Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultrual Assessment of the Tree Vegetation on Lands at 'Baltrasna and Milltown, Ashbourne, Co. Meath.

Prepared for: Arnub Ltd. & Aspect Homes (ADC) Ltd.

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Arnub Ltd. & Aspect Homes (ADC) Ltd. (planning applicant) to assess the site area at 'Baltrasna & Milltown', Ashbourne, Co. Meath and report on the following:

A- To assess the present condition of the tree and hedge vegetation on these lands. See 'Appendix 1' of this report for details of our assessment and drawing No.ABM001 which has been prepared as a tree constraints plan to aid the design team in finalizing the design of the development master plan for these lands.

B- To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree and hedge vegetation indicating on a drawing those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5' of our report and drawing No.ABM002 for detail.

C- To show on this drawing the line of protective fencing to be erected around the tree and hedge vegetation being retained along with other mitigation measures to aid in their successful retention. See 'Section 6' of our report and drawing No.ABM002 for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

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

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

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

2.4 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether there is any planning or tree preservation controls in operation, if they are it will then be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling). The wildlife and forestry acts also need to be taken into consideration when deciding to carry out any tree works in order to ensure compliance with these acts.

3.0 Aims and Report Brief

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 onto 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

3.2 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** – including 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 tree's 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, commemorative value.

3.3 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 summaries each of the categories:

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

These 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.

Any category 'U' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.ABM001 & ABM002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions.

Category A - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy. These trees would be seen as having the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the long-term.

Any category 'A' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.ABM001 & ABM002) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 years life expectancy. These trees would be seen as having the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium-term.

Any category 'B' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.ABM001 & ABM002) 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 and they should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands, but where viable, they should be retained.

Any category 'C' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.ABM001 & ABM002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.4 The bulk of the trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (DWG. No.ABM001) by ourselves to the best of our ability and their positions may not be fully accurate. The position of the trees will need to be checked by a land survey company to ensure accuracy. The tree and hedge reference numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as detailed above and recommended by BS 5837 2012.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in BS5837 2012 and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is 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, open drainage ditches and underground apparatus);
b) Topography and drainage;
c) The soil type and structure;
d) The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

4.1 The site area is located within the town lands of 'Baltrasna & Milltown' in 'Ashbourne' Co. Meath and it has a total area of 20.04ha. It consists of a number of agricultural grassland fields interconnected by hedgerows and drainage ditches along with three houses and associated garden areas with two of the three houses derelict. The site is irregularly shaped and is bordered to the north by private properties and 'Cherry Lane', to the west and south by agricultural fields and private properties, and to the east by private properties and the 'Dublin Road'. These boundaries are made up predominantly by hedgerows with

walls and fences in some places, in particular where the site area borders with the adjoining residential properties.

Google aerial image shows the site area outlined in red.

4.2 The agricultural hedgerows comprise mainly of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dog-rose with pockets of Privet and Euonymus within some of them along with more ornamental shrub species such as Lonicera, Fuchsia, Cherry Laurel and Snowberry either forming the hedges or bulking up the original field hedgerows where they form the boundaries with the adjoining residential properties. The majority of these hedges, excluding those that border public roads, have been unmanaged for some time, resulting in hedge species such as Bramble, Dog-rose and Blackthorn, where present, encroaching out to create broader hedges. In most instances, the hedges are growing on the sides of drainage ditches and some of which are deep and wet, helping to drain the surrounding lands. In some areas, such as along Hedge Nos. 18 & 26, where the drainage ditches have fallen into disrepair, flooding is occurring out onto the adjoining fields as a result.

4.3 The majority of the trees within the site area are located within the field hedgerows with the main tree species being Ash with some Oak, Sycamore and Goat Willow present in smaller numbers. Within the gardens of the houses within the overall site area, other tree species present include Beech, Birch, Scots Pine, Lawson Cypress, Leyland Cypress, Purple Plum, Flowering Cherry, Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, Lombardy Poplar, Apple and a Tulip tree.

4.4 Within the overall site area, 183 No. Trees were tagged individually (Nos.0400-0583), with tag no.0572 missing), 2 Trees, 2 Tree-Lines, 5 Tree-Groups and 33 Hedges numbered numerically. Trees within categories A & B are considered the better quality trees within the

site area with those growing in lines and groups being of most visual value to the treescape of the surrounding area.

4.5 **The following table gives a breakdown of their category grading:**

Category Grade	No. of Trees
Category U 12 Trees	**Tree Nos.** 0420, 0448, 0452, 0471, 0472, 0512, 0525, 0532, 0533, 0538, 0546 & 0582
Category A 2 Trees	**Tree Nos.** 0416 & 0526
Category B 110 Trees + 1 Tree Group	**Tree No.** 0400, 0401, 0402, 0403, 0405, 0406, 0407, 0410, 0412, 0427, 0428, 0431, 0436, 0437, 0440, 0441, 0442, 0443, 0444, 0445, 0446, 0453, 0457, 0458, 0459, 0460, 0461, 0462, 0463, 0464, 0465, 0466, 0467, 0469, 0470, 0473, 0474, 0475, 0476, 0477, 0478, 0479, 0480, 0481, 0482, 0483, 0484, 0485, 0486, 0487, 0488, 0489, 0490, 0491, 0492, 0493, 0494, 0495, 0496, 0497, 0498, 0499, 0500, 0501, 0502, 0503, 0504, 0505, 0506, 0507, 0508, 0509, 0510, 0511, 0513, 0522, 0529, 0530, 0531, 0536, 0537, 0548, 0549, 0550, 0551, 0552, 0553, 0554, 0555, 0556, 0557, 0558, 0559, 0560, 0561, 0562, 0563, 0564, 0565, 0566, 0567, 0568, 0569, 0570, 0571, 0573, 0574, 0577, 0578 & 0583 **Tree Group No.** 4
Category C 61 Trees + 2 Tree Lines + 4 Tree Groups + 33 Hedges	**Tree Nos.** 0404, 0408, 0409, 0411, 0413, 0414, 0415, 0417, 0418, 0419, 0421, 0422, 0423, 0424, 0425, 0426, 0429, 0430, 0432, 0433, 0434, 0435, 0438, 0439, 0447, 0449, 0450, 0451, 0454, 0455, 0456, 0468, 0514, 0515, 0516, 0517, 0518, 0519, 0520, 0521, Tree No.1, 0523, 0524, 0527, 0528, 0534, 0535, 0539, 0540, 0541, 0542, Tree No.2, 0543,0544, 0545, 0547, 0575, 0576, 0579, 0580 & 0581 **Tree Line Nos.** 1 & 2 **Tree Group Nos.** 1, 2, 3 & 5 **Hedge Nos.** 1-33
Totals:	**185 Trees + 33 Hedges + 2 Tree Lines & 5 Tree Groups**

5.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1 Arnub Ltd. & Aspect Homes (ADC) Ltd. intend to apply to An Bord Pleanála for permission for a strategic housing development, on a site of c. 20.04 hectares, located in townlands of Baltrasna and Milltown, in Ashbourne, County Meath. The application site is located to the west / south-west of the Dublin Road (R135), south-west of Cherry Lane, west of the existing dwellings at The Briars and Cherry Court, south of the existing dwellings at Alderbrook Heath, Alderbrook Downs & Alderbrook Rise, east / south-east of the existing dwellings at Tara Close & Tara Place, and north-west and south-west of Hickey's Lane.

