the proposed development.

Hedge No.6 which is 237m long and runs through the centre of the site area currently forming the boundary between two fields within the site area will be removed in its entirety along with Tree No.0682 which has been given a category grade of 'B', Tree Nos.0674, 0675, 0678, 0679, 0680 & 0681 which have been given a category grade of 'C' and Tree Nos.0676-0677 & 0683 which have been given a category grade of 'U'. The area either side of this hedge will be developed as an open space and will be landscaped appropriately.

Hedge No. 7 runs along the southern boundary of the site area backing onto the rear gardens of houses to the south of the site area has been subdivided into three sections which have been numbered Hedge No.7A, 7B & 7C working from west to east. It will be necessary to remove Hedge Nos. 7A & 7B in their entirety (237m) along with c.40m of Hedge No.7C to facilitate the development and in particular the creation of the rear gardens of the proposed houses that will back onto this boundary and to allow for appropriate boundary treatment. It will also be necessary to remove Tree Nos.0684-0686 & Tree No.3 from Hedge No.7B and Tree No.4 from Hedge No.7C all of which have been given a category grade of 'C'.

These sections of hedging being lost can be reinstated with new hedge and tree planting on the completion of the development works using similar native species to create a more suitable hedge for this urban environment.

The remaining c.110m of Hedge No.7C along with Tree Nos.5-7 and Tree Group No.1 within are to be retained and incorporated into the completed landscaped development. The area to the north of this section of hedging is to be developed into an open space and there will be minimal impact on this hedge section. It will need some trimming back of encroaching hedge vegetation and trimming to facilitate boundary treatment which will be of a fence type structure.

Hedge No.8 runs along the sites eastern boundary cordoning if off from the adjoining agricultural lands is being retained in its entirety bar the two small sections that will need to be removed to allow for the end of the future access roads from the site into these lands to the east. This equates to c.18m of hedging in two sections that will need to be removed.

The remaining sections of this hedge are to be retained and incorporated into the completed landscaped development which will see a need to trim in the encroaching hedge vegetation to create a tidier hedge. The drainage ditch on the site side will need to be re-graded to incorporate it into the completed landscaped open space and all regrading needs to work out west away from this hedge.

Hedge No.9 which is 245m long, runs through the site area will need to be removed in its entirety along with Tree Nos. 0690, 0692 & 0693 which have been give a category grade of 'B' and Tree No.0691 which has been given a category grade of 'C'.

So in summary, it will be necessary to remove 25No. Trees in total made up of 5No. Category 'U' grade, 4No.Category 'B' grade and 16No. Category 'C' grade trees along with c.842 linear meters of hedging from the site area.

The loss of the tree and hedge vegetation from this site area to facilitate the proposed development is to be mitigated against with the planting of new trees, shrubs and hedge planting within the completed landscaped development which will be more appropriate for this built environment and will ensure long- term tree cover. See project landscaped architects landscape master plan and planting plan for full details.

The planting strategy key factors are to:

• Create a sense of identity using trees

• Create a robust landscape that performs all year round and is suitable for the current proposed use of these lands

• Use vegetation to screen and enhance views

• Use a more diverse mix of plant species that are good pollinators

• Plant robust species that tolerate drought and site-specific micro-climates

• Plant species that are maintenance friendly

5.2.3 The remaining c.454 linear meters of hedgerows which run along the southern and eastern boundaries of this site area are to be retained on the boundaries of this development and will be incorporated into the open spaces. They will need some trimming on the site sides in order to contain width and large size dead/unstable growth will need to be made safe. Poorly structured sections of hedge plants will need trimming to address structural issues and these hedgerows are to be strengthened/bulked up with new planting as part of the landscaping of this completed development.

5.2.4 For the duration of the construction works, the tree and hedge vegetation being retained will need to be cordoned off from the start from the construction works. This is to be achieved by the erection of fencing to enclose the calculated root protection areas of the tree and hedge vegetation as shown on drawing No. MT-P3-002 and this is to remain in place for the duration of the works within these areas. The fencing is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, the fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 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. Where there is a lesser intensity of works and this has been agreed with the Project Arboriculturist, a rail or wire mesh fence structure 1.5m high will be sufficient. See samples of fencing types 1 & 2 within 'Appendix 1' of this report and on drawing No.MT-P3-002.

Signs will need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out' that this is the root protection area of the trees and that no works are allowed within these fenced off areas without prior consultation and agreement with the project Arboriculturist. See sign detail within 'Appendix 1' and drawing No.MT-P3-002.

5.3.0 Main areas 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 remove 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 their 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 tree and hedge vegetation 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.MT-P3-002) **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. Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, 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 the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be

Item	Comments
	securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Where there is a lesser intensity of works and this has been signed off by the project arborist, a rail or wire mesh fence structure 1.5m high will be sufficient, (see fencing detail within 'Appendix 1'). All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, 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. 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. Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires cannot be lit in a position where their flames can extend to

Item	Comments
	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. 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 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.
Boundary Treatments	It is my understanding that all boundary treatments where required 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. 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.

