

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree Vegetation on a c.10.8 Hectare Development site at 'Wayside', Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road, Kiltarnan, Dublin 18.

Prepared for: Liscove Limited.

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

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94 Ballybawn Cottages, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.

Tel: 2742011
Mobile: 087 2629589
Email arborist@eircom.net

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by 'Liscove Limited Ltd.' (Planning Applicant) to prepare an arboricultural report on the tree vegetation on a c.10.8 Hectare development site at 'Wayside', Enniskerry Road and Glenmuck Road, Kiltarnan, Dublin 18 and to report on the following:
- A -** To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within this site area. See condition tree assessment schedule within 'Appendix 2' of this report and drawing 'No.KVL001' which has been prepared as a constraints drawing for details.
 - B:** To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation indicating on a drawing those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5' of our report and drawing No.KVL002 for detail.
 - C:** To show on this drawing the lines of tree protective fencing to be erected around the tree vegetation being retained along with other mitigation measures to aid in their successful retention. See 'Section 6' of our report and drawing No.KVL002 for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection of the tree vegetation has been carried out from ground level only, is a preliminary report and does not include climbing inspections, internal investigations of the timber or below ground investigations. The assessment is based on what was visible at the time of the inspection and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 2.2 This report only relates to factors apparent at the time of the inspection; as a result, further monitoring is imperative if potential problems/hazards are to be avoided. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12 month period only, unless otherwise stated.
- 2.3 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling).

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

- 3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see appendix 2), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site and plotted on the land survey map provided.
- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
 - Tree species both common and botanical.
 - Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
 - Age Class
 - Physiological Condition
 - Structural Condition
 - Preliminary Recommendations

- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
 - Retention category/category grade
- 3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminium tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report.
- 3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.
- 3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to;

Arboricultural Value: An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or effects on other features located on site.

Landscape Value: An assessment of a trees locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.

Cultural Value: Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.

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

The following summarizes each of the categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

- 4.1 The site area of c.10.8 Hectares consists of lands located between the 'Glenamuck Road' to the north, the 'Ballycorus Road' to the south, the 'Enniskerry Road' to the west and to the east by adjoining private properties and lands that will facilitate the future 'Glenamuck Link Distributor Road'.
- 4.2 The lands at present are mostly in use as grazing for livestock and are broken into a number of fields and these are separated from one another by hedgerows and tree lines. The lands have been derelict for some time and the hedgerows had become overgrown with scrub hedge vegetation such as Bramble being allowed to grow out on either side to create broader hedges and the hedge plants were also allowed to grow up tall losing their lower vegetation and their effective stock proof quality. In recent times, works have been carried out to clear encroaching scrub species such as Bramble and coarse vegetation to allow for the erection of stock proof fencing. Heavy pruning has also been carried out on stems and branches of trees overhanging the field boundaries.

4.3 The main tree areas are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 4.5 The hedgerows are predominantly made up of Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder with pockets of Holly and Hazel with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. There are signs of recent hedgerow clearing and removal of Bramble and scrub species encroaching into the field areas. New stock proof fencing has recently been constructed in a number of areas. These hedgerows are in need of management in order to rejuvenate them and re-establish a good structure and stock proof quality. This can be achieved by the cutting of sides/ tops and the planting up of openings with similar hedge species and by retaining them with regular trimming/cutting.
- 4.6 Within our tree survey area which included some trees located outside the sites red line boundary, 210 Trees have been tagged with 8 Trees, 1 Tree Line and 12 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 24 Trees 22 within the sites red line boundary.	Tree Nos. 605, 644, 655, <u>640</u> , 660, 665, 667, 686, 687, 690, 691, 692, 695, 808, 809, 822, 850, <u>866</u> , 545, 548, 883, 884, 887 & 890
Category A 2 Trees	Tree Nos. 652 & 656
Category B 55 Trees 54 within the sites red line boundary.	Tree Nos. 607, 629, 631, 632, 633, 634, 653, 641, 642, 643, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 654, 657, 658, 659, <u>638</u> , 661, 662, 663, 664, 666, 669, 670, 677, 693, 696, 697, 698, 535, 700, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 807, 811, 812, 815, 816, 818, 836, 843, 869, 870, 874, 875, 877, 878 & 879
Category C 137 Trees 108 within the sites red line boundary. + 12 Hedges 6 within site red line boundary + 1 Tree Line outside sites red line boundary	Tree Nos. 601, 602, 603, 604, 606, 608, 609, 610, <u>611</u> , <u>612</u> , 613, 614, 615, 616, <u>617</u> , <u>618</u> , <u>619</u> , <u>620</u> , 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 630, 527, 635, 651, <u>528</u> , <u>529</u> , Tree No.1, 530, 531, 532, <u>533</u> , <u>636</u> , <u>637</u> , Tree No.2, 639, Tree No.3, Tree No.4, Tree No.5, 668, 673, 674, 675, 676, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 688, 689, 694, 534, 699, 536-544, 806, 810, 813, 814, 817, 819, 820, 821, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, <u>Tree No.6</u> , <u>Tree No.7</u> , <u>Tree No.8</u> , 547, 546, 868, 871, 867, 872, 873, 876, 880, 881, 882, 885, 886, 888 & 889 Hedge Nos. 1, 2, <u>3</u> , <u>4</u> , 5, 6, 7, 8, <u>9</u> , 10, 11 & 12 Tree Line No. <u>1</u>
Total	218 Trees + 12 Hedges + 1 Tree Line
From the above list, those underlined are outside the sites red line boundary, but have been included due to their proximity to the site area. This gives a total of 186 Trees and 6 Hedges within the sites red line boundary.	

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 Liscove Limited intend to apply to An Bord Pleanála for permission for a strategic housing development at this c. 10.8 Ha site at lands at Wayside, Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road, Kiltarnan, Dublin 18, which include a derelict dwelling known as 'Rockville' and associated derelict outbuildings, Enniskerry Road, Kiltarnan, Dublin 18, D18 Y199. The site is generally bounded by the Glenamuck Road to the north; Kiltarnan Country Market and the Sancta Maria property to the north and west; a recently constructed residential development named "Rockville" to the north-east; the Enniskerry Road to the south-west; dwellings to the south; and lands that will facilitate the future Glenamuck Link Distributor Road to the east.

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

At the Glenamuck Road access point, this will include works, inclusive of any necessary tie-ins, to the footpath and cycle track to create a side road access junction incorporating the provision of an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing across the side road junction on a raised table and the changing of the cycle track to a cycle lane at road level as the cycle facility passes the side road junction. Surface water and foul drainage infrastructure is proposed towards the north of the site into the drainage infrastructure to be constructed as part of the Part 8 scheme. Potable water is to be provided from the existing piped infrastructure adjacent to the site along Glenamuck Road. These interfacing works are proposed on an area measuring c. 0.05 Ha.

At the GLDR access point, this will include works, inclusive of any necessary tie-ins, to the footpath and cycle track to create a side road access junction incorporating the provision of short section of shared path and an uncontrolled shared pedestrian and cyclist crossing across the side road junction on a raised table. The works will also include the provision of a toucan crossing, inclusive of the necessary traffic signal equipment, immediately south of the access point to facilitate pedestrian and cyclist movement across the mainline road. All works at the GLDR access point will include the provision of the necessary tactile paving layouts and are provided on an area measuring c. 0.06 Ha.

At the Enniskerry Road, works are proposed to facilitate 3 No. new accesses for the development along with modifications to Enniskerry Road. The 3 No. side road priority access junctions incorporate the provision of an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing across the side road junction on a raised table. The modifications to Enniskerry Road fronting the development (circa 320 metres) includes the narrowing of the carriageway down to 6.5 metres (i.e. a 3.25 metres running lane in each direction) from the front of the kerb on western side of Enniskerry Road. The remaining former carriageway, which varies in width of c. 2 metres, will be reallocated for other road users and will include the introduction of a widened pedestrian footpath and landscaped buffer on the eastern side of the road adjoining the proposed development. The above works are inclusive of all necessary tie-in works such as new kerb along eastern side of Enniskerry Road, drainage details, road marking, signage and public lighting. Potable water is to be provided from the existing piped infrastructure adjacent to the site along the Enniskerry Road. The interface works on Enniskerry Road measures c. 0.19 Ha.

Surface water and foul drainage infrastructure is proposed to connect into and through the existing/permitted Rockville developments (DLR Reg. Refs. D17A/0793, D18A/0566 and D20A/0015) on a total area measuring c. 0.09 ha. The development site area and drainage and roads works areas will provide a total application site area of c. 11.2 Ha.

The development will principally consist of: the demolition of c. 573.2 sq m of existing structures on site comprising a derelict dwelling known as 'Rockville' and associated derelict outbuildings; and the provision of a mixed use development consisting of 383 No. residential units (165 No. houses, 118 No. duplex units and 100 No. apartments) and a Neighbourhood Centre, which will provide a creche (439 sq m), office (317 sq m), medical (147 sq m), retail (857 sq m), convenience retail (431 sq m) and a community facility (321 sq m). The 383 No. residential units will consist of 27 No. 1 bedroom units (19 No. apartments and 8 No. duplexes), 128 No. 2 bedroom units (78 No. apartments and 50 No. duplexes), 171 No. 3 bedroom units (108 No. houses, 3 No. apartments and 60 No. duplexes) and 57 No. 4 bedroom units (57 No. houses). The proposed development will range in height from 2 No. to 5 No. storeys (including podium/undercroft level in Apartment Blocks C and D and in the Neighbourhood Centre).

The development also provides: pedestrian links from Enniskerry Road and within the site to the neighbouring "Rockville" development to the north-east and a pedestrian/cycle route through the Dingle Way from Enniskerry Road to the future Glenamuck Link Distributor Road; 678 No. car parking spaces (110 No. in the undercroft of Blocks C and D and the Neighbourhood Centre and 568 No. at surface level) including 16 No. mobility impaired spaces, 73 No. electric vehicle spaces, 1 No. car share space, 4 No. drop-off spaces/loading bays; motorcycle parking; bicycle parking; bin storage; the decommissioning of the existing telecommunications mast at ground level and provision of new telecommunications infrastructure at roof level of the Neighbourhood Centre including shrouds, antennas and microwave link dishes (18 No. antennas and 6 No. transmission dishes, all enclosed in 9 No. shrouds together with all associated equipment); private balconies, terraces and gardens; hard and soft landscaping; sedum roofs; solar panels; boundary treatments; lighting; substations; plant; and all other associated site works above and below ground. The proposed development has a gross floor space of c. 43,120 sq m in addition to undercroft levels (under Apartment Blocks C and D measuring c. 1,347 sq m and under the Neighbourhood Centre measuring c. 2,183 sq m, which includes parking spaces, external storage, bin storage, bike storage and plant).

- 5.1.2 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the trees shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.1.3 On drawing No.KVL002, I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this development and management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained to form part of the long-term tree cover on these grounds with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread. The protective fencing has been shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching'. These tree protection fences and other tree protection measures will need to be put in place at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zones and crown spreads of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the completed development of these grounds.