The development will consist of the following:

(1) Demolition of all existing structures on the site, comprising 3 no. single storey dwellings & their associated outbuildings (Total demolition: c. 659m²).
(2) Construction of 702 no. residential dwellings comprised of: 420 no. 2 & 3 storey 2, 3, 4 & 5 bed houses, 38 no. 2 & 3 bed duplex units in 19 no. 3 storey buildings, 244 no. 1, 2 & 3 bed apartments in 20 no. buildings ranging in height from 3 to 6 storeys.
(3) The development also includes for the following non-residential uses: (i) 2 no. childcare facilities located in Blocks A and A1 (c.289m² & c. 384m² respectively), (ii) 4 no. retail units, comprised of: 2 no. units in Block A (c.106m² & c. 174m² respectively), 1 no. unit in Block A1 (c.191m²) & 1 no. unit in Block B1 (c.469m²), & 1 no. GP practice / medical use unit located in Block A1 (c.186m²).
(4) The development provides for a basement level car park located under Block A1, and 2 no. undercroft car parks located at the ground floor level of Blocks A & B1.
(5) The development provides for an area of c. 1 hectare reserved for a future school site and playing pitch at the western boundary of the site.
(6) Vehicular access to the development will be via 2 no. access points as follows: (i) from Cherry Lane, located off the Dublin Road (R135), in the north-east of the site and, (ii) from Hickey's Lane, located off the Dublin Road (R135), to the east of the site. The development includes for road upgrades / improvement works to both the existing Cherry Lane and Hickey's Lane and their junctions with the Dublin Road (R135). The development includes for 1 no. pedestrian / bicycle only access point located off the Dublin Road (R135), and also includes for pedestrian and cycle paths throughout the site.
(7) The development also provides for (i) all ancillary / associated site development works above and below ground, (ii) public open spaces, including hard & soft landscaping, play equipment & boundary treatments, (iii) communal open spaces, (iv) undercroft, basement & surface car parking, including for EV & mobility impaired car parking spaces (v) undercroft, basement & surface bicycle parking, including for external bicycle stores & visitor spaces (vi) bin storage, (vii) public lighting, (viii) signage (xi) plant (M&E) & utility services, including for 7 no. ESB sub-stations (x) green roofs, etc. all on an overall application site area of 20.04 hectares.

5.2 On drawing No.ABM002, I have shown the tree vegetation for removal due to the proposed development and condition/management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.

5.3 On this drawing (No.ABM002), I have also shown the position of any necessary tree protection measures in order to protect the root zone of the vegetation being retained within the vicinity of where the construction works will occur. These work exclusion zones are shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' and these areas will need to be cordoned off by the erection of fencing or other means at the start of the works and this will need to be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zones of the tree vegetation and to ensure their successful integration into the development of this site area.

5.4 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.

5.5.0 Design Rational

5.5.1 A collaborative approach has been adopted by the design team with regard to the development of the proposed scheme including the protection and reinforcement of the site's existing 'Green Infrastructure'. It is proposed to retain the peripheral hedgerows and as much of the trees within these as possible and to enhance them as part of the overall scheme.

5.5.2 A number of design team meetings were had regarding the impact of developing this site area on the existing network of hedgerows and to review how these features could be retained and incorporated into the completed development. The objective was to retain as much of the hedgerows as possible within the site layout particularly those around the perimeter of the site to create a strong and reinforced boundary to the scheme, to improve linkages of the green infrastructure and to ensure connectivity of habitats with the surrounding countryside.

5.6.0 Impact

5.6.1 Tree Loss

To facilitate the proposed development, it will be necessary to remove the following tree and hedge vegetation from this site area:

Category Grade	Trees for Removal	Total	% of category
Category U	**Tree Nos**. 0420, 0448, 0452, 0471, 0472, 0512, 0525, 0532, 0533, 0538, 0546 & 0582 Due to the physiological and structural condition of these trees, they are being recommended for removal as part of management either now or in the short-term, irrespective of the development of these lands.	**12 Trees**	**100%**
Category A	**Tree No.** 0416	**1 Tree**	**50%**
Category B	**Tree Nos**. 0400, 0401, 0402, 0403, 0405, 0406, 0407, 0436, 0437, 0440, 0441, 0442, 0443, 0444, 0445, 0446, 0453, 0457, 0458, 0469, 0470, 0473, 0474, 0475, 0476, 0522, 0529, 0530, 0553, 0574, 0577, 0578 & 0583	**33 Trees**	**30%**
Category C	**Tree Nos.** 0404, 0408, 0417, 0418, 0419, 0421, 0422, 0423, 0424, 0425, 0426, 0434, 0435, 0438, 0439, 0447, 0449, 0521, 0575, 0576, 0579, 0580 & 0581 **Tree Group Nos.** 5 and the Northern end of Tree Group No.1	**23 Trees**	**38%**
Total		**69 Trees + 2 Tree Groups**	**37%**

Ref No.	Section of Hedge Removed - Metres (m)	Section of Hedge Retained – Metres (m)
Hedge No.1	c.56m	-
Hedge No.2	c.62m	-
Hedge No.3	c.48m	-
Hedge No.4	c.12m	-
Hedge No.5	c.13m	-
Hedge No.6	c.70m	c.56m
Hedge No.7	c.27m	-
Hedge No.8	c.80m	-
Hedge No.9	c.127m	-
Hedge No.10	-	c.265m
Hedge No.11	c.56m	c.101m
Hedge No.12	c.312m	-
Hedge No.13	c.44m	-
Hedge No.14	c.112m	-
Hedge No.15	c.75m	-
Hedge No.16	c.90m	c.113m
Hedge No.17	c.113m	-
Hedge No.18	c.20m	c.100m
Hedge No.19	c.52m	c.145m
Hedge No.20	c.178m	c.60m
Hedge No.21	c.85m	-
Hedge No.22	c.10m	c.218m
Hedge No.23	-	c.99m
Hedge No.24	c.98m	c.97m
Hedge No.25	-	c.143m
Hedge No.26	-	c.94m
Hedge No.27	-	c.188m
Hedge No.28	-	c.90m
Hedge No.29	c.53m	-
Hedge No.30	c.36m	-
Hedge No.31	-	c.61m
Hedge No.32	c.30m	-
Hedge No.33	-	c.50m
Total Hedge.	c.3,739m = 100%	
Total Hedge Removed	c.1,859m = 49.7%	
Total Hedge Retained	c.1,880m = 50.3%	

5.6.2 **So in summary**, 69No. of the 185 individually surveyed trees included within this assessment area or 37% along with c.1,859m of hedging out of a total of c.c.3,739 linear meters (49.7%) within the sites redline boundary are required to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works or as part of management.

The trees for removal are made up of the following categories:

- 12 category 'U' trees
- 1 Category 'A' tree
- 33 Category 'B' trees
- 23 category 'C' trees + c.1,859m of hedging.

5.6.3 The loss of the above tree and hedge vegetation is to be mitigated against within the landscaping of this completed development with the use of trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, bulbs and hedging.

The following are some of the main elements of these mitigation measures:

- The planting of native hedgerows linking to outward boundary hedgerows being retained.
- Infilling and augmenting of existing hedgerows.
- Developing new compensatory wetland planting and 'native' woodland areas where space allows and merging these with the existing hedgerow runs.
- Planting of semi-mature trees, with many flowering varieties which are beneficial for pollinators. Refer to detailed planting plans provided by the project landscape architects for numbers and species proposed.
- Planting diverse meadow mixes, including naturalized bulb planting and managing key grass area zones as meadows and habitat areas.