5.4.0 Monitoring

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

5.4.2 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.

5.4.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (Dwg No. MT-P3-002 Parts 1-3) 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.

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

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

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

6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing Dwg No.MT-P3-002 Parts 1-3, for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

6.3 The protection of the tree 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 the retained trees.

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

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

6.5.0 Site meeting

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

6.6.0 Tree works

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

6.6.2 **Tree removal -** Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the 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. MT-P3-002.

6.7.2 The fencing needs to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail on drawing No.MT-P3-002 & Appendix 1) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No. MT-P3-002 & 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.

Stage 2:

6.8.0 The Construction Works Stage

6.8.1 **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.

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

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

No roots greater that 25mm in diameter are to be severed by the construction works without prior approval by the project Arboriculturist. Where roots are encountered, the project Arboriculturist is to assess these prior to cutting and these are to be pruned back to appropriate pruning points beyond the excavation line. Where roots cannot be cut; alternative methods of construction will need to be considered. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and the death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

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

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

6.8.4 **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.

6.9.0 Other items

6.9.1 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:

6.10.0 Post Construction Works

6.10.1 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 6th April 2022

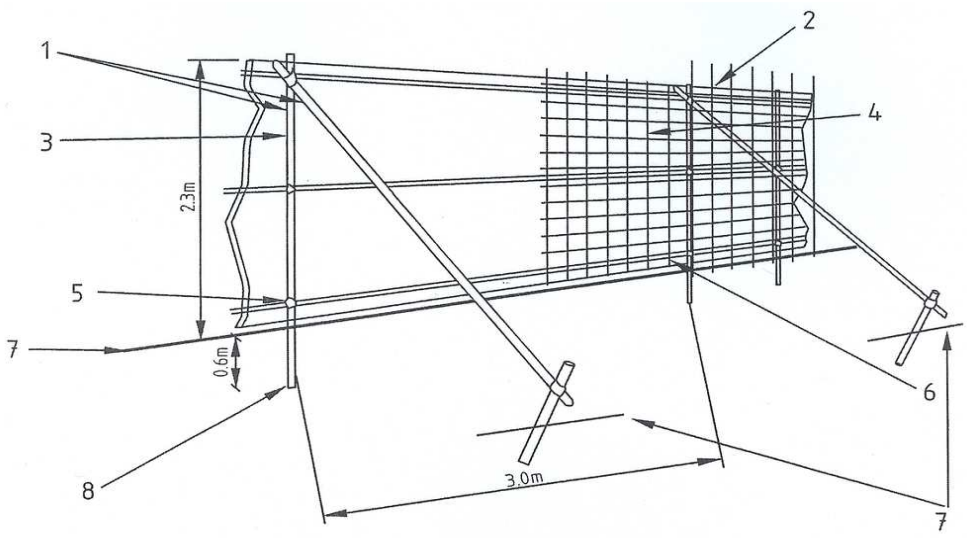
Felim Sheridan
F. Arbor. A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture

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 and Ground Protection.

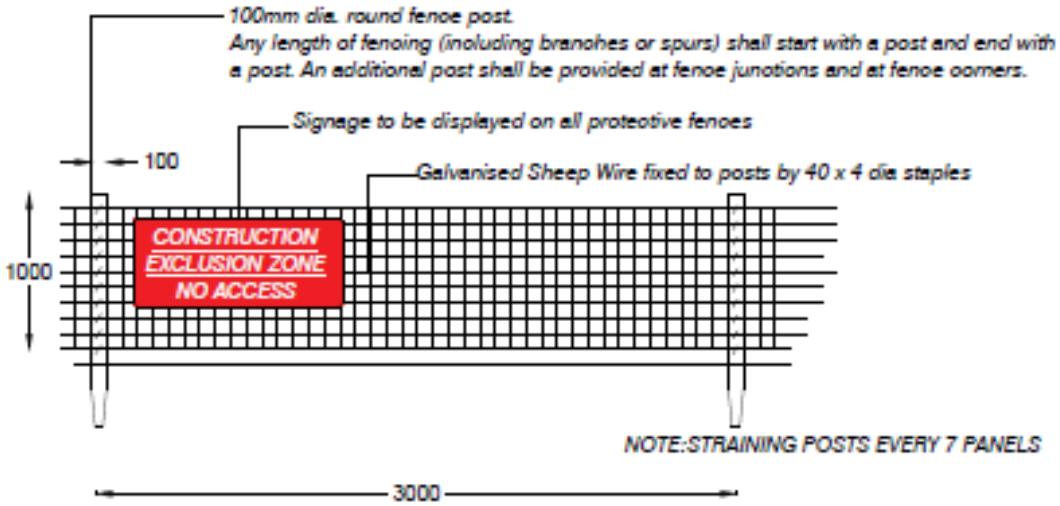
Sample of Fence Type 1 - Detail of Tree protection fencing for high intensity work areas.