5.1.4 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 Design Rational

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

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

5.3.0 Tree Loss

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

Category Grade	No. of Trees for Removal
Category U 11 Trees +	Tree Nos. 605, 660, 665, 667, 690, 545, 548, 883, 884, 887 & 890 These trees, although most of them need to be removed directly due to the development layout, are in such a condition that they will need to be removed as part of management now or in the short-term irrespective of the development proposals for this site area.
9 Trees	Tree Nos. 644, 655, 686, 691, 692, 808, 809, 822 & 850 are not directly affected by the development layout, but are being recommended for removal as part of active management due to their condition.
Category A 0 Trees	Tree Nos. ---
Category B 18 Trees	Tree Nos. 607, 657, 661, 662, 663, 664, 666, 669, 670, 698, 815, 870, 869, 874, 875, 877, 878 & 879
Category C 28 Trees + 4 Hedges + c.66m of another + 5,836m2 of scrub/ nursery stock area	Tree Nos. 606, 608, 609, 610, 614, 615, 616, Tree 3, Tree 4, Tree 5, 668, 699, 535, 871, 868, 546, 547, 867, 872, 873, 876, 880, 881, 882, 885, 886, 888 & 889 Hedge Nos. c.66m of Hedge 2, all of Hedge Nos.5, 6, 7 & 8 and a scrub/nursery stock area of 5,836m2
Total	66 Trees + 4 Hedges + c.66m of another + a scrub/nursery stock area of 5,836m2. Note: No trees located outside the sites red line boundary are being removed to facilitate the proposed development.

5.3.2 **In summary**, 66 (35.5%) of the 186No. Trees within the sites red line boundary are being proposed for removal along with 4 full Hedges and c.66m of another plus a scrub/nursery stock area of 5,836m². See condition assessment within **'Appendix 2'** for full details on these trees.

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

- 20No. of the 22 category 'U'. trees = 90.9%
(9No. of these are being removed as part of management to address safety to the surrounding area and are not directly impacted by the proposed development)
- 0No. of the 2 Category 'A' trees = 0%
- 18No. of the 54 Category 'B' trees = 33.3%
- 28No. of the 108 Category 'C' trees = 25.9%

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

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

The planting strategy key factors are to:

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

5.4.0 Tree Retention

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

5.4.2 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	<p>As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to clean out dead/unstable growth, as well as the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning works should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>For the stumps of trees that need to be removed, particularly those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained, these are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.</p>
Tree Management	<p>Within the proposed development, as is the current situation, trees will be positioned within close proximity to buildings and usable surfaces such as roads, footpaths and neighbouring properties. As a result, it will be necessary to continue to review the condition of these trees on a regular basis and to carry out any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety.</p> <p>Any new tree planting carried out will require maintenance to encourage good growth habits and to alleviate any safety concerns that they may present as they grow in size.</p>
Tree Protection	<p>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.</p> <p>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.KVL002) 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 <i>BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)</i> specifies appropriate fencing, see appendix 1 for details. All weather notices should be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".</p> <p>When the fencing has been erected, the 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 authorised by the project Arboriculturist.</p>
Construction	<p>It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested.</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>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.</p> <p>Where work space between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of this report for sample of ground protection for light weight construction works.</p> <p>Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant machinery with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.</p> <p>Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.</p> <p>Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction. Notice boards, wires and such like should not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking should all be outside the work exclusion zone.</p>
Services	<p>Services entering and leaving the site area are routed so they are located outside the root protection zones of the trees to be retained. This has been discussed with the project engineers in order to achieve this.</p> <p>Public lighting along paths within the root zones of trees being retained will need to be installed manually with the aid of air space and/or vac hydro truck which will allow the trench for the ducting to be dug without damaging any roots encountered. Once the trench is opened, the ducting for the lighting can be installed under any roots encountered.</p> <p>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, these are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the surrounding tree vegetation shown for retention.</p> <p>Any cabling for the lights along the paths where they come within</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>the root zone of trees being retained will need to be installed in ducting within the build up of these paths to ensure no soil or root damage is caused.</p>
Boundary Treatments	<p>The boundary treatments within the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained are of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to dig small diameter holes for the uprights. These holes for the uprights are to be dug manually with no machinery allowed inside the root protection areas. Work zones within the root protection areas for these trees will need to be protected during the construction of the boundary fences by boarding as per Section 6.2.3 of BS 5837 2012.</p> <p>Where it is needed to install fences along existing hedges, it will be necessary to carry out some pruning of the lower vegetation to allow access. This is to be kept to a minimum and where necessary, the hedges are to be augmented with new hedge planting to fill openings and to bulk up screening.</p>
Landscaping	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In a number of places, paths/surfaces will encroach into the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation to be retained, in particular along by Tree Belts Nos.1 & 2 and these sections of paths and surface areas will need to be installed using a 'No-Dig' method over the existing ground levels to avoid causing damage to the soil and roots underneath. This has been discussed with the project landscape architects and their surfaces within the root zones of the trees being retained have been designed with this in mind. Where it is necessary to provide extra support for heavier loading, it will be important to use a cellular confinement system such as 'CellWeb' within the construction of these sections of paths/surfaces. See 'Section 6.8' of our report for detail on the installation of such surfaces within the root zone of trees.</p>

5.5.0 Monitoring

- 5.5.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained trees are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.5.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.5.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (DWG No. KVL002) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.5.4 On the completion of the construction works, all trees retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

- 6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main building contractor/site manager on how trees need to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing DWG No.KVL002, for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the tree vegetation shown for retention is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of the retained trees.

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

6.5.0 Site meeting

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

6.6.0 Tree works

- 6.6.1 The developer or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how he plans to undertake the works and informing the site foreman of the process so the necessary steps can be taken to ensure the works are carried out safely and efficiently. The works are to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel taking account of the recommendations of BS3998 2010.
- 6.6.2 **Tree removal** - Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the works are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.
- 6.6.3 **Remedial tree surgery works** - The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the trees to be retained is to be carried out. A schedule of these works is to be produced by the project Arboriculturist taking into consideration the trees within their new built environment and prior to these works being carried out; they are to be agreed with the local authority.

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

- 6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per DWG. No. KVL002.
- 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.KVL002 & 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.KVL002 & Appendix 1.
- 6.7.4 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.
- 6.7.5 **Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking** - These areas must be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

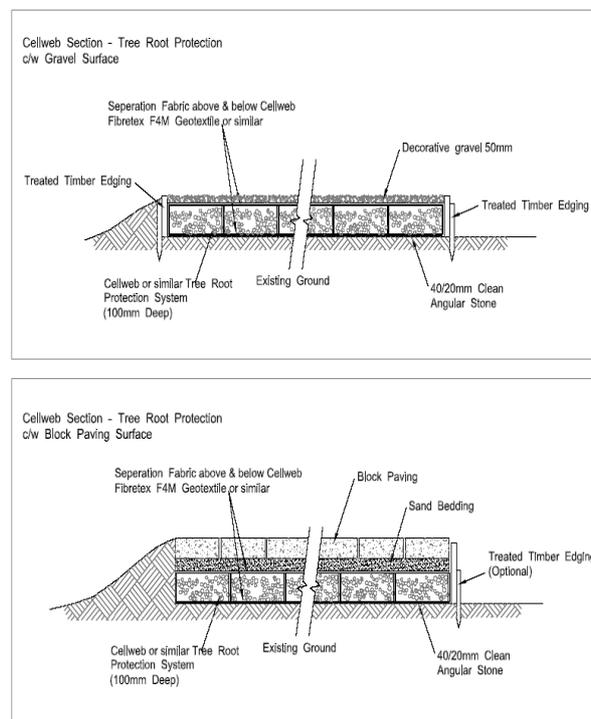
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

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

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



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



Stage 2:

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.10.0 Other items

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

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

Stage 3:

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

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

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

Signed *Felim Sheridan*

Date 16/06/2022

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.

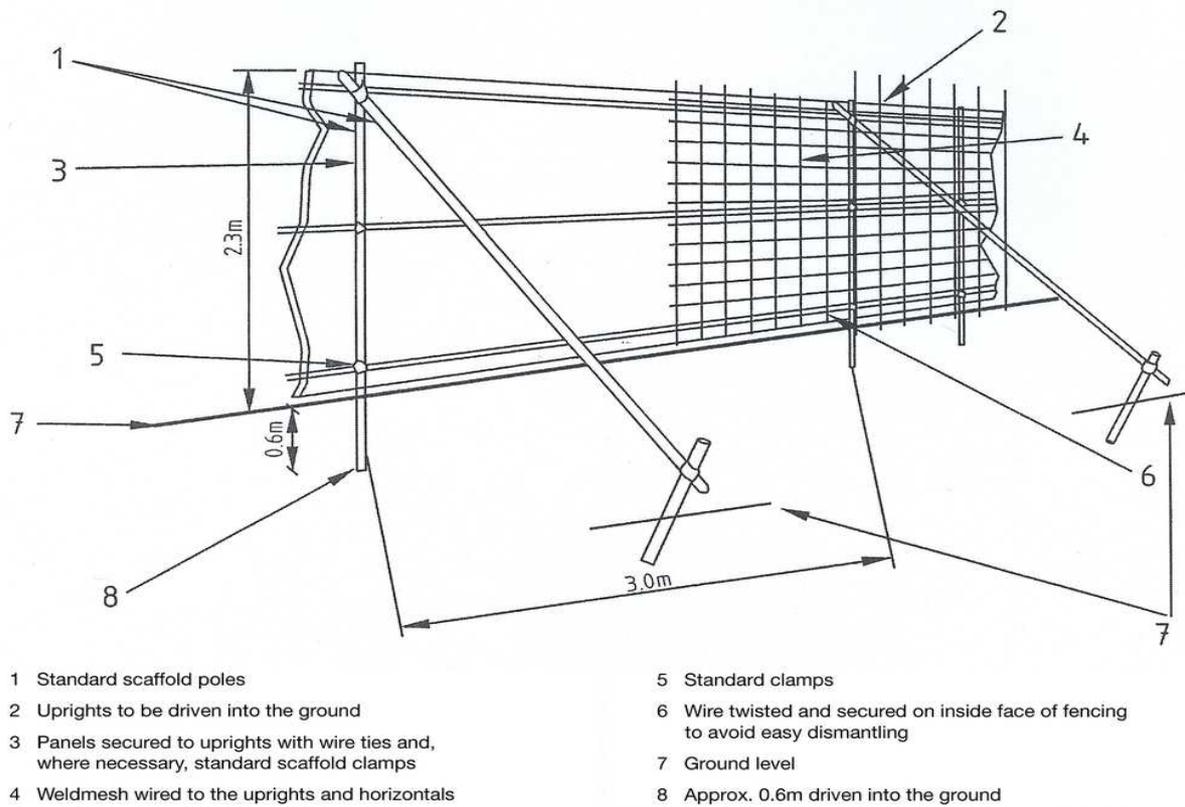


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA



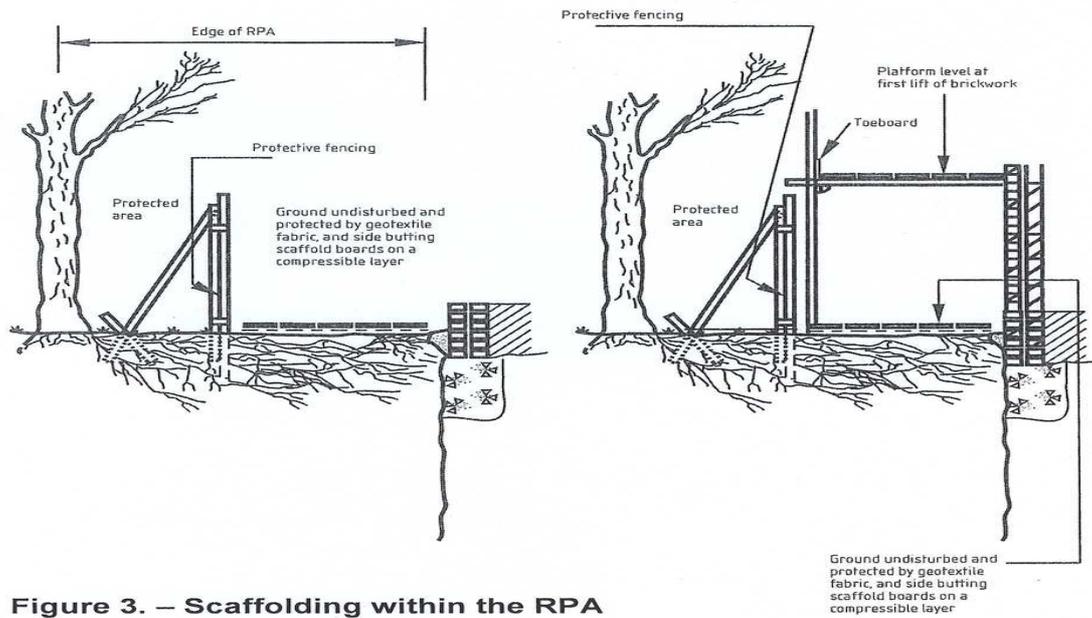


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

**Tree Vegetation on a c.10.8 Hectare Development site at
'Wayside', Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road,
Kiltarnan, Dublin 18.**

Date: 6th September 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 10 Years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice.