This planting as part of the landscaping 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 it establishes and grows in size, it will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created with the loss of the existing hedgerow and tree vegetation to facilitate the proposed development. This planting will also help strengthen the existing field network of hedgerows and ensure good connectivity through the finished landscaped development. See landscape architects drawings and schedules for detail.

5.6.4 **Tree and Hedge Retention**

The remaining tree & hedge vegetation shown with 'Hatched Green' crown spreads are proposed for retention and incorporation into this completed development. Within this scheme, the tree and hedge vegetation being retained will be located either within the rear gardens of the proposed houses or on communal open spaces and they will require trimming and cutting back to incorporate them into the landscaped areas and in some instances to allow for boundary treatments.

As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, as well as the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment within 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.

The hedges being retained are to be incorporated into the completed landscaped development. This will involve tidying up the vegetation and cutting them back to facilitate boundary treatment works and to create tidier hedges. Poor quality or weak sections of hedging can be augmented with native hedge planting in order to bulk them up and to

create good structured hedges suitable for their receiving urban environment and for the long-term.

Along many of the hedgerows being retained, the existing open drainage ditches will need to be piped and filled in to incorporate them into the completed landscaped development. Where this is necessary, the ditches are to be cleaned out of debris and a pipe is to be installed taking care not to cause damage to the roots of the trees and hedgerow plants in the process and then these ditches are to be filled first with a large size clean stone with a smaller stone above this and finished with soil. Care will need to be taken to ensure that the ditches are not over filled and that the ground levels are not raised up over the original ground level of the hedgerow banks and surrounding ground levels which could result in damage to the vegetation. To facilitate these works and to allow access to the drainage ditches in places, it will be necessary to trim back the hedgerow vegetation.

To minimize impact during the construction works, protective fencing and other mitigation measures will need to be put in place at the start of the works and will need to be maintained until all works are complete. See drawing No.ABM002 for detail and position of the protective fencing.

It will be important at the start of the project once the tree and hedge vegetation required to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works have been removed, that the necessary tree protection fencing and other tree protection measures are put in place without delay around the vegetation to be retained and prior to the main construction works commencing on site.

This fencing needs to be erected to enclose the calculated root protection areas (RPA) of the tree and hedge vegetation as shown on drawing (No. ABM002) and this needs to remain in place for the duration of the works within these areas. It is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. This fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see ‘Appendix 1’ for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres, and onto this weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

Signs will need to be attached to these fences warning people to ‘keep out’ that this is the root protection area of the hedge/tree vegetation and that no works are allowed within these fenced off areas without prior consultation and agreement with the project Arboriculturist. See sign detail on drawing (No. ABM002).

5.7.0 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees being retained are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out. The hedges being retained in most instances will require trimming, particularly of their sides to contain their width and encroachment out onto the surrounding areas and to better incorporate them into the completed landscaped area. All tree felling and pruning works need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons *before* any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.* All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all stumps in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.
Tree Protection	Tree and hedge vegetation being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (DWG No.ABM002) **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the vegetation being retained. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details. All weather notices should be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis during 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.

Item	Comments
Construction	It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested. All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones. Where work space between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and 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. Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m 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.
Services	Services entering and leaving the site area are to be routed so they are located outside the root protection zones of the trees to be retained. From my review of the service layout drawings, there are a number of clashes between these and the retention of trees and hedgerows and these areas will need to be reconfigured to minimize this impact on the tree and hedge vegetation proposed for retention. 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

Item	Comments
	while providing protection to the surrounding tree vegetation shown for retention. Any cabling for the lights along the paths where they come within 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.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels. 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. In a number of places, paths/surfaces will encroach into the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation to be retained and these sections of paths and surfacing 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. 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 6.8.0 of this report for general guidance on the installation of such a path surface within the root zone of tree vegetation.
Boundary Treatments	The boundary treatments within the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained are of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to dig small diameter holes for the uprights. These holes for the uprights 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. 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.

5.8.0 Monitoring

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

5.8.2 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.

5.8.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (DWG No. ABM002) 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.

5.8.4 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.ABM002', 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. ABM002'.

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.ABM002 & 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.ABM002 & Appendix 1).

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

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

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

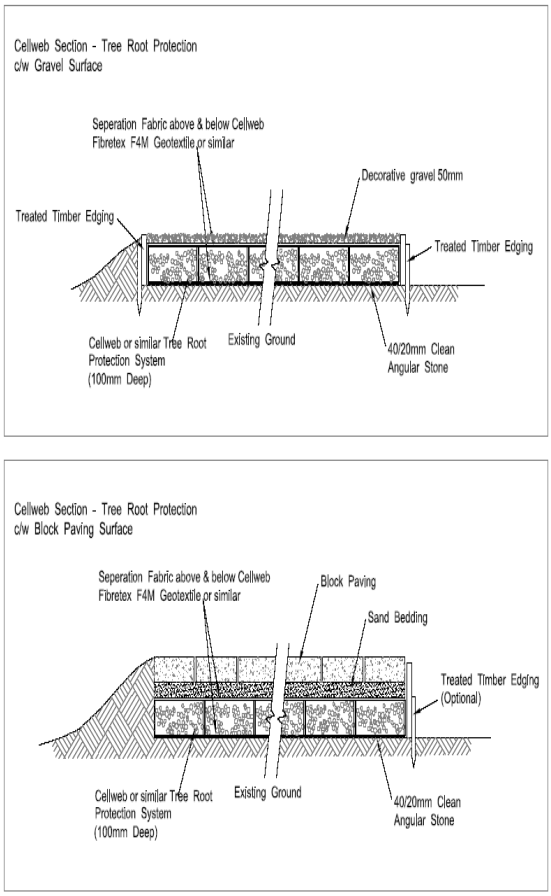
Step 3 – Place constraints along the edges to contain the fill material. These can be of such material as treated timber or railway sleepers.

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

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

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

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



Stage 2:

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.10.0 Other items

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

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

Stage 3:

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

6.11.1 This project is not to be considered complete until all retained tree and hedge vegetation 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.

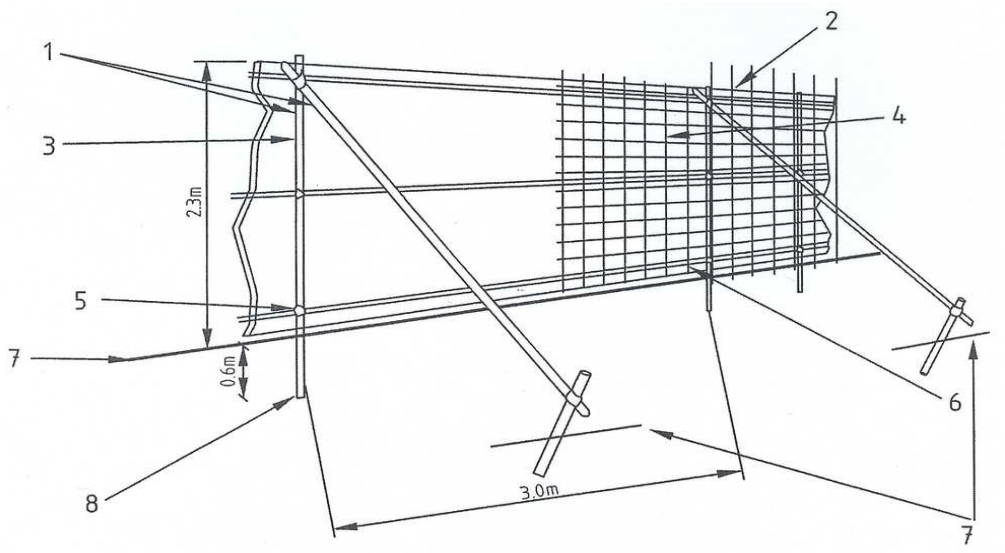
Signed Felim Sheridan Date 26th August 2022

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).