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

Sample of Fence Type 2 - Detail of Tree protection fencing for lower intensity work areas.



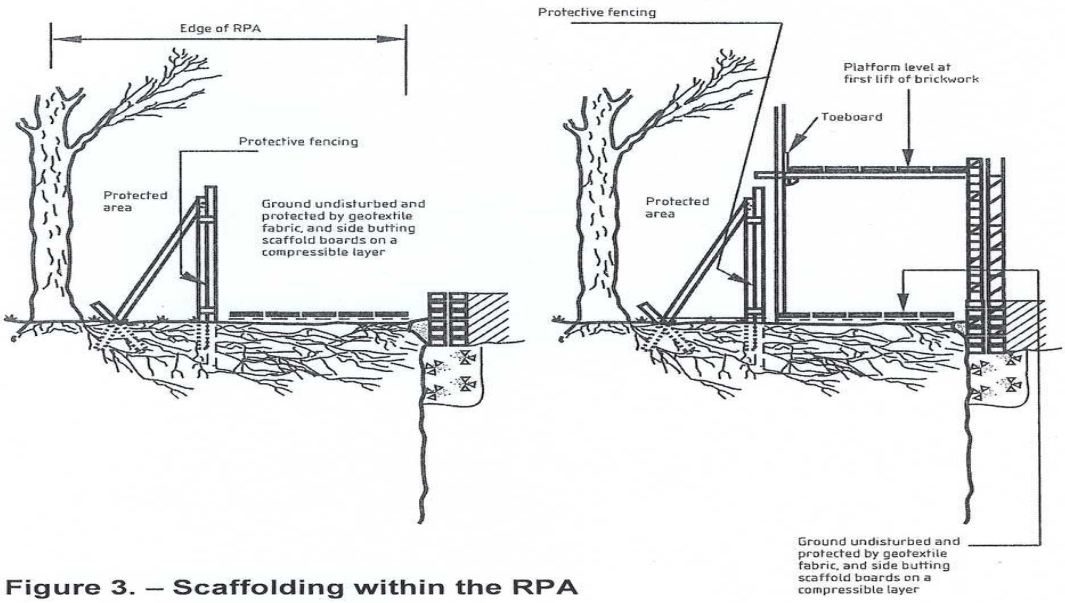


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

On the Site Area for 'Mooretown Phase 3', Swords, Co. Dublin.

Date: 12th March 2021

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

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

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

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition (Phy Con)

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

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

Estimated Remaining Contribution in years

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

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

Category Grade (Cat Grade)

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

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

Summary

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

Sub categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pruning is defined as the selective removal of branches from the tree for specific results. All pruning is to be as specified in the schedule and all pruning cuts are to be made in

accordance with 'natural target pruning' methods. All final cuts to be made outside the branch collar and at an angle equal but opposite to that of the branch bark ridge.

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

Terms used in explaining this work:

Deadwooding
This is the removal of deadwood (>5cm) without attempting to remove it from the branch tips or green foliage areas as in conifers.
It is expected that major deadwood is removed from all trees that are climbed, even if it is not stated on the survey.

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

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

Reduction (m)
This includes overhauling the crown and the reduction (careful shortening) of the entire crown or an individual limb in length in all directions to leave a balance branch structure. The finished pruning cuts should not exceed one-third the size of the branch or stem that it is located on. The reduction works are normally expressed as in meters (m) from the outer canopy edge of the crown or branch end and should be considered as an approximate guideline.

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

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

Felling
Trees to be felled shall be cut as low as possible to ground level, unless otherwise specified.

Trees for felling should be dismantled (section- felled) wherever necessary using appropriate rigging techniques to avoid damage to adjacent trees/ structures and other potentially vulnerable landscape features.