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

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

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

Sub categories

1 – Mainly Arboricultural Values

2 – Mainly Landscape values

3- Mainly Cultural and conservation value

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

This gives a guide to the area taken up by the tree.

Stem diameter (Stem Dia) is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimetres (mm). Where a measurement is given in brackets, this is the calculated stem diameter for multiple stemmed trees as per BS5837 2012.

Height (Ht) records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Branch Spread records the extent of the branches normally in a north (N), south (S), east (E) and west (W) direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Clear crown height (C. Ht) records the distance between the ground and the first branch from 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.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
		A condition Assessment of the tree vegetation on lands for development at a c.10.8 Hectare development site at 'Wayside', Enniskerry Road and Glenamuck Road, Kilternan, Dublin 18.									
Hedge No.1	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It extends along the northern boundary with the adjoining private property. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair / poor condition structurally. It is located on a hedgerow bank and consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Elm, Holly, Blackthorn, Elm and Ash ranging from seedlings to mature trees. Recent works have been carried out to clear Bramble, Dogrose and other scrub species encroaching out into the field areas and stock proof fencing has been erected. The hedge has some value for screening between the properties. Some excavations/alterations have occurred in the past on the adjoining property side of this hedge and this may have caused root damage to the hedge and the trees within. The majority of the trees form part of the bulking of this hedge and the western part of the line has been reduced/ topped in the past to the height of the hedge, affecting their structure and future potential. Heavy pruning has been carried out recently on the crowns of some trees, removing lower branches extending out into the site area. The following trees are located within Hedge No.1.							Requires no work at the present time.		C2
601	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	5	120	1N 0.5S 1E 1W	1.8	Young	Good	Fair It is a single stem tree that has self-seeded into this area. It is developing along the hedge line and it has potential to form part of the long-term cover of the site.	Clear Bramble and scrub from around its base.	20-40	C2
602	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	8	140 / 140/ 80	3N 0S 1E 3W	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is naturally re-generated and is developing from the base of the hedgerow bank. The initial stem most likely heaved / fell out into the field in the past and the leader was lost / broke out. A number of stems have since developed from the remaining stem at c.1m. The south side of the crown has been cut back hard on the site side, unbalancing the crown and leaving branch stubs.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of the hedge.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
603	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	9	300/ 220	4N 4S 4E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is naturally re-generated into this hedge and has been reduced/ reduced/ topped in the past. It has since re-grown to its current height. It is a twin stem tree from near ground level. The lower branches on the south side have recently been removed as part of clearing works. Ivy growth extends high into the crown.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
604	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	9	300/ 300	3N 3S 2E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A pair of trees growing up together with a combined crown. They are most likely naturally re-generated into this hedge. The lower branches on the south side have recently been removed as part of clearing works. Its height has also been previously reduced and it has developed a new crown from this point. Ivy growth extends high into the crown.	Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
605	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	9	370	3N 2S 2E 4W	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor A single stem tree, most likely naturally re-generated into this hedge. There is deadwood and dieback in the crown; this is most likely as a result of infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'. The crown has recently been cut on the south side as part of clearing works. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown.	Cut down to a low stump and allow re-sprouting to form part of the hedge bulking.	<10	U
606	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	9	350 / 300 / 300	3N 3S 4E 5W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A pair of trees growing up together, they are most likely naturally re-generated into this hedge and form part of the upper bulking of the hedge. The tagged tree is twin stemmed. Ivy is beginning to extend into its crown increasing its crown wind sail. There are some secondary limbs growing from its base and lower branches have recently been removed on the south side. It has been heavily reduced/ reduced/ topped to a height of c. 6m in the past but has re-	Retain as part of the hedge bulking and cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								grown to its current height.			
607	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus.</i>	9	370	4N 3S 5E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair Growing up as a pair with Tree No. 608 and is most likely naturally re-generated into this area. It is a single stem tree to c.2.5m where it divides into two stems and its height has been reduced in the past with a new crown developing. Ivy growth has been controlled.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	20-40	B1
608	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	160	4N 2S 2E 0W	4	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Growing up as a pair with Tree No. 607, it is being somewhat suppressed by the larger tree to the west. Most likely naturally re-generated into this area, it is a single stem tree to c.4m where it divides into two stems. It has been drawn out to the north for light due to overcrowding/ competition, affecting its structure.	Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking.	20+	C2
609	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	350 350 400	3N 2S 2E 2W	5	Mature	Poor	Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover beginning to extend up into its crown which has been cut at ground level in recent times. It has been reduced/ topped in the past to a height of c. 6m from where it has re-grown a multiple-stemmed crown. It has suffered limb failure in the past.	Retain at present as part of the hedge bulking but if its condition deteriorates, it may need to be removed completely.	10+	C2
610	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	340 660	6N 0S 3E 1W	4	Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is likely to have suffered soil disturbance / root damage on the adjoining property side during the previous development works. The visual assessment has been limited to some degree due to its position on the bank. It has been reduced/ topped to a height of c.6m in the past and a large secondary limb extending out over the site area has been recently removed. Heavy Ivy growth has been controlled.	Retain at present as part of the hedge bulking, but if its condition deteriorates it may need to be removed completely.	10+	C2
611	Elm	8	200	2N	4	Semi /	Fair	Poor	Retain for now as	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>			0S 3E 2W		Early Mature		A single stem tree, most likely naturally re-generated into this area. It has been drawn up for light due to overcrowding/ competition, distorting its structure. It divides at c.3m with a broad union formation between the stems. The crown has recently been cut on the south side leaving stubs and affecting the structure.	part of the hedge bulking of this area.		
612	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	300	3N 0S 2E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the top of the hedgerow bank and form part of the bulking within the hedge. It has been reduced/ topped in the past to a height of c.6m and is re-generating a crown from this point. There is an Elm sucker developing at the base.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge.	10-20	C2
613	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	8	200/ 110/ 70/ 80	2N 1S 2E 2W	4	Semi / Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Multiple stemmed from base, it has been drawn up for light, affecting its structure. There is a hanger on the south side at c.3m. It has also been reduced/ topped on the south side at c.2.5m	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge.	10+	C2
614	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	350/ 280/ 200	6N 7S 4E 3W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown. It has been reduced/ topped in the past to a height of c.6m with epicormic growth developing from this point. The stems are reasonably small at present but may become problematic as they grow in size due to structural weaknesses.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
615 - 617	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A 8	320/ 370/ 270/ 180/ 350/ 430	AV6N AV3S AV4E AV4W	A3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are growing up together to form part of the bulking of the hedge. Multiple-stemmed from base and are sheltered within their present group environment. Ivy cover on some stem is extending up into their crowns and this been cut at ground level recently. They have been reduced/ topped in the past to a height of c.6m but have re-grown to the current	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