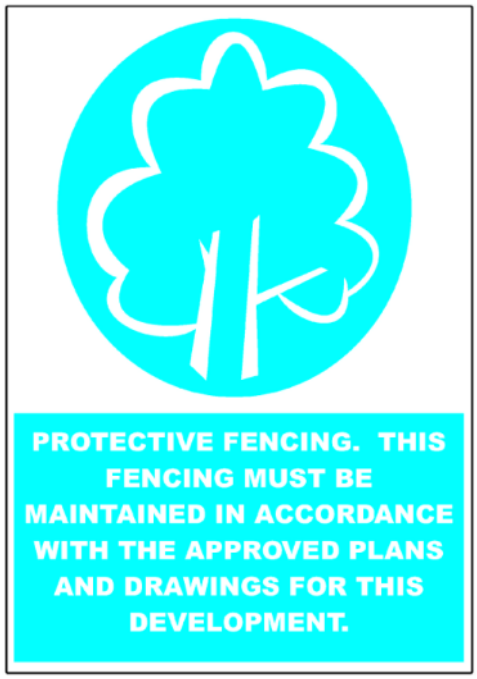
Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA



Sample of signage to be placed on fence pannels.

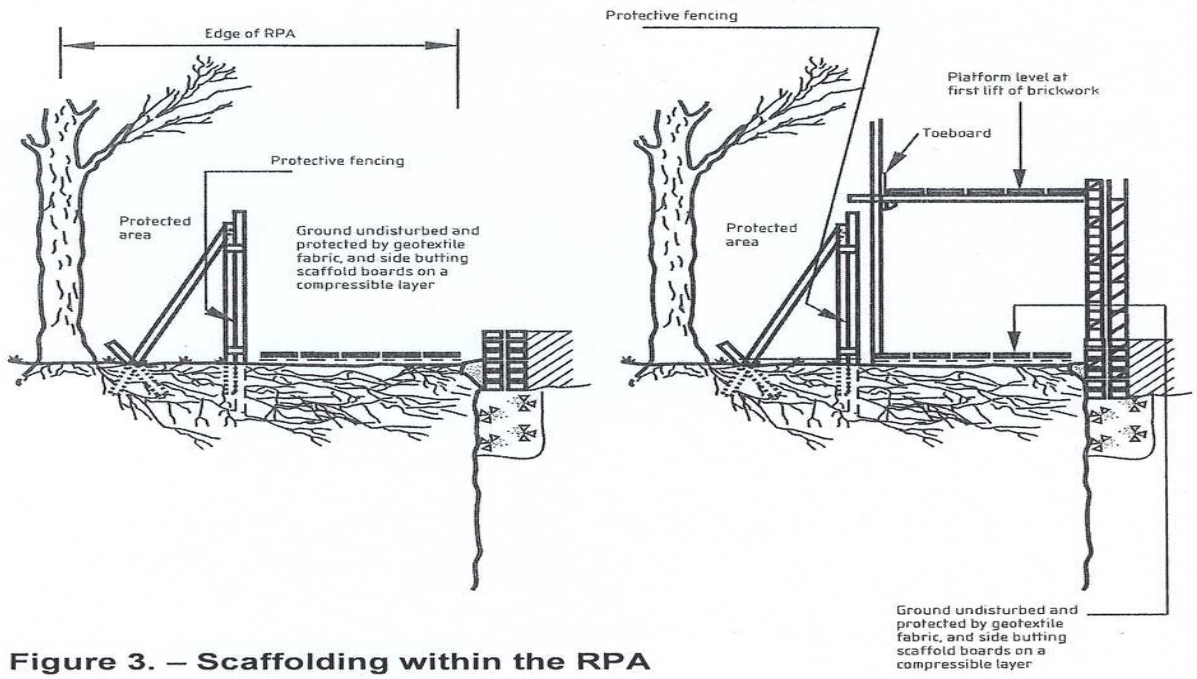
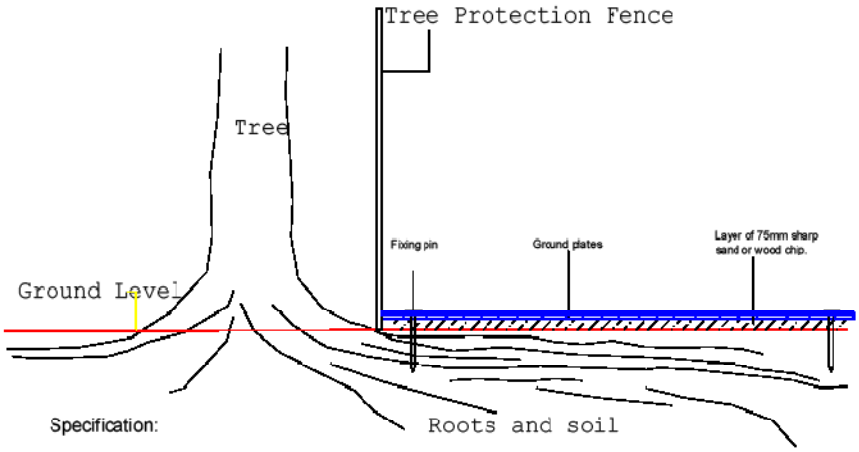


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

On lands at 'Baltrasna and Milltown, Ashbourne, Co. Meath.

Date: 31st March 2021

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

Young:	A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.
Semi Mature	A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.
Early Mature:	A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.
Mature:	A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.
Over Mature:	A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

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 defective 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.

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

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

Sub categories

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

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:
This gives **a guide** to the area taken up by the tree.
Trunk diameter is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimetres (mm).
Height records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Crown Spread records the extent of the branches normally in a north, south, east and west direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Clear crown height records the distance between the ground and the first branch form the base of the tree and is given in meters (m)

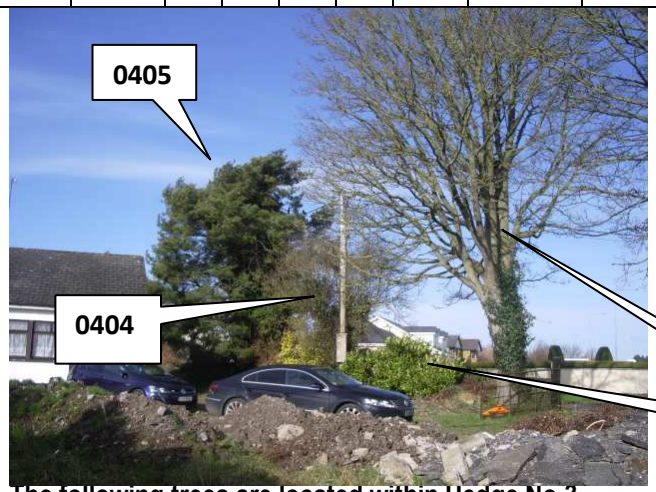
<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="11">A condition assessment of trees on lands at ‘Ashbourne’, Co. Meath.
The assessment starts at the southern end of the site area along the boundary with the ‘Dublin Road’.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.1</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="11">It is located along the roadside boundary (Dublin Road) of a shallow drainage ditch.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition, both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Bramble which is encroaching out in some places. It has been trimmed on a regular basis on its top and roadside and is a reasonably continuous hedge of good stock proof quality. It has been cut low in the past.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>2m</td><td>1m</td></tr></table> 
The following trees are located within Hedge No.1.</td><td>It would benefit from further maintenance.</td><td>_</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
0400	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	680	6	6	5	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a prominent visual tree located on the road edge and has possibly suffered soil disturbance / damage during the upgrade works carried out on the road over the years; however it is not showing signs of ill health at the present time. It has an open/exposed crown, most likely due to overcrowding / competition from neighbouring trees which have since been removed. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. Pruning has been carried out on the lower branches in order to raise up its crown. 	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy, exposed side limbs/ branches in order to improve the shape/ balance of its crown and to lessen the risk of storm damage on the roadside.	20+	B1
0401	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	560	1	3	5	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0402 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its	20+	B2