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

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

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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
		A condition assessment of the field boundary hedgerows on the site area at 'Moorestown', Swords, Co. Dublin, for the extension of the 'Mooretown Distributor Road'.												
Hedge No.1	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hazel** *Corylus avellana*	**It is located along the northern boundary of the field on the site side of a deep drainage ditch to the north.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn with Blackthorn, Elder and hazel and infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. The arable farming has come tight to its base on the south side and it has been allowed to grow up tall and unmanaged for some time. The site side has been trimmed back in more recent years in order to contain width. **Average Height**: 3m; **Average Width**: 3m **The following tree is located within Hedge No.1.**											Make safe dead/ unstable growth. It would benefit from further general tidying works/ trimming.		C2
0191	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	380/ 130/ 130	4	3	2	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and is possibly growing from an old stump on the side of the open drainage ditch. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has suffered soil and root damage during the erection of the boundary wall to its east and the works carried out on the drainage ditch. It has suffered lower branch breakage, impacting on its crown structure.	Make safe large size dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
Hedge No.2	**Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.1 and extends in a north-south direction along the west boundary of the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn and Blackthorn with some Elder, Hazel, and Holly present. It is located on the site side of the drainage ditch with encroaching hedge species, in particular out on the site side which have been trimmed back in the past. It is a reasonably continuous hedge with ploughing occurring very tight on the site side. It is a very wide hedge in places with scrub species,											Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth. Trim in the encroaching hedge 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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
	Hazel *Corylus avellana* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	particularly Blackthorn and Bramble encroaching out. A section of this hedge at the southern end has been cut down low due to the overhead power lines and this has been cut on a regular basis. **Average Height** 4m; **Average Width** 5m **The following trees are located within Hedge No.2.**												
0192	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	240	5	4	5	5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and has possibly been cut/ coppiced into the hedge in the past. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. Its crown is beginning to establish above the height of the hedge.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0193	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	320	3	3	5	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems. The stem extending out to the west over the adjoining lands has been cut back. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main stems with 'Bacteria Canker' of Ash also present.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0194	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	7.5	260	3	3	3	3	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is beginning to establish above the height of the hedge. There is Ivy cover on the lower trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
0195	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	400	3	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing off the hedgerow bank and is establishing over the height of this hedge. Some lower branches have been pruned /	Cut Ivy at ground level 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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
											broken off in the past, in particular on the adjoining property side.			
0196	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	360/ 140/ 200	2	4	5	4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. It forms part of the higher bulking within this hedge.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0197	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10.5	340/ 280	5	3	6	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into its crown and increasing its windsail and suppressing its crown and has also limited the visual assessment to some degree, in particular at the union formation.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c. 2m. Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C2
0198	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	480	3	3	6	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown windsail. It forms part of an open group environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0199	**Elm** *Ulmus procera*	18	220/ 180	2	3.5	6	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located between Tree Nos. 0198 & 0200. It consists of a clump of stems forming part of the higher bulking within this area.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking.	10-20	C2
0200	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10.5	340	3	3	6	3	0.5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the east in over the site area. I suspect that a stem or stems on the adjoining field side have been cut off in the past leaving its crown more open with decay developing into the	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.	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
											old pruning stumps. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.			
0201	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	340/ 320/ 320	4	5	6	6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is one of the larger trees within this hedgerow with a reasonably symmetrical crown formation. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It forms a three-stemmed tree from near base with an acute union formation between stems.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B1
0202	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	400	2	1	5	3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up through the hedge line with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown. There are some secondary stems developing from its base. The hedge to its south has been cut back due to the overhead power lines leaving its crown more asymmetrical to the north. It forms part of the higher hedge bulking. Heavy Ivy cover on the lower trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C2
0203-0207	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A. 11.5	A. 300	A. 3	A. 3	A. 5	A. 4	A. 2	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one continuous group canopy formation with some trees dependent on one another for support/ shelter. They are all multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formations between some stems. There are decay wounds present where some stems have either broken out or have died back in the past. Heavy Ivy cover on some trees, in particular Tree Nos. 0203 & 0204	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees.	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
											is increasing their crown windsail. They are of more visual value as a group rather than as individual trees.			
0208	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	200	4	2	5	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the hedge bulking and consists of a group of stems growing up together.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	20+	C2