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

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								recently by cutting it at ground level.	Monitor its condition annually.		
623	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	15	400	5N 2S 4E 0W	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the bulking of the hedge. It has been reduced/topped in the past but has re-grown to its current height. It has been somewhat suppressed by surrounding trees. The hedge vegetation to the south has recently been cut down, leaving its crown more open/ exposed. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown.	Retain for now and maintain as part of the bulking of this hedge.	10+	C2
624	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	130/ 140	4N 2S 1E 4W	6	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Most likely a self-sown seedling, it is twin stemmed from the base. It has been drawn up for light due to competition and this has affected its structure.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this hedge.	10-20	C2
625	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	14	540 200 200	0N 5S 7E 0W	8	Mature	Fair	Poor It is a large tree growing with a pronounced lean to the east. An Elm tree growing from its base has been cut down to a stump. The visual assessment is limited to the site side only. Heavy Ivy cover extends up into the crown increasing the crowns wind sail.	Cut the large stump back to a 1m high stump.	10+	C2
626	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	10	380 370	3N 4S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Heavy Ivy growth extends up into the crown. It forms part of the bulking of the hedge and is twin-stemmed from base. Its side branches on the south side have been cut back leaving stubs.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
627 + 628	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A 12	A300	A2N 4S 2E 3W	A4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are growing up together to form part of the one group/canopy formation and are being heavily suppressed by Ivy. The visual assessment is limited to some degree due to dense undergrowth. Lower branches have been cut back on its south side leaving stubs.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Remove surrounding scrub to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown Phys.-physiological	A- average Cat.- Category		
									trunk. Cut Ivy at ground level.		
		<p>The following trees are located on a linear strip of land along the northern boundary of the site area inside the boundary with the Glenamuck Road.</p> <p>Some of the trees are growing up with neighbouring trees to form small group canopy formations with individual trees dependent on one another for support/ shelter. The tree species include Ash, Sycamore, Beech and Oak with occasional Holly and Hawthorn forming part of the undergrowth. The undergrowth of Bramble, Dog Rose and coarse weeds has recently been cut down/ cleared, opening up this area. The trees are of most value to the treescape of this area within their group/s environment.</p> <p>The following is a breakdown of this group of trees.</p>							The trees growing up within sheltered group environments are best maintained /managed as such.	--	---
629	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	770	7N 8S 7E 9W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree with a broad crown formation. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and the heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk has recently been cut at ground level.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B1
Woodland Block	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Spruce <i>Picea sp.</i> Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	<p>It is located behind the above trees on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence.</p> <p>It is a small copse of trees including Birch, Alder, Douglas Fir and Spruce planted into this area with some natural regeneration of Ash and Sycamore. They are growing up within close proximity of one another and form part of the one group/canopy formation.</p>							Management is outside the control of this site area. They would benefit from some light, selective thinning to allow the better trees more space to grow/develop.	-----	-----
		<p>The following trees (Nos. 630 – 634 & 653) make up part of the one group canopy formation.</p> <p>Some of these trees are reliant on one another for support/shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management.</p>								---	B2
630	Holly	11	180	4N	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Retain as part of	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		180 100	4S 4E 4W				Multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the lower bulking within this area.	bulking within this area.		
631	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	500 480 530 580 280	5N 8S 4E 5W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together to form part of the one broad canopy formation and they are depending on one another for support/shelter and are best maintained/ managed within this group environment. Tree No. 631 is the larger, more prominent tree and it is multiple-stemmed from base with areas of basal decay present. Tree No.632 also has some areas of decay on its main trunk. They are not a potential hazard within their present environment. These trees are an integral part of the structure of this tree group.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Remove basal suckers. Review the condition of these trees if the environment around them changes or is developed.	10-20	B2
+											
632		18	630	4N 4S 8E 0W	4						
633	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	440	7N 9S 6E 2W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment and its crown structure has been affected as a result. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and Ivy cover has recently been cut at ground level. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth at present. Cut Ivy at ground level	20+	B2
634	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	540	6N 9S 5E 8W	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It has an asymmetrical crown formation due to the group growing environment and it forms part of the outer canopy of this tree group. It contains large storm damage/ deadwood with some heavy side branches within its crown There is a large longitudinal seam on the main trunk extending to a height of c.3.5m. Some lower branches are subsiding under their own weight.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy overextended side limbs/ branches by c.1-2m.	20+	B2
653	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	540	5N 7S	5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Twin-stemmed from c.1.5m up with acute union attachments	It will require works in the future to address	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
				7E 7W				between stems with included bark present. It contains deadwood throughout its crown with an area of decay present at its base which appears to be localised at present.	structural issues.		
			The following trees (Nos. 641 – 651) form part of the one group canopy formation. Some of these trees are reliant on one another for support/shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management.							-----	B2
641	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	730	7N 5S 8E 7W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located slightly out from the above tree group and has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding/competition. A large secondary limb has failed/been removed from ground level in the distant past leaving a stump with decay developing. Minor stress/decline is evident within its crown and deadwood is present throughout.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
642	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	500 190	5N 4S 0E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is self-seeded into this area and is growing from underneath the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree affecting its overall structure. Ivy cover extending up into its crown has recently been cut at ground level. There are some secondary limbs growing from its base.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
643	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	830	5N 6S 5E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair Twin-stemmed from c.1.5metres (m) up with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. The limb on the north side has a decay cavity present at a height of c.3m and this is causing a structural weakness. It contains deadwood within its crown and it has been left more open/exposed by the partial failure of a neighbouring tree.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth and prune crown to address exposure. It will require further maintenance/ management in the future.	20+	B2
644	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	440	5N 9S 10E	4	Mature	Fair	Poor A large portion of its crown has broken out due to a weak union formation impacting on its overall structure/stability.	I would recommend its removal as part of management /	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
				3W				This has also impacted on the group canopy structure. It also contains hanging branches throughout its crown. It has no potential and is prone to further failure.	selective thinning.		
527	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9	190/ 200/ 140/ 190	2N 4S 3E 4W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and its crown development is being slightly effected by overcrowding.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
645	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	11	340	4N 1S 4E 2W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B2
646	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	400	8N 4S 3E 3W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment affecting its overall structure. It contains large hangers and deadwood throughout its crown. There is Ivy cover on its main trunk which has recently been cut at ground level and it has been left slightly more open/exposed by the failure of a neighbouring tree. It is infected by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' throughout its crown.	Retain as part of the group structure. Remove hangers and large dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
647	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	400	3N 7S 3E 3W	10	Mature	Fair	Fair It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding / competition and is slightly top-heavy as a result. It has been left more open/exposed due to the failure of a neighbouring tree. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk which has recently been cut at ground level and it contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove large dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
648	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	340	1N 8S 3E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding. It is growing up within a group environment and contains large deadwood and hangers throughout its crown.	Retain as part of the bulking and remove large dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
635	Holly (clump)	8	260	5N	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Retain as part of the	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		160 140 100	6S 3E 6W				They are growing up together and form part of the lower bulking within this tree group. Some stems have been cut off as part of recent site clearance works.	lower bulking within this area.		
649	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	540	5N 9S 7E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is one of the larger, more prominent trees in this group and it is integral to the support/shelter of neighbouring trees. Its structure has been slightly affected due to overcrowding/competition. . It contains deadwood throughout its crown and there are some areas of infection by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' through its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
650	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	720	7N 3S 8E 3W	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is one of the larger, more prominent trees in the group. It has suffered branch breakage due to the partial failure of a neighbouring tree in the past. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth at present.	20-40	B2
651	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	260 230	3N 5S 5E 1W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor Self-seeded into this area and is developing from an old stump. It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing from under the canopy of larger neighbouring trees affecting its structure. It forms part of the bulking within this area.	Retain as part of bulking at present.	10+	C2
Tree Group			The following trees (Nos.652-659) form part of an open group with reasonably independent crown formations and could, with some pruning, be isolated as individual trees.							-----	--
652	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	560	9N 6S 6E 8W	1	Mature	Good	Good It is a large, prominent tree with a broad, reasonably symmetrical crown. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and has suffered some storm damage.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from its crown.	40+	A1
653								Tree No.653 has been commented on above.			
654	Beech	17	500	5N	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor	Requires no work at	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>		410 350	7S 6E 2W				Three-stemmed from base and is possibly growing from an old stump. There is decay present at the centre of the three stems which may cause structural weaknesses as they grow in size. They are located within a sheltered position within the group and provide support / shelter to neighbouring trees.	the present time.		
655	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	8	440 380	5N 5S 4E 3W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms part of the lower bulking within this group and it is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. There are linear strips of decay on its main trunk and the main stem has recently been cut back due to breakage. It has no long-term potential.	I would recommend removal as part of management.	<10	U
656	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	680	7N 8S 7E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree and forms part of the outer canopy of the overall tree group. It has a broad, slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding/competition. It contains deadwood and heavy side branches throughout. It has suffered minor storm damage in the past which has left its crown slightly more open/exposed. Basal suckers have recently been removed and Ivy growth has been controlled.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side branches by up to 2m.	40+	A1
657	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	460	7N 6S 6E 6W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy of this overall tree group and has an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has a heavy infestation of 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' throughout its crown with a large amount of deadwood present. Ivy growth has been controlled in recent times.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
658	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	640	9N 10S	4	Mature	Good	Fair It has a broad, reasonably symmetrical crown and is of value	Remove dead/ unstable growth and	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
				10E 8W				to the support/ shelter of neighbouring trees. It contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches throughout its crown and there is an acute union formation between some of these limbs, particularly the lower one. There is also a large crack between two of the limbs and it is prone to limb failure as a result. The loss of this limb would have an impact on its overall structure.	reduce end-weight on all heavy side limbs/branches particularly those with cracks to lessen the risk of failure / loss of these limbs.		
659	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	700	5N 10S 6E 9W	6	Mature	Good	Fair It is a large prominent tree and forms part of the outer canopy formation of this overall group. It sub-divides into a twin-stemmed tree at a height of c.3m and there is an acute union formation between stems at this point with some included bark present. It contains heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on all heavy side limbs / branches by up to 2m.	20+	B2
		The following trees are located on the linear strip of ground running between the grounds of the 'Kiltarnan Country Markets' and the 'Glenamuck Road' outside this applications red line boundary. This area is generally overgrown with some clumps of Hawthorn and Ash seedlings with large infill areas of Bramble and weeds making access difficult.									
528	Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	8	130/ 140	2N 2S 3E 1W	2.5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the Country Markets side of the boundary fence. It is a large size tree with Ivy cover on its main trunk beginning to extend up into the crown. It has suffered storm damage in the past.	Management is outside the control of the site area. It would benefit from maintenance / management, particularly the cutting of Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
529	Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	10	200/ 180	3N 4S 2E 4W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the boundary fence between the Country Market grounds and the site area. There is Ivy cover on the lower trunk and there are suckers developing on the site side	Management would appear to be out of the control of this site area.	20+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								of the boundary fence from this tree.	Basal suckers need management.		
Tree No.1	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	13	800	6N 8S 8E 5W	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is located on the adjoining property side of the boundary fence. The area around its base is surfaced in stone and this may have caused some soil and root damage on this side with its crown showing signs of stress/decline. Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. This assessment carried out from site side only.	Requires no work at present. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
530-532	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	A 11	A 260	5N 4S 5E 5W	A 3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of stems growing up together with an undergrowth of Elder and Bramble. Damage has been caused by past construction works in this area and there is lower branch breakage evident. Ivy cover is extending into some of their crowns.	Tidy up undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level where heavy.	10+	C1
533	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	11	380/ 320	5N 6S 3E 6W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple stemmed from base with acute union formations between some stems. There may have been some soil and root damage caused on the adjoining property side. It forms part of a group and there is Ivy cover on the main stems. It is located on the boundary fence line and the assessment has been carried out from the site side only.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
			The following two trees (Nos. 636 & 637) are located inside the boundary wall with the adjacent Enniskerry Road and outside this application red line boundary.							-----	--
636	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	800	18	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It has a broad crown and has suffered considerable storm damage throughout the years leaving the remaining crown more open/exposed. It contains hangers and large size deadwood throughout. There is also basal decay present and it is prone to further storm damage. There is very heavy	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on remaining heavy side limbs / branches by c.1-2m to help shape	20+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								Ivy growth extending up into the crown.	/ balance crown and to lessen the risk of further failure. It will be necessary to contain with a small crown in the future. Cut Ivy at ground level.		
637	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	380	8	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has an asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding/competition from tree No. 636. Its structure is weighted towards the road and it has become more open / exposed due to the partial failure of tree No. 636. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	Remove dead / unstable growth throughout its crown and remove lower branches extending out over the road. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
Hedge No.2	Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Pussy willow <i>Salix caprea</i> 'Pendula' Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Elder	It extends along the 'Glenamuck Road' and for most of its length; it is located outside this applications red line boundary. It is growing on a bank above the road and is of a mature age class in fair / poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of predominantly Bramble and Dogrose with clumps of Hawthorn, Goat Willow, Gorse, Ash, Elder, Sycamore, and Elm ranging in age from seedlings to mature trees. It has been trimmed and maintained to prevent encroachment on the roadside. It is a low hedge with limited screening value.						Management of this hedge and the trees within fall outside this applications red line boundary, but it would benefit from management such as inter-planting to improve diversity, continuity and structure. Make safe large size dead/ unstable	-----	C2	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
Tree No.3	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	460	1N 4S 3E 3W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base with heavy lvy cover extending into the crown. It contains deadwood throughout. It has received pruning in the past to clear overhead utility lines and to raise up its crown over the road. The visual assessment has been limited due to dense undergrowth and debris around its base.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level and remove surrounding scrub and debris to allow access for a more detailed assessment.	10+	C1
Tree No.4	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	700	3N 3S 5E 5W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair Access and the visual assessment have been limited due to dense undergrowth and debris around its base. It is growing up to form part of the group canopy formation with tree No.4 and has an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has received pruning on the roadside in the past to raise crown over the road and to create clearance for utility wires. Heavy lvy cover is extending up into the crown increasing its crowns wind sail.	At present, remove dead/unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level. Remove surrounding scrub and debris to allow access for a more detailed assessment.	10+	C1
Tree No.5	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	360	2N 2S 2E 2W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Access and the visual assessment have been limited due to dense undergrowth and debris around its base. Multiple-stemmed from its base and is growing up within a group environment affecting its overall structure. Heavy lvy cover is extending up into the crown increasing its crowns wind sail. It has received pruning on the roadside in the past to raise crown up over the road and to create clearance for utility wires.	At present, remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level. Remove surrounding scrub and debris to allow access for a more detailed assessment.	10-20	C1
660	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	390/ 300/ 500/ 300	6N 7S 6E 7W	4	Mature	Fair /Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with extensive basal decay present. A fifth stem on the west side has recently been removed. It has a broad crown and is located in isolation.	I would recommend removal as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								Due to basal decay it would be prone to breaking out. Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level in recent times.			
Tree Group	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<p>The following trees (Nos.661-668) are located in a group in the north-east corner of the site area.</p> <p>It consists of a broad line of trees growing on both sides of the boundary fence with the bulk of the trees on the site side. It is a prominent/visual group of trees of importance to the treescape/sylvan character of the area. Some of the trees within this group are growing within a sheltered group environment and depend on one another for support / shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management.</p> <p>There is an undergrowth of pockets of Holly, Elder, Hawthorn, Bramble and Dogrose with some natural regeneration of Elm, Ash and Sycamore developing up through it also. They are cordoned off on the site side by fencing and the remnants of old hedging.</p>						<p>Carry out general tidying works of this area.</p> <p>Trees growing up within sheltered group environments will need to be maintained /managed within this environment.</p>	-----		
661	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	600	7N 6S 5E 7W	4	Mature	Fair	<p>Fair</p> <p>It is a tall tree that has been drawn up for the light with an acute union formation between some limbs with included bark present at a height of c.4m; this is a potential weak point in the structure of this tree. Its crown is slightly asymmetrical and weighed towards the site due to overcrowding by neighbouring trees. Some damage was caused by livestock sheltering / grazing within this area in the past.</p>	<p>It is best maintained within the group environment.</p> <p>Reduce in height by c.2m to reduce pressure on the weak union formation.</p> <p>Remove deadwood and unstable growth during the climbing</p>	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
662	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	400	4N 6S 5E 7W	7	Mature	Fair	Fair	Lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by c.2m.	10-20	B2
663		11	280 180	0.5N 6S 5E 6W	4			Self-seeded into this area and they are growing up together to form part of the one group/canopy formation. They are also forming part of the group canopy formation with the surrounding trees and are an integral part of the group canopy formation. There is Ivy cover on some stems which has been cut at ground level recently and they are growing up through rubble/ debris that has been stockpiled into this area. There has been some damage caused in the past by livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.			
664	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	560	5N 9S 7E 7W	4	Mature	Good	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and has value to the structure of the group / canopy formation. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into the crown. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. There has been some damage in the past caused by livestock sheltering / grazing within this area.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Ivy will need to be managed in the future.	40+	B2
665	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	8	260	0N 7S 8E 5W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is naturally re-generating into this area and is growing up from underneath the canopy of Tree No. 664. It leans out at an abrupt angle over the site area due to the overcrowding / competition. It has outgrown its usefulness within this area. There is some damage caused as a result of livestock sheltering/grazing within this area in the past.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
666	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	160	1N 4S 3E 5W	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair Self-seeded into this area and is growing up within a group environment. It is not an integral part of this group, but forms part of the lower bulking. There has been some damage caused in the past by livestock sheltering/grazing within this	Retain as part of the bulking at present.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown area.	A- average Cat.- Category		
667	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	180	0N 5S 4E 5W	8	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Self-seeded into this area. Rocks/ rubble have been thrown into this area against its base. Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/competition and it is not an integral part of the group canopy formation. It has outgrown its usefulness.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
668	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	13	360	4N 7S 2E 7W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is developing on the outer canopy edge of a tree group and it has been left more open/ exposed by the removal of trees on the adjoining property side, affecting its crown structure. Wire has been attached to its lower trunk and damage has been caused in the past by livestock sheltering/grazing within this area.	Remove wire from lower trunk. Ivy will need to be managed in the future. Monitor its condition, especially for infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	10+	C1
669	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	660	7N 6S 7E 8W	5	Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It has a reasonably good symmetrical crown formation of good structure. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. There is some damage caused in the past by livestock sheltering / grazing within this area. There are signs of recent storm damage with loss of small branches.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	20-40	B2
670	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	600	8N 9S 4E 6W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a group environment and it has been left more open/ exposed by the removal of trees on its east side. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. There has been some damage caused in the past by livestock sheltering / grazing within this area.	Remove dead/ unstable growth at the present time.	20+	B2
671 & 672	Not in use										
Tree Line	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	The following trees (Nos. 673 - 684) make up part of the one small group canopy formation.							Some of these trees are reliant on one	-----	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
		This group of trees was previously part of an old hedge line which has been removed. As a group of trees, they are prominent /visual to this area and are of value to the treescape of this area.							another for support/shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management.		
673	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	140	3N 3S 1E 12W	2	Young	Fair / Good	Fair A single stem tree growing up under the canopy of the larger Tree No. 674 to the south and the crown is somewhat suppressed as a result. It has potential to form part of the long-term cover of this site.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
674	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	670 210 630	8N 8S 8E 10W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair Twin-stemmed from base with a slightly acute union formation between stems. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding by a neighbouring tree. The soil levels would appear to have been raised slightly around its base with rubble being pushed into this area. Heavy Ivy cover is extending up into the crown increasing its crowns wind sail, but this has recently been cut at ground level. It is infected by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' throughout its crown and it contains deadwood throughout.	Remove dead/unstable growth.	10-20	C2
675	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	450 410 220 120 120	3N 6S 6E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Multi-stemmed from base with other secondary limbs present. It has an acute union formation between some limbs with included bark present and its structure has been affected due to overcrowding. One of the stems has broken out at c. 3m, most likely as a result of recent storms. Heavy Ivy growth extending up into the crown has recently been cut at ground level. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and is infected by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash'.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Best maintained within the group environment.	10-20	C2
676	Swedish White	12	440	4N	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor	Best maintained in its	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
	Beam <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>			7S 8E 2W				It is leaning at an abrupt angle out from underneath the canopy of a neighbouring tree and it would not isolate well as an individual due to structure.	group environment. Carry out pruning to help improve balance of crown. Remove deadwood and unstable growth.		
677	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	400	8N 7S 10E 10W	4	Mature	Good	Fair / Good It is reasonably well structured with a slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding. There is lvy cover on the main trunk has recently been cut at ground level.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B1
678	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	480 500 540	8N 8S 5E 5W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and is located in isolation. It has suffered large limb failure within its upper crown due to weak union attachment and included bark. This has opened up its crown leaving it susceptible to further failure. It is infected by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash'.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce heavy side limbs/ branches by up to 2m to reduce wind-loading of its crown.	10+	C2
679	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	430 360	6N 7S 6E 4W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located out from the main tree line and is twin-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. It is growing tight to the boundary wall with the adjoining property and a large portion of its crown is extending into the adjoining property. There is a heavy infestation of 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' with deadwood throughout its crown. It may be outside the management control of this site area.	Remove dead/unstable growth and reduce the crown overhang into the adjoining property by up to 2m. It will require further works in the future.	10+	C2
680	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	450 360 520	7N 6S 3E 8W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has a broad crown and is multiple-stemmed from base and there is a slightly acute union formation between some limbs and there is some decay evident on the tagged stem above the union formation. It is growing against the base of the boundary wall and may cause structural damage in the long-	At present, remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side branches by 1-2m.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								term. It has a large overhang into the adjoining property which has been cut back. It contains deadwood throughout its crown			
681	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	560	8N 9S 1E 8W	4	Mature	Fair	Poor It is growing up within a group and has an asymmetrical crown extending out over the adjoining property. The crown overhang towards the adjoining property has been cut back to the boundary, gravely impacting on the trees structure. It contains heavy over- extended side branches throughout and some of these have cracked or broken out.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce remaining crown by 2m to help address structural issues.	10+	C2
682	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	460 400 610	4N 5S 3E 7W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located further out from the boundary wall than the other trees. It is multiple-stemmed from base with a slightly acute union formation between stems and its crown overhang towards the adjoining property has been cut back. There are suckers growing from its base. It forms part of a group canopy formation with neighbouring trees affecting its crown structure. It contains deadwood throughout.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
683	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	440 340	5N 6S 3E 7W	5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing within a group with an asymmetrical crown as a result. The bulk of its crown is extending over the site area and it contains deadwood throughout.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
684	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	460	3N 8S 3E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment with very heavy lvy cover extending up into its crown increasing its crowns wind sail which has been cut at ground level. It has suffered minor storm damage in the past and its crown overhang towards the adjoining property has been cut back.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
		The following two trees (685 & 686) run along the boundary wall of this site area with the adjoining walled garden which has been developed. It contains two mature Ash trees growing up together to form part of the one group canopy formation. The							-----	-----	-----