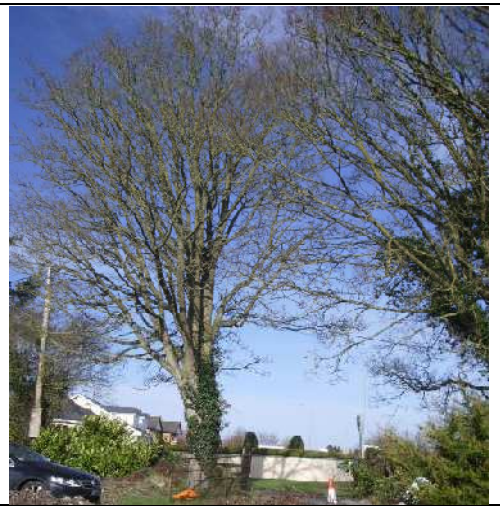
Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											extend up into its crown. Debris and rubbish has been piled in around its base and this has limited the visual assessment to some degree. Pruning has been carried out in the past in order to maintain clearance with the road. It may have been impacted upon by the upgrade works carried out on the road in the past.	base and lower trunk.		
0402	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	860	6	3	2	6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a prominent tree with a reasonably symmetrical crown formation and it forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No.0401. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Some lower branches have been removed/ pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown, in particular on the roadside. It may have been impacted upon by the upgrade works carried out on the road in the past. Pruning has been carried out on the roadside in order to improve clearance with the public lighting.	Remove dead/unstable growth from within its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
Hedge No.2	**Berberis** *Berberis vulgaris* **Griselinia** *Griselinia littoralis* **Lawson Cypress** *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.1. It extends up along the boundary of the private garden cordoning it off from the field and is growing against a rail fence.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of a mixture of ornamental shrubs including Berberis, Griselinia and Lawson Cypress with Bramble growing up in some places. The taller trees have been cut down in the past in order to create more of a hedge structure. It has some value for screening between the private garden and the field. The western end (rear garden) of this hedge is made up of Leyland Cypress which has been cut in the past in order to maintain its hedge structure. **Average Height**: 3m; **Average Width**: 2m										It would benefit from further management in order to contain the development of scrub vegetation such as Bramble. Carry out trimming to create a more formal - hedge structure.	-	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="11">  </td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.3A</td><td>Cherry Laurel
Prunus laurocerasus
Purple Plum
Prunus cerasifera ‘Nigra’
Privet
Ligustrum vulgare
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Ornamental Shrubs</td><td colspan="11">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.1 and extends in an east to west direction on the southern side of Cherry Lane.
It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and structurally. The first section forms the boundary with a private residence and consists of Cherry Laurel, Purple Plum, Privet and other ornamental shrubs. Scrub, such as Bramble, is dominating some areas. It has been trimmed on the roadside and has been allowed to grow wider on the inside. The western end of this hedge is made up of Leyland Cypress which has been trimmed into a hedge.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>2m</td><td>3m</td></tr></table></td><td>It would benefit from some general tidying works/ trimming in order to contain the scrub development and maintain as a more structured hedge.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
0403	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	820	4	5	7	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located to the right of the entrance to this private property and it may have been impacted upon during the previous upgrade works carried out on the entrance and the road in the past. It is a prominent visual tree within this area. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	20+	B1



The following trees are located within Hedge No.3.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
														