Hedge No.3	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Gorse** *Ulex europaeus* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.2 and extends in an east–west direction on the boundary between two fields.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line is located on the north side (site side) of a deep drainage ditch with some vegetation developing on the south side. The main hedge species include Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, Dogrose, Gorse and Elder with Ash trees forming part of the upper canopy formation. It has infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose with scrub species, in particular Bramble, Dogrose and Blackthorn, encroaching out in places due to lapsed management, resulting in a broader hedge. The ploughing has come tight on the south side of this hedge in paces. It has been allowed to grow up with limited maintenance/ management and has been allowed to grow up tall and this has impacted on its structure and lower vegetation as a result. **Average Height**: 3m; **Average Width**: 7m **The following trees are located within Hedge No.3 working from west to east.**										Trim in all encroaching hedge species and cut back the poorly structured hedge sections to address stability issues. Cut Ivy where it is heavy and is suppressing the hedge plants in order to improve their windsail and to allow for rejuvenation. Carry out general tidying works.		C2
0209	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	7.5	460/ 70/ 100/ 120	6	4	3	5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is causing suppression of its crown. It has an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment and is showing some signs of reduced vigour. I suspect that the upper crown has broken out in the past	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
											during storms.			
0210	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	680	4	6	4	3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown. It is a prominent tree within this hedge line. There are some secondary stems developing from near base. It contains deadwood in crown, generally of a small to medium size.	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.	20+	B1
0211	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	520/ 230	6	6	2	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree and it is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy. There is a small decay pocket at its base.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
0212	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	420	4	3	3	2	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0211 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It is best maintained/ managed as part of the group structure with Tree No. 0211.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
0213	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	160/ 120/ 220/ 440	4	3	4	1	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and is being suppressed by Ivy. The upper crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout with dieback evident.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0214	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	6	180	2	4	4	3	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It forms part of the hedge bulking and is multiple-stemmed from base. Some stems have been cut back in the past on the north side with basal decay present. There is Ivy cover on	Retain as part of the hedge bulking at the present time.	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
											some stems.			
0215	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	7.5	300/ 330	1	3	5	2	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the south and I suspect that the limb on the north side has been cut off in the past. Its crown is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout.	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
0216	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	380/ 380/ 300	5	4	4	3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown increasing its crown windsail. Its crown is showing signs of reduced vigour with decline/ dieback and deadwood evident as a result.	Cut Ivy at ground level to improve its windsail and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C2
0217	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	110/ 240/ 400	3	6	3	3	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout. There are large areas of dead back at its base, most likely the result of fire damage.	In order to prevent complete failure, cut down to a stump/ coppice into the hedge and allow sprouting to form part of the hedge bulking.	<10	U
0218	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	230	4	7	5	3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree with a broad spreading crown. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between some stems. It has been left more open/ exposed due to the limb failure within Tree No. 0217. Heavy Ivy cover on most stems is	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c. 2m on the main stems from ground level to allow a more detailed assessment	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
											beginning to extend up into its crown.	of its base and lower trunk.		
0219	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	480	5	6	6	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is single-stemmed from base and subdivides at a height of c.1.5m up with an acute union formation between stems with included back present, creating a structural weakness. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown windsail. It has an isolated crown and has suffered minor branch breakage in the past.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c. 2m. Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. It may require some pruning to address the structurally weak union formation.	10-20	C2
Tree No. 1	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	360	3	3	3	4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is most likely self-seeded and is located on the adjoining landside of the drainage ditch and south of Hedge No.3. The visual assessment has been carried out from the site side only and is limited as a result.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
0220	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	220	5	5	4	5	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up forming part of the hedge bulking. Heavy Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C2
Tree No. 2	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	12	390	5	4	5	3	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary drainage ditch. It is standing dead, most likely due to infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease.	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
Hedge No.4	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Gorse** *Ulex europaeus* **Pheasants Berry** *Leycesteria formosa*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 3 and extends in a north-south direction along the back boundary wall of the adjoining houses.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair / poor condition structurally. It consists of Sycamore, Gorse and Pheasants Berry with large areas of Bramble. It is located on the site side (west side) of a derelict dry drainage ditch, located between the hedge bank and the wall of the gardens. **Average Height** 3m **Average Width** 5m **The following trees are located within Hedge No.4.**										Trim in encroaching hedge species.		C2
0221	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	5	260	4	4	1	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and is located directly behind the boundary wall of the rear gardens. Its crown size (height) has been substantially reduced and its crown overhang to the east towards the gardens has been cut back leaving a tall stump with some side branches. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is some Hawthorn growing up through this trees crown also.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C1
0222	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	7	360/ 200/ 180	5	5	6	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. The ploughing has come tight to its base on the west side resulting in root damage with evidence of fire damage on the surface roots also.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base. Prune lower branches back from the boundary wall.	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**north **S-**south **E-**east **W-**west **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** average **Dia.-** Diameter		
Notes:														