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade		
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category				
		understory growth has recently been removed.											
685	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	600 500 700	3N 9S 7E 6W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has a broad crown and forms part of this canopy formation with a neighbouring tree. Three-stemmed from c.0.5m up with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present creating a potential weakness in the structure of this tree. It contains some heavy side branches and deadwood throughout. It has suffered minor storm damage in the past and there is an area of basal decay present. Its crown overhang towards the adjoining property has been cut back to the boundary.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce the wind sail of its crown by c.1-2m using a combination of crown thinning/end weight reduction. This pruning should reduce the pressure on weak union formations.	10+	C2		
686	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	700 840	3N 10S 2E 5W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing within a group environment and has an asymmetrical crown as a result. It forms part of the same canopy formation with tree No.685. Heavy Ivy cover is extending up into the crown increasing its crowns wind sail, but this has been cut at ground level. It sub-divides into a twin-stemmed tree from ground level with weak union attachments between stems due to included bark and there is extensive basal decay present. A third stem has recently collapsed. It has an open crown, I suspect due to storm damage in the past with decline evident.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U		
		The following trees are located within two linear tree belts that run at ninety degrees to one another within the centre of the site area and currently form the boundary between fields.											
Tree Belt No.1	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	It runs through the centre of the site in an east to west direction and is contained between two hedgerows. These hedgerows consist of clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Holly, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose. The bulk of the trees are located on these hedgerow banks. Collectively these trees are of more visual value to the treescape of this area than as individuals. Many of them have structural defects such as decay cavities, weakened union formations or are diseased and this will limit their long-term potential. It is the group/tree line feature that is of most value to the treescape of this area and it is this that is worth preserving. The condition, continuity and diversity of									The trees are best maintained/managed within their group environment.	-----	---

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade	
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category			
	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i>	<p>this tree line can be improved with management and the adding of new trees ensuring that this feature is retained for the future.</p> <p>Some of the trees are growing within groups and are dependent on one another for support/shelter. The area has recently been cleared of undergrowth, particularly Bramble, and damage has been caused in the past by livestock sheltering / grazing within this area. Recent works have also been carried out to remove dead / unstable growth and to prune/ cut back the lower branches to raise up their crowns and open up this area.</p> <p>The following trees are located within Tree Belt No.1.</p>										
687	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	8 stems 180 170 150 160 340 250 240 160	3N 3S 3E 2W	1	Mature	Fair	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base as a result of being cut down in the past. It has since been cut again at a height of c.3.5m due to overhead power lines.	It will require ongoing pruning to contain in this position under the power lines. I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U	
688	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	390 300	4N 2S 4E 3W	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Heavy Ivy cover is suppressing the crown. It is part of the remains of an old hedgerow and forms part of the lower bulking.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2	
689	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	280	4N 1S 4E 1W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the bulking within this tree belt. It has been left slightly more open/exposed due to storm damage to a neighbouring tree. It has an asymmetrical lopsided crown	Retain as part of the bulking.	10+	C2	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								due to overcrowding/competition.			
690	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	14	250	1N 2S 6E 1W	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing up within a group environment. It was originally twin-stemmed from c.0.5m up and it divides above this into a multiple-stemmed tree. It has suffered major stem collapse on the east side in recent past, most likely as a result of storm damage. It has a weak union attachment between most stems which is a structural weakness in this tree.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
691	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	550 350	5N 4S 3E 3W	2	Mature	Poor	Poor It is located on the southern hedgerow line and was multiple-stemmed from base. Some stems have been removed / cut out in the past and decay is extending into the base of the tree. The tree has substantially collapsed and has no long-term potential.	I would recommend its removal or coppicing as part of management.	<10	U
692	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	260	0N 7S 2E 5W	7	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing within a central position within this tree belt. It has been forced up and out for the light due to overcrowding/competition affecting its structure and it has become more open/ exposed due to the loss of the surrounding trees. There is a decay cavity on the main trunk at a height of c.1m. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to its structure.	I would recommend its removal or coppicing as part of management.	<10	U
693	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	410 350 190	6N 5S 4E 4W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair Three-stemmed from base with a slightly acute union formation between stems. It has suffered branch breakage within its upper crown due to a weak union formation. It is one of the larger, more prominent trees in the area and contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove deadwood at present.	20+	B2
694	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	340	1N 5S 4E	1	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a tall tree located within a central position within this tree belt. Its structure has been affected due to	Remove large /dead unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground	10+	C2