0404	**Purple Plum** *Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'*	6	160 (3 stems)	1	3	3	3	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up through the hedge forming part of the bulking. Ivy cover on most stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has received more regular trimming on the lane side to maintain clearance.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C1
0405	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	10	400	3	3	4	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located at the gable end of the house and is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. It has possibly been reduced in height in the past and has also received pruning on the north side due to the overhead utility lines.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
Hedge No.3B	**Leyland Cypress** × *Cuprocyparis*	**It extends on from Hedge No.3A and is located to the rear of the sheds on the boundary with the road/ lane.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It has been trimmed/ maintained from the lane side but has been allowed to grow wild on the inside with some branches now growing out										It would benefit from further trimming/ tidying works to contain size and	-	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>leylandii</td><td colspan="9">over the sheds. It is of some value for screening within this area.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>2m</td><td>3m</td></tr></table>  </td><td>maintain a more structured hedge.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 4</td><td>Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior
Elder
Sambucus nigra</td><td colspan="9">It runs between Hedge Nos. 3 & 2 and has been planted to cordon off the sheds from the rear garden of the house.
It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and in poor condition structurally. It was initially planted as a Leyland Cypress hedge, which has since died and is being suppressed out by Bramble, seedling Ash and scrub Elder. It has some value for screening off the sheds.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>2m</td><td>3m</td></tr></table></td><td>It would benefit from further management.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
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Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="11">  </td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 5</td><td>Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Fuchsia
Fuchsia magellanica
Lonicera
Lonicera nitida</td><td colspan="11">It extends on from Hedge No. 3B and forms the boundary between the laneway and the adjoining field.
It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and in poor condition structurally. It consists of predominately Bramble with some Fuchsia throughout and Lonicera at the western end. It is growing on a soil bank and has received some trimming on the laneway side and has been allowed to grow wild and out on the field side.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>2m</td><td>4m</td></tr></table>  </td><td>It would benefit from further trimming/ tidying works.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 6</td><td>Privet
Ligustrum vulgare
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Lonicera
Lonicera nitida
Snowberry
Symphoricarpos albus
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="8">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.5 and extends in a north-south direction. It forms the boundary at the northern end between the field on the east side and the gardens of the private properties on the west side and it forms the boundary between fields at the southern end.
It is of a mature age class in fair to good condition both physiologically structurally. The main hedge species include Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Privet and Elder with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation. It is a large, broad hedge growing on a soil bank with the hedge species encroaching out, in particular on the east side. It has not been cut down in the past and is a tall hedge as a result. Bramble and Dogrose are dominating the lower vegetation and the Ivy is some places is becoming heavy. There are Ash, Sycamore and Cherry trees mixed throughout, in particular at the northern end on the boundary with the gardens. There is some Lonicera and ornamental shrubs at the northern end which would have initially formed part of the formal hedging to the front of the house and these now help to bulk up this hedge. There is also some Snowberry within this hedge at the northern end.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>7m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table>
  </td><td>Trim in encroaching hedge species to contain hedge width.
Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and prune back poorly structured sections of hedge to address structural issues.
Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy in trees.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		The following trees are located within this Hedge No.6.												
0406 & 0407	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	A 600/ 580	A 4	A 3	A 6	A 5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree consisting of a group of stems all growing up together forming part of the one group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into its crown and is increasing the crowns windsail. Soil alterations have occurred on the west side. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed on the west side in order to raise up its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
0408 & 0409	**Lawson Cypress** *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	A 8	A 330/ 230	1	1	1	1	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are growing up through Hedge No.6 on the west side and form part of its bulking. They are sheltered within their present group environment and would not isolate well as individual trees due to structure. They are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C1
0410	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	430	3	2	2	3	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up forming part of the hedge bulking. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There are suckers developing from its base and the lower branches have been pruned in the past.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20-40	B1
0411	**Lawson Cypress** *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	11	480	2	2	2	2	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up forming part of the higher bulking within this hedge. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is sheltered within its present group environment at the present time.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C1
0412	**Flowering Cherry**	8	460	4	3	6	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up forming part of the hedge bulking.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	Prunus avium										Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail. Its crown development has been impacted upon due to competition.	It would benefit from general tidying works.		
0413	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	A 9	A 200	A 1	A 1	A 1	A 1	A 2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems all growing up together forming part of the higher bulking within this hedge. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
0414	**Apple** *Malus domestica*	7	240/ 160	3	4	1	4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the edge of Hedge No.6 on the west side and has been drawn out for the light with an asymmetrical crown due to competition from neighbouring trees.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking.	10-20	C1
0415	**Apple** *Malus domestica*	7	200	4	3	5	4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing within Hedge No.6 and forms part of the hedge bulking.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking.	20+	C1
0416	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	380	3	3	4	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Good It is a good quality tree establishing over the height of the hedge. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Tidy up the area around its base and cut Ivy at ground level.	40+	A1
Hedge No. 7	**Lonicera** *Lonicera nitida* **Privet** *Ligustrum vulgare*	**It is located on the west side of the houses and consists of a short section of hedge.** It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. It consists of predominately Lonicera with some Privet mixed throughout along with Bramble and Dogrose. It is growing up along a rail fence that cordons if off from the field to the west. It also contains some fruit trees that have fallen into disrepair. It has become overgrown with Bramble dominating some areas with sections falling over as a result. It was initially cut as a low hedge at a height of 1.2m up.										It will need to be either cut down low and allowed to re-grow from this or removed completely.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		Average Height 3m	**Average Width** 3m								 **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 7.**			
0417	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	9	240/ 280/ 280/ 300	4	4	5	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is being suppressed by Ivy and is towering over the height of the hedge. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	10-20	C1
0418	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	5	300	3	1	4	3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment and is being overcrowded by Tree No. 0417. It is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	10-20	C1
Hedge No. 8	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus*	**It runs along the northern boundary of the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition both physiologically structurally. It consists of a few isolated clumps										It would benefit from general tidying works, such	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	monogyna **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* Ornamental Shrubs	of ornamental shrubs with an undergrowth of Bramble and Hawthorn, but is generally overgrown and fragmented. The rear gardens of the houses back onto this hedge. **Average Height** 2m **Average Width** 2m 										as trimming in sides and top to create a more structured hedge. It would also benefit from further planting to help improve bulking.		
		The following trees are growing within, or just in front of Hedge No.8.												
0419	**Apple** *Malus domestica*	6	280	1	3	2	2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and may be prone to storm damage as a result.	Tidy up the area around its base and cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	10-20	C1
0420	**Douglas Fir** *Pseudotsuga menziesii*	12	300	2	4	2	1	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It forms part of a group with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the south-east as a result. It is rubbing off the caravan and I suspect that there are stability issues. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0421	**Douglas Fir** *Pseudotsuga*	13	330	3	5	3	3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of an open line of trees with heavy Ivy	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	menziesii										cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.			
0422 – 0424	**Douglas Fir** *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (3 in total)	A 13	A 380	A 2	A 3	A 4	A 1	A 2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They form part of an open / broken tree line. They are being heavily suppressed by Ivy which is increasing the crowns windsail of their crowns and is leaving them more prone to storm damage. They have suffered bark wounding on their lower trunks, exposing the underlying timber to decay. I suspect that they may have also suffered soil alterations around their base. 	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of their crowns.	10-20	C2
Hedge No. 9	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble**	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 8. It extends in a north-south direction and forms the boundary between two fields.** It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition both physiologically structurally. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the east side of a wet drainage ditch. It consists predominately of Hawthorn and Elder with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation and encroaching out onto the lands, creating a broader, scrubby hedge in places as a result. It has not received any maintenance and has been allowed to grow up tall with some sections becoming top-heavy and being suppressed by Ivy, leaving it more prone to storm damage. The livestock is being										Reduce down to a c.1.5m height as part of the rejuvenation of the hedge. Cut Ivy where it is heavy and trim in all encroaching hedge species to create a tidy, more compact hedge and to encourage lower		C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	Rubus fruticosus	allowed to shelter/ graze within this hedge and this has impacted on the lower vegetation as a result. Due to its current size, this hedge will be prone to storm damage. **Average Height** 7m; **Average Width** 7m  **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 9.**											growth development.		
0425	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	200 (6 stems)	4	3	5	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base from where it was cut/ coppiced into the hedge during past management. There are some decay wounds at the old stumps and acute union formations between some stems. It forms part of the higher bulking within this hedge.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking.	10-20	C1
0426	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	200/ 200	3	4	3	3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present and this may develop into a structural weakness. It is establishing up over the height of the	Retain as part of the hedge bulking at the present time.	20+	C1

<table>
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<tr><td>Hedge No. 10</td><td>Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Oak
Quercus robur
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="10">It extends on from Hedge No.8. It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.9 and runs in an east to west direction and is located on the boundary of the rear gardens of the houses.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically structurally. The main hedge line is located on the adjoining landside of the deep, wet drainage ditch. The main hedge species is Hawthorn and Blackthorn with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation. There are some Ash and Oak trees throughout this hedge and they form part of the upper canopy formation. The hedge has gaps in some places where sections have been removed to facilitate the boundary treatment to the adjoining properties.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>4m</td><td>5m</td></tr></table> 
The following trees are located within Hedge No. 10.</td><td>Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth.