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="10">The site area consists of a number of fields rectangular in shape and subdivided by hedgerows, with hedgerows also forming the boundaries with the adjoining lands.
These lands are in arable farming and are being ploughed for cereal crops. In some places this ploughing has come in tight within the root zones of the hedges and trees within causing soil and, in some places, surface root damage. The main hedgerow species include Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Hazel, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose and they are located on the side of drainage ditches. Species such as Ash, Sycamore, Poplar and Elm form part of the hedgerow bulking and some protrude up over the height of the hedgerows.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 5</td><td>Hazel
Corylus avellana
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="10">It is a broad hedgerow running in an east to west direction along part of the northern boundary of this site area.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It is a short section of hedge with some sections lost to the east and west due to previous development works leaving this central section which consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Hazel, Bramble, Dogrose and Elder with vegetation growing on both sides of the drainage ditch. The main hedge species would appear to be located on the north side of a deep drainage ditch; however, the vegetation has established on both sides, in particular Blackthorn and Bramble. It has been allowed to grow up with limited management for some time with scrub species encroaching out as a result. There are some Ash trees throughout forming part of the upper canopy formation.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>4m</td><td>9m</td></tr></table></td><td>Trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width of hedge.
Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		The following trees are located within Hedge No. 5, working from west to east. 												
0223	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	480/ 480/ 280	6	4	6	2	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is located on the hedgerow bank and on the west side the bank has been removed by the previous construction works resulting in soil and root damage to the point where the stability of this tree at its current size is comprised. Its crown is showing signs of decline/ dieback and the side branches on the west side have been broken off leaving its crown open and asymmetrical. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and is growing from an old stump with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems.	Cut /coppice to a height of 1m and allow to sprout to form part of the hedge bulking.	<10	U
0671	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	180	0	5	3	1	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is located on the south side of the drainage ditch and is growing within close proximity to Tree No.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up the broken stems and retain as part of the	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											0672 and forms part of the one group/ canopy formation. Multiple-stemmed from base and a number of stems have broken out in the past with tall stumps remaining as a result. It is heavily infected by 'Bacteria Canker' of Ash and contains deadwood throughout its crown. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	hedge bulking.		
0672	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	200	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing off the northern side of the wet drainage ditch. The soil levels would appear to have been altered on the north side (site side) in the past. It is establishing up over the height of the hedge. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Multiple-stemmed from low down and there is a secondary stem developing from low down. The main scaffold limb extending out to the south has been pruned / broken back in the past.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
0673	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	220	3	6	5	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing on the south side of the drainage ditch. It forms part of the higher bulking within this hedge. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is an acute union formation between some of the scaffold limbs.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	10-20	C1
Hedge No. 6	**Hazel** *Corylus avellana* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose**	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 5 and runs in a north-south direction forming a division between two fields within the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the west side of a deep drainage ditch. The main hedge species include Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble and Dogrose with a small amount of Hazel. It is a reasonably continuous hedge and is of good stock proof										Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Carry out general tidying works and trim in encroaching 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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	Rosa canina **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna*	quality. The scrub vegetation has encroached out on the east side of the deep, wet drainage ditch. There are some Ash, Poplar and Elm trees forming part of the upper canopy formation. The encroaching hedge species have been trimmed back in the past in order to contain encroachment out onto the fields on either side. The ESB power lines run across this hedge at the southern end and the section of hedge underneath these power lines has been kept cut along with the trees within. **Average Height**: 5m; **Average Width**: 7m   Southern end of this hedge **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 6, working from north to south.**										species.		
0674	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	600	3	3	5	6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a large size tree and it is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. Some lower scaffold limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth to	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											raise up its crown, in particular on the north-side over the pathway that runs between the fields. It leans off the western bank of the drainage ditch and there is an area of basal decay present which may have an impact on its stability.	allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.		
0675	**Poplar** *Populus nigra*	11	210	2	1	2	2	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the hedge bulking and is beginning to establish over the hedge height. It consists of a group of stems.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking.	20+	C1
0676-0677	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra* (8 in total)	A 11	A 240	A 3	A 2	A 3	A 3	A 3	Semi / Early Mature	Dead	Poor They are standing dead and are becoming decayed and unstable. Their death is most likely due to infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease.	I would recommend their **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0678	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	240	4	3	4	3	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing off the side of the drainage ditch / bank and is multiple-stemmed from base. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east. It forms part of the higher bulking within the hedge and some stems are being suppressed by Ivy.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	20+	C1
0679	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	160	4	2	3	5	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the hedgerow bulking and is twin-stemmed from base.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking at the present time.	20+	C1
0680	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	200	4	3	5	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the hedgerow bulking. It is growing off the side of the hedgerow bank and is becoming heavily suppressed by Ivy. It is beginning to establish above the height of the hedge.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
0681	**White Poplar** *Populus alba*	13	260	1	2	5	2	7	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up with Tree No. 0680 and forms part of the one group/ canopy formation. It has been slightly drawn up and out for the light due to competition.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0682	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	560	3	3	6	3	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size prominent tree within this hedge, with a broad spreading crown formation. It is located on the east side of the drainage ditch, opposite the main hedge line. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and has suffered minor branch breakage during storms. 	Remove all dead/ unstable and prune in heavy end loaded side branches and those left open / exposed by 1-2m.	20+	B1
0683	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	1200	6	6	8	8	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is a very large, prominent visual tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It contains deadwood throughout its crown along with some hangers and has also suffered storm damage which has left its crown slightly more open as a result. The lower scaffold limbs/ branches have been removed over the	At present, remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy scaffold limbs / branches by up to c.2m to help reduce the overall windsail of its crown.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											years in order to raise up its crown with some decay wounds developing at the old pruning wounds. It has also suffered bark wounds on surface roots with a large area of internal basal decay evident underneath this tree. As a result, the stability of this tree is questionable. It has also been impacted upon by ploughing, in particular on the west side which has come to within c.3m of its base. This tree would not be ideal for retention within a developed area. 	Its retention will need to be reviewed within any development layout.		