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

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown Phys.-physiological	A- average Cat.- Category		
									Cut Ivy at ground level. Best maintained within this group environment.		
699	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	8	140 210	3N 3S 3E 3W	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair /Poor It is growing up to form part of the undergrowth and is twin-stemmed from base.	Retain as part of the undergrowth.	10+	C2
535	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	490	6N 5S 4E 4W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the south side of the hedgerow bank and forms part of the upper group canopy formation. Its lower branches were removed to raise up its crown. It is growing up through the rocks.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
536-543 (8 trees)	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	A 10	A 200/ 190	A 3N 5S 3E 3W	A 3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing on the hedgerow bank and some are multiple-stemmed from base. They form part of the upper-canopy formation and they provide support/ shelter to each other. The undergrowth has been cleared out and their lower branches have been removed to raise up their crowns.	They require no work at the present time.	10+	C2
544	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	A 10	A 200/ 190	A 3N 5S 3E 3W	A 3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank and forms part of the upper group canopy formation. Basal secondary stems have been cut back to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2
		The following trees (Nos. 700 – 807) form part of the one continuous canopy line growing up together to provide support/shelter to one another. They are of more visual value to the area as a group rather than as individual trees. They are growing on an old hedgerow bank.							These trees would need to be maintained / managed within their group environment.	-----	
700	Ash	15	340	5N	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor	Remove deadwood at	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>			6S 7E 2W				It forms part of the outer canopy of this group of trees. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown and its lower trunk leans at an abrupt angle before straightening up. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and there is a crack/ seam evident at base creating structural issues. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure.	present. Ivy will need to be managed in the future.		
801	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	380	6N 4S 4E 2W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and its structure has been affected as a result. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
802	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	210 480	6N 6S 3E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is sheltered within present group environment. There is a secondary limb growing from its base.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
803	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	440	6N 9S 4E 6W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and is sheltered within this environment. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and has suffered minor branch breakage in the past. Its crown is generally weighted in towards the tree belt.	Remove large deadwood and unstable growth.	20+	B2
804	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	400	7N 2S 4E 5W	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It has been drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition. It is growing up within a group and is sheltered within this environment. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove deadwood and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by 1-2m.	20+	B2
805	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	540	7N 5S 4E 9W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment. It has an asymmetrical crown and is growing on a hedgerow bank. It is infected by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by 1-2m.	20+	B2
806	Elm	10	7	4N	1	Early	Fair	Fair/ Poor	Retain as part of	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>		stems 210 210 210 120 100 100 90	4S 4E 4W		Mature		It is growing in a central position within this tree belt. Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing from an old stump.	bulking at present.		
807	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	440	6N 4S 6E 6W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair There are small areas of dead bark at its base. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding / competition. It could be isolated as an individual tree.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
808	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	22	650 600	6N 6S 6E 6W	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing within the southern boundary hedge. Its structure is of poor quality due to overcrowding. Basal decay is present and there is an acute union formation between limbs. It will be prone to limb failure as it grows in size.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
809	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	580	7N 7S 7E 7W	2	Mature	Fair	Poor It consists of two remaining stems with an acute union formation between stems and basal decay present. It may be prone to failure as these stems grow further in size. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. It is growing up within a group and is sheltered within its present environment. Wire has been attached to the lower trunk. It would not be suitable for retention in isolation.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
810	Crab Apple <i>Mauls Sylvestris</i>	12	580	7N 7S 7E 7W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing on the hedgerow bank. It forms part of the bulking and its structure has been somewhat affected due to overcrowding. It contains heavy side branches and storm damage throughout. It was	It would benefit from the removal of deadwood and unstable growth.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								suppressed by Ivy; which has been cut off in more recent times.			
		The following two trees (Nos.811 & 812) are growing up together to form part of the one group canopy formation and provide support/shelter to one another. They are of more visual value as a group than as individual trees.							They are best maintained/managed within their group growing environment.	--	--
811	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	390 490 550	5N 8S 6E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base with wire attached to it and cutting into its lower trunk. There are some acute union formations with included bark present between stems. Heavy Ivy cover has recently been cut at ground level.	Cut / remove wire attached to lower trunk.	20+	B2
812	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	700	4N 4S 4E 4W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair Single-stemmed to c.1.5m where it divides into several stems. It is growing up to form part of the canopy formation with tree No.811 and its crown structure is asymmetrical as a result.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
Tree Belt No.2	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Rowan <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Bramble <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to Tree Belt No.1 in a north to south direction and forms the boundary between two open fields. The bulk of the trees are located on hedgerow banks on either side of an old track. The tree species consists of a broken line of trees of predominantly Ash with some Sycamore, Elm and Beech mixed throughout. The trees have grown up within a group environment with many trees reliant on one another for support/shelter. The hedges consist of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Elm, Rowan, Bramble, Dogrose, Blackthorn and Holly and has recently been tidied up and Bramble has been tidied up along with dead / unstable growth removed. Ivy growth has also been controlled by cutting it at ground level and the lower branches on the trees have been removed to raise up their crowns and open up the area underneath. Collectively, these trees are of more visual value to the treescape of this area as a tree belt than as individual trees and it is the tree belt feature that is of most value and worth preserving. Many of the trees have structural defects such as decay cavities, weakened union formations or are diseased and this will limit their long- term potential. The condition, continuity and diversity of this tree line can be improved with management and the adding of new trees ensuring that this feature is retained for the future.							Carry out new tree planting to improve the continuity and diversity of species and to help rejuvenate this tree belt. Trees growing up within groups are best maintained/managed within these group environments.	--	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade	
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category			
	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	The following trees are located within Tree Belt No.2. I have broken up this tree belt into smaller tree lines/groups based on where natural breaks within the canopy line have occurred. These breaks within the tree line have occurred mainly as a result of trees failing partially / completely or by being removed during past management works.										
		Tree Nos. (813, 814, 815, 816, 817 and 818) are growing up within an open group environment.										
813	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	12	360 460 300 250	5N 6S 5E 4W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large multiple-stemmed tree from base with acute union formations and included bark present between some stems. There is a Hawthorn tree growing out of its base. It has a large reasonably symmetrical crown formation.	Remove deadwood /unstable growth.	10-20	C2	
814	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	240 190 190 110	2N 2S 1E 2W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Self-seeded into this area with an asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding from a neighbouring tree. It sub-divides into a multiple-stemmed tree from low down and forms part of the bulking within this area.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2	
815	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	700	5N 6S 8E 4W	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair / Good Growing on a small bank with a balanced crown. A second stem is developing at c.2m with included bark developing in the union. Recent pruning has been carried out on the north and west sides of the crown. Fencing wire has been removed from the main stem.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B2	
816	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	410/ 410	4N 5S 3E 4W	1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Good It has a reasonably symmetrical crown formation and is twin-stemmed from c.1m up. Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. Fencing wire has been removed from the main stem.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	40+	B2	
817	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	12	150/ 90/	4N 4S	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A group of stems developing from an old stump and forming	Retain for now as part of the bulking of	10-20	C2	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
			220/ 230	6E 0W				part of the bulking in this group.	this area.		
818	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	460	5N 5S 5E 5W	4	Early Mature	Good	Good It is of a good quality/structure and has potential for the future. It has an independent crown formation.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B2
		The following trees (Nos. 819 – 831 excluding No.826) are located on the western boundary hedge of Tree Belt No.2. They are all growing up together to form part of the one group/canopy formation and they provide one another with support/shelter.							They are best maintained/managed within their group environment.	----	C2
819	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	530 210 170	3N 5S 5E 5W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It sub-divides into a multi-stemmed tree at a height of c.1m. It has an acute union formation with some included bark present. It is growing within a group environment and its crown structure has been somewhat affected as a result. The lower crown contains a lot of deadwood. The largest stem on the east side is decaying with sections of bark peeling off. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth at present.	10+	C2
820	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	320	2N 3S 3E 4W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the lower bulking and is growing on the hedgerow bank. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. Fencing wire has been removed from the lower trunk and lvy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level.	Retain as part of the lower bulking of this area.	10-20	C2
821	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	380	3N 1S 5E 2W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is heavily infected by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' on its main trunk and scaffold limbs and this may create potential weaknesses in the structure of this tree. It is growing up within a group environment with suckers growing from its base. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower	Retain for the benefit of the group structure. Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								branches were cut back to raise up its crown.			
822	Rowan <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	12	240	4N 1S 4E 9W	4	Mature	Fair /Poor	Poor It leans off the hedgerow bank possibly as a result of heaving at the roots and is now resting in the neighbouring trees.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
823	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	12	200 180	4N 4S 5E 3W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located within a central position in the group. It forms part of the lower bulking and is multiple-stemmed from base. Three stems have been cut off in the recent past, most likely to provide ground clearance over the laneway/ track.	Retain as part of the bulking. Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2
824	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	390	2N 4S 5E 8W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank within a group environment and its crown structure has been impacted upon as a result. It is poorly structured and would not isolate well as an individual tree. Stubs remain from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. Heavy Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting it at ground level and fencing wire has been removed from the lower main stem.	Remove dead/unstable growth. It is best maintained within the group environment.	10+	C2
825	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	600 650	5N 6S 8E 9W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree with heavy Ivy cover extending up into its crown increasing its crowns wind sail, but it has been cut at ground level. It is twin-stemmed from c.1m up and is an integral part of this group structure. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	C2
826	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	14	350	4N 3S 6E 1W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is naturally re-generating on the hedgerow bank. It forms part of the bulking with an asymmetrical crown. The structure has been affected by previous trees, recently removed. Ivy growth has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level.	Requires no work 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	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
827	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	420	6N 4S 6E 7W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank within a group environment and its crown structure has been affected as a result. It has suffered storm damage in the past and contains deadwood throughout. Heavy Ivy cover has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level.	Retain for the benefit of the group structure.	10-20	C2
828	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	450 470	5N 4S 6E 4W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair A twin-stemmed tree, it is growing up within the group environment affecting its overall structure. The bulk of its crown is weighed out to the west and has suffered recent storm damage. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown. Heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown increasing the wind sail has been cut at ground level.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. It is best maintained within the group environment.	20+	C2
829	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	380 450	4N 3S 6E 7W	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is growing up within the group environment and forms part of the group bulking and its crown structure has been affected as a result. Ivy growth has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level. There is a heavy infestation of 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	10+	C2
830	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	390 430 170	4N 7S 6E 5W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within a group environment and is located slightly off the hedgerow bank. It has an asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding /competition. It is twin-stemmed from base with a secondary limb also growing up through these two stems. Heavy Ivy cover has been controlled by cutting it at ground level. It contains deadwood throughout.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	10-20	C2
831	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	400	7N 2S 7E 7W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group and is growing on the hedgerow bank. Fencing wire, previously attached to the lower trunk, has been removed. Some secondary limbs are developing	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	20+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								from its base to form part of the lower bulking. There is an infestation by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' on its main trunk and branches. Stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown.			
832	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	440	5N 7S 7E 4W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the eastern hedgerow bank of the tree line. It is growing within a group environment and forms part of the canopy formation with neighbouring trees which is affecting its overall structure. It is infected by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown.	It is best maintained/managed within the group environment and would not isolate well as an individual. Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	10-20	C2
833	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	380 370 220	4N 6S 0E 5W	1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Multi-stemmed from c.0.5m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. It is growing within a group environment and is slightly unbalanced as a result. There is a significant decay cavity at its base on the west side. Ivy growth has been controlled.	Remove dead/unstable growth and monitor basal decay.	10+	C2
834	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	820 210	8N 5S 8E 8W	10	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of a canopy formation with neighbouring trees and has an asymmetrical crown as a result. It is twin-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation with some included bark present, this could possibly develop into a potential weak point. Ivy cover extending up into its crown increasing its crowns wind sail has been cut at ground level. There are secondary limbs growing from its base/ lower trunk.	Remove dead/unstable growth from within its crown and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by 1-2m.	10-20	C2
835	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	690	5N 6S 7E 9W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It has been drawn up for the light and has a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result of overcrowding. There is sparseness evident within its crown. Heavy Ivy cover on the	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. It will require additional pruning if	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								main trunk has been controlled and stubs remain on its west side from where its lower branches were cut back to raise up its crown.	left in isolation.		
836	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	290 490	4N 4S 4E 4W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/Good Twin-stemmed from 1m up with an acute union formation between stems. Ivy cover on the main trunk has been controlled and fencing wire attached to the lower trunk has been removed. Lower branches have been pruned on the west side.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
837	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	180/ 180	2N 4S 6E 0W	5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A twin stem tree from ground level with a decay pocket developing at its base. It has been drawn out for light due to competition with a lean to the east from the hedgerow bank and this has affected its structure.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area.	10+	C2
838 & 839 839	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14 13	400 400 280	5N 7S 7E 8W 5N 2S 2E 7W	3 5	Mature	Fair	Fair They are located on the western boundary hedge bank and are growing up together to form part of the one group / canopy formation. Tree No.838 is multiple-stemmed from base. They are best maintained / managed within their group environment. Most of them are being heavily suppressed by Ivy increasing their wind sail, but this has recently been cut at ground level. Stubs remain on their west side from where their lower branches were cut back to raise up their crowns. Fencing wire has been removed from their lower trunks.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