Carry out general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0427-0428</td><td>Oak
Quercus robur
(4 trees in total)</td><td>A 10</td><td>A 300</td><td>A 3</td><td>A 3</td><td>A 3</td><td>A 3</td><td>A 3</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
They are located on the adjoining property side of the boundary drainage ditch. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base. They have received pruning to raise up their crowns and to reduce their</td><td>They require no immediate attention at the present time.</td><td>20+</td><td>B2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											crown overhang towards the neighbouring gardens. They form part of the old hedge line.			
0429	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	70 (12 stems)	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It consists of a group of stems with most of them located on the adjoining property side of the drainage ditch. They are growing from an old stump and form part of the higher bulking within this hedge. They may become problematic as they grow in size due to structure.	Retain as part of the bulking within this hedge at the present time.	10-20	C2
0431	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	14	680	4	7	5	6	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary drainage ditch. The boundary wall has been built tight to its base on the adjoining property side and may have caused some soil and root damage and it may also have an impact on its stability; however, there are no signs of ill health at the present time	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	20+	B1
0430	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	480	5	5	2	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up with Tree No. 0431 and forms part of the group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It would appear to be new stems developing from an old stump. It has been impacted upon by the construction of the boundary wall on the adjoining property side. It is cordoned off from the site by a wet drainage ditch.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C2
Hedge No. 11	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus*	**It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 10. It extends in a north-south direction along the western boundary of this site area and forms the boundaries of the rear gardens of the adjoining houses.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair to poor condition structurally. It consists of Hawthorn, Elder and Ash within the upper canopy with some sections being suppressed by Ivy. There are large gaps/ openings where the hedge vegetation has been removed in the past and some of these openings are now being dominated by Bramble. The hedge has been allowed to grow up tall and some sections are poorly structured										Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large dead/ unstable growth.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	monogyna **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	with Bramble and Dogrose encroaching out onto the lands due to lapsed management. There appears to be the remnants of a shallow drainage ditch cordoning off this hedge from the main site area and the field. The undergrowth at the southern end of this hedge has been cleared out and the height has been reduced due to the overhead utility lines. **Average Height** 3m; **Average Width** 4m  **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 11.**													
0432	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	320/ 300/ 340/ 350	3	6	6	7	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large, multiple-stemmed tree from base and it is growing on the hedge line. It is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy. The assessment has been limited due to dense undergrowth and its position.	It would benefit from general tidying works. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C2

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Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0433</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>10</td><td>200/ 280/ 300/ 300</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is multiple-stemmed from base. Some stems have been cut back in the past in order to raise up its crown and to reduce its crown overhang on the garden side. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It may have suffered root damage during the excavations for the wall construction on the southern side.</td><td>Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.</td><td>10-20</td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 12</td><td>Elder
Sambucus nigra
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="9">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 11. It extends in an east to west direction and forms the boundary between two fields.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically structurally. The main hedge line is located on the southern side of the drainage ditch, which is wet in places. The main hedge species is Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder with Bramble and Dogrose. There are some Ash trees within that protrude up over the height of the hedge and form part of the bulking. This hedge has been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time and is a reasonably continuous hedge of good stock-proof quality. Bramble and Blackthorn are encroaching out on either side of the hedge line (north and south) creating a broader hedge as a result. Ivy is suppressing some sections of the hedge also. There is some damage being caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this hedge. The drainage ditch at the eastern end of this hedge is quite deep.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>7m</td><td>7m</td></tr></table></td><td>It would benefit from general trimming and tidying works in order to contain its width.

Prune back the poorly structured sections of hedge to address structural issues.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		 **The following are the more prominent trees within Hedge No. 12.**												
0434	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	220/ 280	4	4	5	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the higher bulking within this hedge. It is twin-stemmed from base with Ivy cover on both stems.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C1
0435	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	200	5	2	2	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems and this may lead to a structural weakness. It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is beginning to establish over the height of the hedge.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking at the present time.	10-20	C1
0436	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	300	5	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is single-stemmed from base and is beginning to establish over the height of the hedge and leans off the hedge bank. It has good potential.	Remove the lower broken branch.	20+	B1
0437	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	9	250	4	4	3	3	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is establishing well and is a good quality tree with	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	excelsior										potential. It is beginning to establish over the height of the hedge.			
0438-0439	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A 9	A 250	A 4	A 4	A 3	A 3	A 3	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing on the hedgerow bank and the drainage ditch on the north side is quite deep. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base and have been cut/ coppiced into the hedge as part of the past management. They form part of the hedge bulking.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking.	20+	C2
Hedge No. 13	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	**It runs at an angle from Hedge No. 12 and extends in a north-south direction.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge species consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, Dogrose and Elder with Ash and Cherry trees forming the upper canopy formation. The main hedge line is located on the west side of a deep drainage ditch. The lower vegetation has been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this hedge. Due to lapsed management, the hedge has been allowed to grow up tall, losing its lower vegetation and the scrub species such as Bramble, Blackthorn and Gorse have been allowed to grow out wide creating a broader, scrubbier hedge. **Average Height**: 6m; **Average Width**: 7m										It would benefit from general trimming and tidying works. Prune back the poorly structured sections and cut Ivy at ground level.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		 **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 13.**												
0440-0446	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* (0440)	A 12	A 260	A 2	A 3	A 2	A 5	A 2	Early Mature/ Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of Flowering Cherry trees with one Ash tree. They are growing on the hedgerow bank on the west side of the drainage ditch. They have established over the height of the hedge and t form part of the one group/ canopy formation and provide support/ shelter to one another. Some soil erosion and compaction has been caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. The Ivy cover on some trees is becoming heavy.	Make safe all large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees. They should be maintained / managed as part of the one group structure.	20+	B2
0447	**Ash**	9	170	1	2	2	1	3	Semi	Fair	Fair/ Poor	Retain as part of the hedge	20+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	Fraxinus excelsior								Mature		It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is establishing over the height of the hedge and forms part of the hedge bulking with an acute union formation between stems.	bulking.		
Hedge No. 14	**Spindle** *Euonymus europaeus* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 6 and extends east of Hedge No. 13.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge species consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn Elder and some Euonymus with Bramble and Dogrose also present and dominating the lower vegetation. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the north side of the deep, wet drainage ditch. The hedge vegetation has established on the south side of the drainage ditch due to lapsed management. It is a reasonably continuous hedge and it has been allowed to grow up tall due to lapsed management.										Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	-	C2
		Average Height 6m	**Average Width** 6m											
														
		The following trees are located within Hedge No. 14.												
0448	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	380/ 380/ 380	2	7	4	8	0	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and one stem has broken out in recent winds. There are areas of decay and dead bark present and its crown is in declining	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											health.			
0449	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	12	180/ 360	2	6	4	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is twin-stemmed from base and the main stem leans at an angle before straightening back up again and this may raise concerns over its stability. The Ivy cover on the main trunks has been cut in the past.	Retain as part of the bulking. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0450	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	540/ 200	7	7	6	3	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It has established on the southern side of the drainage ditch out from the main hedge line. It is growing up forming part of the hedge bulking with a slightly asymmetrical crown formation. There are secondary stems developing from its base with heavy Ivy cover on all stems extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C1
0451	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Clump)	7	280	2	3	4	1	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a clump of trees located on the bottom of the hedgerow bank on the north-side of the drainage ditch. They form part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0450 and are being heavily suppressed by Ivy. They are sheltered within their present growing environment and form part of the hedge bulking.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C1
0452	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	300	7	4	1	5	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It was initially twin-stemmed from base and one stem has broken out with basal decay evident and the fungus 'Ganoderma sp.' Is also present. As a result, the remaining stem is prone to failure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
Hedge No. 15	**Leyland Cypress**	**It runs parallel to Hedge No. 14 (south side) and forms the southern boundary of the site area with the adjoining lands.**										Trim in encroaching hedge species on the site side	-	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>× Cuprocyparis leylandii
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="9">It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and in poor condition structurally. The original hedge species consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, Dogrose with some Ash and Sycamore trees developing throughout. It has been planted on the adjoining landside of the hedge with a line of Leyland Cypress of an early mature age class and this is causing suppression of the hedge. The main hedge line is located on the adjoining landside of the deep, wide, wet drainage ditch and, as result; the management is taken to be located outside the control of the site area. Located on the site side of the ditch are some clumps of Hawthorn with large infill areas and sections of Bramble, Blackthorn, Elder and Dogrose encroaching out onto the land creating scrub areas.
The Leyland Cypress tress form an effective screen barrier along this boundary. Some sections of this hedge are being heavily suppressed by Ivy, which is leaving them more prone to wind damage. Located within the original hedge line, there are a number of mature Ash and Sycamore trees that form part of the upper canopy formation. They are located on the adjoining landside of the drainage ditch.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>7m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table>  </td><td>and make safe any dead or unstable growth towards the site area.