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
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Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>  </td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 7A</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Elder
Sambucus nigra</td><td colspan="9">It runs at ninety degrees from Hedge No.6 and extends eastwards along the southern boundary with the adjoining rear gardens of houses that back onto this site area.
It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. The bulk of this section of hedge has been removed by the rear gardens extending out into this area to leave the few remaining clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with infill areas of Bramble. The drainage ditch has been filled in places along its length.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>2m</td><td>4m</td></tr></table></td><td>Carry out general tidying works.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		 												
Hedge No. 7B	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Gorse** *Ulex europaeus*	**It extends eastwards from Hedge No.7A and forms the boundary between the field and the rear gardens of the houses that back onto these lands.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It varies in condition along its length and consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Gorse and Elder with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. The ditch has been filled and some of the gardens have been extended out into this area. In places, a lot of the garden debris/ rubbish has been piled in onto of this hedge causing damage. It has been kept cut due to the overhead utility lines that run above the full length of this hedge. It has some value for screening and some gardens have bulked up this hedge by adding planting on their side. The main hedge line remaining is located on the site side (north side) of the drainage ditch, which has been filled in most instances by the rear gardens extending out into this area.										It would benefit from general tidying works. Trim in encroaching hedge species. Augment with new hedge planting.		C2

Average Height	Average Width
3m	5m

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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		  **The following 4No.trees (Nos. 0684-0686 + Tree No.1) form part of the upper canopy formation within.**												
0684	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	220	1	6	2	3	5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of a group, has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree. Multiple-stemmed from base and has been heavily cut back on the site side due to the overhead utility lines, which has left its crown very asymmetrical and weighed towards the neighbouring properties. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Due to location, it was difficult to carry out a full assessment.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up the undergrowth and remove from around base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. It is likely to require pruning to address structural issues due its close proximity to the houses.	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
0685	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	490	2	7	4	3	5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the southern side of the drainage ditch with a secondary stem developing from its base. It has been heavily cut back due to the overhead utility lines leaving its crown asymmetrical and weighed towards the rear gardens. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	It may require pruning to address unbalance towards the gardens. Tidy up the undergrowth to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C1
0686	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	500	2	6	3	3	8	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the site side (northern side) of the drainage ditch and is growing up through the hedge. Due to the overhead utility line, the north side of its crown has been removed leaving its crown asymmetrical and weighed towards the gardens. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. The visual assessment has been limited due to dense undergrowth, rubble and garden debris.	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 may require some pruning to address structural issues.	10-20	C1
Tree No.3	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	300	3	2	3	1	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It has been incorporated into the garden of the neighbouring property and I suspect that it was growing on the south side (adjoining property side) of the drainage ditch. The timber sheds have been built up around this tree and its crown overhang towards the utility lines on the north-side has been cut back leaving its crown slightly more asymmetrical towards the rear gardens. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. The visual assessment has been carried out from the site side only and is limited as a result.	The management of this tree is taken to be outside the control of this site area.	10-20	C1
Hedge	**Hawthorn**	**It extends eastwards from Hedge No.7B and forms the boundary between the site area and the rear gardens**												C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>No. 7C</td><td>Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="11">of the houses.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble, Dogrose and Blackthorn with some Ash trees forming part of the upper canopy formation. It is a broad, wide hedge line and is reasonably continuous in length. I suspect that there is vegetation growing from both sides of a deep drainage ditch. Due to the overhead ESB utility line running the full length of the hedge line, it has been cut down low in order to maintain clearance. The bulk of this hedge line would appear to be located on the field side (north side) of the old drainage ditch and a lot of the gardens have used this area to dump garden debris / rubbish and, in some places, have also removed sections of this hedge on their side of the drainage ditch. It has some value for screening along the boundary.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>5m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table>  
The following trees are located within Hedge No. 7C.
Due to limited access and to avoid controversy with the residents, these trees have been assessed from the field only</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		and have been numbered numerically.												
Tree No. 4	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	340	2	5	3	3	5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been cut back on the field side due to the overhead utility lines and some stems have been removed leaving an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the gardens. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Tidy up the area around its base to allow to allow access to carry out a more detailed assessment. Cut Ivy at ground level. It may require some pruning to address structural issues.	10-20	C1
Tree No. 5	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	270	2	2	2	2	6	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the hedgerow bank and was initially multiple-stemmed from base. A number of stems have been cut down due to the overhead utility lines leaving one stem very asymmetrical and weighed towards the rear gardens and this stem had been pruned back in the past, but has re-grown a new crown. The visual assessment has been limited to the site side only.	Cut back the competing vegetation to allow access to carry out a more detailed assessment. It may require some pruning to address structural issues.	10-20	C1
Tree No.6	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	360	2	4	4	3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the hedgerow bank with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the rear gardens due to previous cutting back to provide clearance of the overhead utility lines to the north and some stems have been cut back to stumps. Heavy Ivy cover is suppressing its crown. The visual assessment has been limited to the field side only.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove Ivy to a height of c.2m and tidy up the area around its base to allow access to carry out or a more detailed assessment. It may require further pruning to address safety	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
												towards the properties to the south.		
Tree No. 7	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	220	1	2	2	1	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of stems growing on the hedgerow bank and due to the overhead utility lines to the north; they have been heavily cut back leaving asymmetrical crowns weighed towards the rear gardens of the properties. Most stems are being heavily suppressed by Ivy. The ditch has been filled on the adjoining property side and a boundary wall has been built within close proximity to this tree.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow access to carry out a more detailed assessment. It may require further pruning to address safety towards the adjoining properties.	10-20	C1
Tree Group No. 1	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* / **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	A 11	A 240	A 2	A 4	A 2	A 2	A 3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are located on the hedgerow bank and have been heavily cut back due to the overhead utility lines on the north side, impacting on crown structure. Heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks is extending up into their crowns. They have asymmetrical crowns weighed into the rear gardens of the neighbouring properties. The boundary wall has been built within close proximity to these trees and may have caused soil and root damage.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level to create access to allow for a more detailed assessment.	10-20	C1
Hedge No. 8	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 7C and extends in a north-south direction along the eastern boundary of the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line is located on the eastern side of a wet, relatively deep, drainage ditch. The main hedge species include Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose. An ESB utility line runs the full length of this hedge on the west side and it has received some trimming to maintain clearance with the overhead utility line. Some sections of this hedge are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy. It has been allowed to grow up tall with limited management and the lower vegetation has been											Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut back the poorly structured sections and trim in the encroaching hedge species.	-	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Dogrose
Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="10">impacted upon due to overcrowding, with Bramble and other hedge species encroaching out in some places.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>4m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table> 
The following trees are located within hedge No. 8.</td><td>Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on hedge plants.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0687</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>8</td><td>300</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>Semi Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
It is growing up within Hedge No. 4 on the hedgerow bank and is beginning to establish up over the hedge. A section of its crown on the west side has been cut back due to the overhead utility lines.</td><td>Requires no work at the present time.</td><td>20-40</td><td>C1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0688</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>8</td><td>280</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair/ Poor</td><td>Poor
It is growing up within the drainage ditch and has been heavily cut back due to the overhead utility lines and this has impacted severely on its structure and quality.</td><td>Retain as part of the hedge bulking. Cut Ivy at ground level.