840	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	600	3N 3S 6E 1W	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor Its crown structure is asymmetrical and is leaning inwards due to overcrowding / competition from neighbouring trees. There is a heavy infestation by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown and this is leading to decline/dieback in crown. Heavy Ivy growth has recently been controlled. It is not an integral part of the group canopy structure.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Retain as part of the bulking of this area. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category basis.		
841	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	410	5N 3S 5E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is located in isolation on the eastern boundary hedge line. There is a small area of localised decay on it lower trunk where a secondary limb has been cut out / broken out in the past. Heavy Ivy growth has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	10-20	C2
842	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	250 240 210 160	3N 3S 4E 3W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is multiple stemmed from base and forms part of the lower bulking of this tree line. Heavy Ivy cover has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area.	10-20	C2
		The following trees (843 – 846) are located on the eastern hedgerow bank and are growing up together to form part of the one open continuous canopy formation.							Their sheltered group environment needs to be taken into consideration during their management.	--	--
843	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	820	7N 7S 7E 6W	2	Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is located on the eastern boundary hedge line and is one of the better trees within the group. It has a reasonably well-balanced crown with a slightly leaning main trunk. Minor pruning has been carried out recently to raise up its crown.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth at present.	20+	B2
844	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6	5 stems 170 220 110 150 120	3N 4S 3E 3W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the lower bulking and is multiple-stemmed from base. It is located within a central position within the tree belt. Some recent pruning has been carried out on the west side and a number of stems have also been cut away at the base.	Retain as part of the lower bulking.	10-20	C2
845	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	800	7N 8S 7E	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located on the eastern boundary hedge line and it has a reasonably symmetrical crown formation. There is a	Requires no work at the present time. Review retention	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
				7W				longitudinal area of decay on main trunk extending into the base from a height of c.3m and this may impact on its stability in the long-term. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. Ivy growth has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level.	within the development layout. It may require pruning to address structural issues.		
846	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	580 570 600	7N 7S 7E 8W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a large prominent visual tree located on the eastern boundary of tree belt No.2. It is three-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. There is a small area of basal decay present on its lower trunk where a stub has decayed back into the trunk. It contains heavy scaffold limbs/ branches within its crown and maybe susceptible to limb failure. It is infected by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown.	At present, remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and reduce wind sail of heavy, poorly tapered scaffold limbs /branches by 15-20% using a combination of crown thinning / end weight reduction.	10-20	C2
		The following trees No's: (847 – 856) are growing on the western hedgerow bank. They are growing up together forming part of the one continuous canopy formation with many of the trees reliant on one another for support/ shelter and, due to structure, they would not isolate well as individuals. These trees have suffered numerous limb failures, further impacting on their group structure. Some of these trees have received pruning of their lower branches, particularly on their west side to raise up their crowns and this has left pruning wounds and stubs in many areas.							They are best maintained and managed within their group structure.	---	
847	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	420	5N 4S 4E 2W	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is located in isolation and has an asymmetrical crown. Heavy Ivy cover has recently been controlled. It is infected by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown and its crown is showing signs of stress/ decline. A minor stem has recently been cut away on the east side.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
848 & 849	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A 14	A 4 stems 210 300 310 410 520	A 3N 4S 3E 6W	A 1	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together to form part of the one group / canopy formation. They are multiple-stemmed from base with suckers developing. Stubs remain on their west side from where their lower branches were cut back to raise up their crowns. They would not isolate well as individuals due to structure and would need to be maintained /managed within their group environment. Heavy Ivy cover has recently been controlled.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within their crowns. Retain within the group environment.	10-20	C2
850	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	280 270	2N 1S 4E 5W	5	Mature	Dead	Poor This tree is standing dead. Twin-stemmed from base with wire attached to its lower trunk.	I would recommend removal or coppicing into the hedge as part of management	<10	U
851	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	450 170	4N 5S 8E 3W	6	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is leaning off the hedgerow bank into the central part of this group of trees with a secondary stem developing from the base. Ivy cover extending up into the crown has been cut at ground level. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
852 & 853	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	480 330	3N 4S 4E 7W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair They are multiple stemmed from base and are growing up together to form part of the one group/canopy formation. They are growing within a group environment with asymmetrical crowns as a result. They contain deadwood throughout their crowns and are best maintained within their present group environment. Ivy growth has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level and fencing wire has been removed from the lower trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
853		15	420 430	4N 4S 7E 7W	5						
854	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	370	1N 1S	-	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing within a more central position in the tree line	Retain as part of the group bulking.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
				1E 1W				away from the boundary hedgerow. It is growing up within a group and its crown structure has been affected as a result and the top has broken out due to structure, leaving a tall stump which is sprouting.			
855	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	800	3N 4S 5E 8W	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is multiple-stemmed from low down. Heavy Ivy cover has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level. It is growing within a group environment and has suffered recent storm damage and some limb loss.	It is best maintained within the group environment. Remove dead/unstable growth.	10-20	C2
856	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	500	5N 2S 4E 7W	6	Mature	Poor	Poor There is a heavy infestation by 'Bacterial Canker of Ash' throughout its crown and it is showing decline. It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and it is weighed out to the west. Its lower branches on its west side have been removed/ cut back to raise up its crown and open up the area underneath. Fencing wire has been removed from the lower trunk.	Remove dead and unstable growth. Monitor its condition annually.	10+	C2
857	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	340 350 300 300	5N 5S 9E 1W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between limbs. It has suffered storm damage in the past and the centre of the crown has substantially collapsed on its west side as a result. The stems on the west side are dead and have been partially cut down. Heavy Ivy cover has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level. It is best maintained as part of the bulking.	Remove dead and unstable growth. Monitor its condition annually.	10+	C2
858	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	6	220/ 100	5N 0S 6E 0W	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A twin stem tree from ground level and it has been drawn out to the north-east for light due to competition. The crown on the west and south is quite suppressed affecting the	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown structure.	A- average Cat.- Category		
859 – 865	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	AV 13	AV 550	AV 4N AV 4S AV 5E AV 7W	AV 2.5	Mature	Fair	Fair The bulk of these trees are multiple-stemmed from base and they are growing up together to form part of the one continuous group canopy formation and they provide support/ shelter to one another. They have visual value to the treescape of this area as a group. Heavy Ivy cover extending up into their crowns has recently been controlled by cutting it at ground level. Some trees have suffered storm damage and contain heavy scaffold limbs throughout their crowns. Lower branches extending west have been cut back or removed to open up the area underneath. Fencing wire attached to lower trunks has been removed.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy over extended side limbs/ branches by 1-2m.	10-20	C2
Hedge No.3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Elder <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Bramble <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	It is dog-legged in shape and it extends to the north-east corner of the site area and cordons off a linear woodland belt from the site area. It is located outside this applications red line boundary. The hedge species and scrub species such as Bramble and Gorse have been substantially cut back, with new stock-proof fencing constructed. The trees within form part of the outer canopy edge of a larger neighbouring woodland belt. They are of value to the structure and integrity of this tree belt and this will need to be taken into consideration during management. The following trees form part of the outer canopy of this linear woodland belt and are growing in Hedge No.3							Requires no work at the present time.	--	C2
Tree No. 6	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	500/ 500	5N 5S 4E 2W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair The visual assessment has been limited to the site side. It is a twin stem tree and heavy Ivy cover is extending up into the crown increasing its crowns wind sail. It has been slightly drawn up for the light due to the group growing environment.	Remove dead /unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. Best maintained	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
									within a group environment.		
Tree No. 7	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	500/ 200	5N 5S 5E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair The visual assessment has been limited to the site side. It is a twin stem tree and heavy Ivy cover is extending up into the crown increasing its crowns wind sail. It has been slightly drawn up for the light due to the group growing environment.	Remove dead /unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. Best maintained within a group environment.	10-20	C2
Tree No. 8	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	400/ 400	4N 5S 5E 4W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor The visual assessment has been limited to the site side. It is a pair of trees growing up together with a combined canopy. The south stem leans out to the south and in over the site area and this may raise concerns over its stability. Heavy Ivy cover is extending up into the crown increasing the crowns wind sail. Lower branches have been recently cut on the site side to open up this area.	Remove dead /unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. Best maintained within a group environment. The leaning tree needs to be assessed in more detail.	10-20	C2
Hedge No.4	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.3 and forms part of the eastern boundary of this field with the adjoining linear woodland belt and it is located outside this applications red line boundary. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Sycamore, Holly, Elder, Hazel, Bramble and Dogrose with Ash ranging in age from seedlings to mature trees. The bulk of the hedge line has recently been cut back and encroaching scrub species, such as Bramble and Gorse have been cleared. A new stock proof fence has also been constructed on the side site cordoning it off.						Requires no work at the present time.	-----	C2	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade	
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown Phys.-physiological	A- average Cat.- Category			
	Bramble <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	The following trees are located on the site side of this hedge.										
866	Willow <i>Salix sp.</i>	6	290/ 300	4N 3S 3E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fai/ Poor	Poor It is located out from Hedge No.6 and it is a twin stem tree from c.1m with an acute union formation between the stems with basal decay present. It has recently been isolated by removal of surrounding vegetation. Branches have been cut on the west side and there is some dieback present in the upper crown, most likely due to Bacterial Canker.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. It may eventually fall over or need to be removed.	<10	U	
Wooded Area	Mixed Species	It is located outside the site area behind Hedge Nos.3 & 4 on an embankment sloping down to a river/stream. It is of a mature age class and would appear to be in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The trees are growing up within a group environment and provide support/shelter to one another. As a linear woodland belt, it forms a prominent feature with the treescape of this area.							Management is outside the control of this site area.	--	A2	
Hedge No.5	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to tree belt No. 1 and forms an internal boundary between two fields within the site area. The bulk of this hedgerow and the encroaching scrub species extending out south have been removed and this has left a small number of trees and isolated hedgerow plants such as Elder and Hawthorn. It is of a mature age class in poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Elder with some Hawthorn. It would appear to be growing on either side of a stone boundary wall.							It would benefit from some infill planting to create a more continuous hedge.	---	C2	
		A3	--	A4	--							
		The following trees is located along the line of hedge No.5.										
868	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i>	9	410	4N 3S	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fai/ Poor It has a single stem tree, recently isolated by the removal of	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
	<i>excelsior</i>			3E 4W				the surrounding hedge. It has a well-balanced crown with light Ivy cover extending up into the crown. It has suffered some soil and root damage during recent works.	Monitor its condition.		
869	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	6 stems 340 410 420 230 500 360	7N 7S 6E 7W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a large, broad crown and is multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formations between some stems. It contains deadwood and has suffered branch breakages in winds, leaving its crown more open. It has a reasonably symmetrical crown. It has caused the stone wall to collapse which has since been removed.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
545	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8	220	3N 2S 3E 3W	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor They are growing on the remnants of an old hedgerow bank. The Elm is almost completely dead, I suspect due to 'Dutch Elm Disease'. The Sycamore is of poor structure.	I recommend the removal of the Elm tree.	<10	U
870	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	320	4N 4S 4E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has recently been isolated by the removal of the surrounding hedge vegetation. It divides at c.2m with an acute union formation between the stems. It has a well-balanced crown and has potential to form part of the long-term cover of the site. The old stone wall has been removed and some soil and root damage has been caused.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
871	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	10	360	4N 2S 8E 2W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Originally a twin stem tree from the base, the west stem has recently been cut away and the crown has been unbalanced as a result. The remaining stem divides at c.1.8m with a broad union formation. Ivy growth has been controlled by cutting it at ground level.	It would benefit from further pruning to balance the crown.	10+	C1
Hedge No.6	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.5 and forms an internal boundary within the site area. It is located on the northern side of a shallow, open, drainage ditch. It is of a mature age class in fair condition							Cut Ivy where heavy. Cut back encroaching	--	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
	<i>monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Elder and in-fill areas of Bramble which is encroaching out in areas. There is Ash / Sycamore ranging in age from seedling to mature trees developing up through it also and some hedge plants have been allowed to grow up tall and are top-heavy with sections being suppressed by Ivy. It has been reinforced with fencing wire in the past.							hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. It would benefit from some infill planting to create a more continuous hedge.		
		A4	--	A5	--	The following trees are located within hedge No.6.					
547	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	360/ 380	6N 7S 8E 7W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree that is multiple-stemmed from base. Heavy Ivy cover is extending into its crown causing suppression and there is some deadwood in its crown. Dense undergrowth is limiting the visual assessment of its base and lower trunk.	Remove undergrowth and lower Ivy to 2m to allow a more detailed assessment.	10-20	C1
546	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	290	4N 4S 4E 4W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of stems growing on the hedgerow bank. It would appear to have been cut down previously and has grown up as a clump of stems. Heavy Ivy cover is extending into their crowns.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1
867	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	380/ 380/ 500/ 300	5N 5S 4E 4W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair A twin stem tree from low down, the visual assessment has been limited due to the dense undergrowth limiting access to the base of the tree. It forms part of the lower bulking and is being suppressed by Ivy.	Remove dead/unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. Remove surrounding scrub and Ivy from lower trunk to allow a more detailed assessment	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
872 +	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	250 300 280 300	3N 5S 6E 2W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of two trees growing up together to form part of the one canopy formation. They form a reasonably symmetrical canopy formation and are multiple-stemmed from base. Heavy lvy cover on their main stems is extending up into their crowns and they contain deadwood throughout. There is wire attached to their lower trunks. Tree No. 872 has recently been heavily cut back on the north side and the lower crown has been removed. One of the stems has also been cut back.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut lvy at ground level They would benefit from a more detailed assessment.	10-20	C2
873		12	180 200 250 180	4N 6S 4E 3W	2						
874	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	420/ 200	2N 3S 2E 4W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Self-seeded into this area and consists of two stems growing up together. It forms part of the bulking of hedge No.9. It has recently been cut back on the north side.	Cut lvy at ground level.	20+	B1
875	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	700	3N 4S 3E 3W	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is reasonably well structured with no obvious defects. Heavy lvy cover is extending up into its crown increasing its crown wind sail. Branches in the lower crown on the north side have recently been removed/ cut back to leave stubs.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut lvy at ground level.	20+	B1
876	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	340 160	2N 3S 3E 3W	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Self-seeded into this area and is growing on the edge of Hedge No.9. A secondary stem on the north side has been cut back to stubs	Remove secondary limb from base. Cut lvy at ground level.	20+	C1
877 + 878	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	460	3N 4S 3E 3W	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair They are growing up together on the south side of the stone wall to form part of the one group canopy formation. Heavy lvy cover on main stems is extending into their crowns and there are suckers growing from their base. Stubs remain on their north side from where their lower branches were cut back to raise up their crowns.	Cut lvy at ground level and remove basal suckers.	20+	B1
878		12	400	3N 3S 1E	1	Early Mature	Fair				