It may need to be removed as part of the drainage ditch management.</td><td>10+</td><td>C1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0689</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>8</td><td>180</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Poor
It is located on the west side of the drainage ditch and due to the overhead utility lines; its crown has been heavily cut back creating a poorly structured crown with stubs remaining. It forms a multiple-stemmed crown from base.</td><td>Retain as part of the hedge bulking.
It will require management to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines.</td><td>10+</td><td>C1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 9</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="9">It runs in a north-south direction and forms the boundary between two fields within the site area and runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 7B & 7C.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn and Blackthorn with clumps of Elder and an undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose. There are some gaps where sections have been removed to allow access between fields. It has been allowed to grow up tall and is missing a lot of the lower vegetation with most of the hedge plants being suppressed by Ivy and more prone to storm damage as a result. There are some Ash trees within forming part of the upper canopy formation. The hedge vegetation is growing on the both sides of the drainage ditch and the west side has been trimmed back in recent times and has been allowed to grow a bit wider on the east side with scrub and Bramble encroaching out in some places creating a broader hedge. The ploughing has come tight on both sides of this hedge resulting in soil and root damage to the hedge vegetation, particularly on the western sides.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>4m</td><td>5m</td></tr></table></td><td>Trim in hedge on east side to contain width and cut back poorly structured sections of hedge to address structural issues and to encourage lower growth development.

Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		  **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 9 working from south to north.**												
0690	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	210	4	4	5	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It subdivides up into multiple-stems from low down with an acute union formation between some stems. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is located on the west side of the drainage ditch and has been cut back on the south side due to the overhead utility lines and this has left its crown slightly asymmetrical as a result with heavy new growth developing from the old pruning points.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
0691	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	290	4	6	6	5	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing on the east side of the drainage ditch. It is infected by 'Bacteria Canker' of Ash and this may have an impact	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											on its long-term health. It has a broad spreading crown formation with Ivy cover on the main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown.			
0692	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	440	5	5	7	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with a slightly acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is located on the east side of the drainage ditch and the lower branches have been cut / removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
0693	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	560	3	3	6	3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up above the height of the hedge on the east side of the drainage ditch. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to cause suppression within its crown. There is a slight lean on the main trunk. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The ploughing has come tight on the east side.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1