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
				2W							
879	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	600 600	4N 5S 7E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on top of a stone wall and is twin-stemmed from base with smaller secondary limbs and suckers growing from its base. Some of these have been cut back to stumps allowing decay to enter. Recent pruning has also been carried out on branches in the lower crown on the north side, leaving stubs. It has heavy Ivy cover extending up into its crown.	At present, remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
880 - 882	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	7 stem 330 330 330 180 140 180 200	4N 5S 5E 2W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are growing up together on top of a stone wall and form part of one group / canopy formation. There is basal decay present on all trees which will have an impact on their health / stability. There is a large cavity at the base of Tree No.880. Some of them form multiple-stemmed trees. Ivy cover is extending up into their crowns increasing their crowns wind sail. Lower branches have recently been pruned away on the north side. Tree No. 882 has been heavily pruned and some of the stems have been cut down to stumps on the north side.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Long-term management will require crown reductions which will take from their visual amenity value. They will need to be reviewed if retained within the development.	10+	C2
881		15	500	4N 5S 1E 2W	4						
882		15	450 250 500 250	2N 5S 2E 5W	3						
883	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	720 450 600	3N 7S 5E	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with heavy Ivy cover on main stems extending up into the crown. There is	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
				2W				basal decay present and fungal brackets on the main stem. This will impact on its stability. It has suffered storm damage in the past and the north side has recently been cut back.			
884	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	14	580	4N 4S 5E 2W	9	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing up within a group environment affecting its overall structure. It is leaning in towards the out-buildings. Heavy Ivy cover on main trunk is extending up into the crown increasing its crowns wind sail. There is a large area of decay on its main trunk and I would have concerns about its stability.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
885	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	340 340	4N 4S 1E 2W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. The Willow tree to its west has collapsed and has been cut down leaving the Ash tree more open/ exposed. Most stems are being suppressed by Ivy.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up area around base and carry out a more detailed assessment.	10+	C1
886	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	200/ 200	3N 3S 2E 2W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is growing from an old stump. One of these stems has been removed on the north side, impacting on crown structure. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
887	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	300	3N 2S 1E 1W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. It is growing within a group environment and its structure has been affected as a result. A large portion of the crown has broken out leaving the remaining crown more open/ exposed.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
888	Ash	14	440	3N	4	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor	Remove dead/	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade	
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category			
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>			3S 2E 2W				Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. It has suffered limb failure and contains hangers in crown as a result. This has also left the remaining crown open / exposed. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Minor pruning has been carried out on the north side of the lower crown.	unstable growth and reduce end-loading on heavy exposed side limbs/ branches by up to 2m. Cut Ivy at ground level.			
889	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	660	5N 8S 3E 4W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor The visual assessment has been limited due to the dense undergrowth and heavy Ivy growth which prevented access to the base of the tree. It is poorly structured and has been left more open / exposed by the failure / removal of neighbouring trees. It has an open crown and contains heavy scaffold limbs throughout. It has received pruning to clear road and overhead utility lines.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side limbs / branches by up to 2m particularly those left open / exposed by the failure of neighbouring trees. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1	
Hedge No.8	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.7 and forms the boundary along the Enniskerry Road. It is a mature hedge in poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. It has been cut down to a uniform height along its length.							Continue present maintenance. Improve structure of hedge by adding in other hedge species.	C2		
		A1.8	--	A3	--							
		The following tree is located within hedge No.8.										
890	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	440/ 330	3N 4S 3E 3W	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown increasing its crowns wind sail. This tree has suffered substantial root	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown	A- average Cat.- Category		
								damage on the road side during the installation of a new footpath and upgrading works impacting on its health and stability. It has no future potential.			
Hedge No.9	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	It is located on the adjoining landside (garage) of the boundary fencing. It is a mature hedge in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It forms a screen barrier between properties and the lower branches have been pruned away to clear stems.							Management is outside the control of this site area. It will require ongoing pruning to contain.	C2	
		A12	--	A6	--						
Hedge No.10	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Griselinia <i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	It is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary fencing. It is a mature hedge in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It forms a screen barrier between properties. It has recently been cut back hard on the site side removing the crown overhang on the site and unbalancing the trees. At the eastern end, there is a section of Griselinia which has also been cut back hard. A new stock proof fence has been constructed on the site side.							Management is outside the control of this site area.	C2	
		A9	A350	A3	--						
Hedge No.11	Olearia sp. Privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Lonicera sp.	It extends on from hedge No.10 along the rear boundaries of the properties that back onto this site area. It consists of a mix of hedge species and they are of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/poor condition structurally. They are generally low growing hedges having received pruning to contain. Some sections have been cut back hard and new stock proof fencing has been constructed on the site side.							Management is outside the control of this site area.	C2	
		A2	--	A2	--						
Tree Line No.1	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	It runs in a north to south direction away from the site. It is a mature hedge in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It has been allowed to grow up tall and its central section has been removed, dividing it into two parts. It has value for screening in this area.							Management is outside the control of this site area.	C2	
		A11	A350	A0	--						
Hedge No.12	Lonicera <i>Lonicera sp.</i>	It extends on from hedge No.11 along the rear boundaries of the properties on the right-hand side of an opening into these lands and is located outside this applications red line boundary. It is of a mature age class in fair/poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. It is a low growing hedge and has recently been cut down to current height. Scrub species such as Bramble on the site side have recently been removed and new stock proof fencing has been constructed.							Management is outside the control of this site area.	C2	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Years Estimate	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Ht.- Height C-Ht.- Crown Phys.-physiological	A- average Cat.- Category		
		A2.0	--	A3.0	--						
Notes:											