The management of this hedge and the trees within are taken to be located outside the control of this site area.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 16A</td><td>Dogrose
Rosa canina
Bramble</td><td colspan="9">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge Nos. 14 & 15 in a north-south direction and connects up with Hedge No.6. It forms the boundary between the fields within the site area.</td><td>It would benefit from general tidying works.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="9">It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It is located on the west side of the boundary drainage ditch with some hedge species establishing on the east side. It consists of Elder, Bramble and Dogrose with a large scrub area of Bramble and Dogrose developing on the east side. It is a tall hedge and the lower vegetation has been impacted upon in places by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. There are large areas being suppressed by Ivy leaving it more prone to wind damage. It is a reasonably continuous hedge. It has been breasted/ cut back on the west side from the field and this has helped to maintain a better structured hedge on the west side. It has been allowed to grow up tall and was previously cut into a low hedge.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>7m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table>  </td><td>Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.

Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the trees and hedge plants.

Trim in encroaching hedge species.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.17</td><td>Dogrose
Rosa canina
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble</td><td colspan="9">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 16B & Tree Line No.1. It runs in an east to west direction and forms the boundary between two fields.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble and Dogrose. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the north side of a dry shallow drainage ditch. It is growing on a soil bank and has been allowed to grow up tall with scrub species, in particular Bramble,</td><td>Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.

Cut Ivy where it is heavy.

It would benefit from the</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rubus fruticosus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="10">encroaching out on the site side, creating a broad hedge of good stock-proof quality.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>7m</td><td>9m</td></tr></table>  </td><td>trimming in of encroaching hedge species.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 16B</td><td>Dogrose
Rosa canina
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="10">It extends southwards from Hedge No. 16A and it extends along the boundary between the site lands and the adjoining fields to the east.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation. The main hedge line is located on a hedgerow bank with no defined boundary ditch. It has been trimmed on both sides in order to contain its width and it has been allowed to grow up tall. Heavy Ivy cover is suppressing some sections. The sides have been kept trimmed which has helped contain the spread of the hedge.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr></table></td><td>It would benefit from general tidying works.

Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy on hedge plants.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		6m			5m									
		The following trees are located within Hedge No. 16B.												
Tree Line No. 1	**Leyland Cypress** × *Cuprocyparis leylandii* **Sitka Spruce** *Picea sitchensis* **Lombardy Poplar** *Populus nigra 'Italica'*	A 13	A 350	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It runs in a north-south direction and is located on the adjoining property side (east) of the boundary fence line. It consists of a line of Leyland Cypress, Sitka Spruce and Lombardy Poplar. They were planted as a screen barrier along the boundary and they are all growing up together forming part of the one group/canopy formation. They are cordoned off from the site area by a shallow drainage ditch which appears to have been dug out in recent times. Soil erosion has also been caused by livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. There are some clumps of Bramble developing on the site side of the boundary fence. It has value for screening within this area.  0453	Management is located outside the control of this site area.	20+	C2
0453	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	11	1000	6	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the site side of the boundary fence	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	excelsior										and is multiple-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation between some stems. It has a broad spreading crown with light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It contains minor deadwood throughout its crown.			
0454	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	270 (7 stems)	5	4	5	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the field side of the boundary fence and a building has been constructed (wall) to its east and it may have suffered some soil and root damage during these works. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems.	Prune lower branches in order to raise up its crown over the building.	10-20	C1
Tree Line No. 2	**Leyland Cypress** × *Cuprocyparis leylandii*	A 8	A 300	3	3	3	3	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It extends in a north to south direction and is located on the east boundary of the site area on the adjoining garden side of the boundary fence line. It is cordoned off from the site area by a shallow drainage ditch. Their height has been reduced in the past in order to contain size and this has impacted on their visual appearance to some degree. They have some value for screening within this area. Scrub Bramble is growing on the field side of these trees. 	Trim in encroaching hedge species to tidy up this area.	20+	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.18A</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="10">It runs in an east to west direction from Tree Line No.3. It forms the boundary between the sites lands and the garden area of the neighbouring house.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It is located on the adjoining property side/ north side of the drainage ditch. It consists of a few isolated clumps of Hawthorn with infill areas of Bramble and Blackthorn with Ash mixed throughout. It is located on the garden side of the wet drainage ditch with Bramble encroaching out in some places. Some sections of the Hawthorn are being heavily suppressed by Ivy and are top-heavy and prone to storm damage as a result. It has been cleaned out from the adjoining property side and a new Laurel hedging has been planted in places on this side.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>6m</td><td>5m</td></tr></table> 
The following trees are located within Hedge No. 18A.</td><td>It would benefit from further general tidying works on the site side and trimming in encroaching hedge species.

Cut down to c.1.5m in height the poorly structured sections of Hawthorn that are top-heavy and prone to storm damage.

Carry out infill planting in order to bulk up this hedge.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0455</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>13</td><td>200/ 300</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy. It has been forced out for the light to the south due to overcrowding / competition from the hedge. There is a secondary stem developing from its base.</td><td>Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.

Retain as part hedge bulking.</td><td>20+</td><td>C1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0456</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>8</td><td>220/ 230</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
It is growing on the hedgerow bank and forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems.</td><td>Retain as part of the hedge bulking.</td><td>10-20</td><td>C1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.18B</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="11">It extends westwards from Hedge No. 18A and forms the boundary between two fields.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder and Bramble. It is located on the north side of a derelict drainage ditch which is overflowing to the south. It has been allowed to grow up tall with little maintenance management and some hedge plants are of poor structure. Some sections of the hedge are becoming tall and top-heavy and other sections are being suppressed by Ivy, with some gaps in sections due to overcrowding/ competition with Bramble dominating the lower vegetation. It has also been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.

<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>4m</td><td>4m</td></tr></table>
 
The following trees are located within Hedge No. 18B.</td><td>It would benefit from further general tidying works.

Trim in encroaching hedge species and cut back the poorly structured sections of hedge plants to a height of c.1.5m to encourage lower growth development.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0457-0462</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus</td><td>A 14</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
They form part of the hedge bulking and tower over</td><td>Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth.</td><td>20+</td><td>B2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	excelsior		280	3	3	5	3	4			the hedge. They are growing up together at close spacing and form part of the one group canopy formation. They are of more visual value to the treescape of this area as a line of trees rather than as individual trees. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base and are growing up together providing support/ shelter to one another. There is an acute union formation between some stems. The drainage ditch to the front of these trees is very water-logged on the south side.	Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the trees.		
0463	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	640/ 350	8	7	6	3	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from c. 0.5m up with an acute union formation between some stems with included bark present. It is larger than the surrounding trees and it forms part of the overall group canopy structure. The lower branches have been cut back in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is a secondary stem developing from its base.	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0464-0467	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A 15	A 130	A 2	A 5	A 1	A 2	A 3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a short line of Ash growing up through the hedge line. They form part of the one group canopy formation within the hedge line and are of more prominence as a group of trees rather than as individual trees. They are all multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems. Ivy cover on the some stems is becoming heavy.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the trees.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
														
0468	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A 15	A 130	A 2	A 5	A 1	A 2	A 3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the hedge bulking. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is a lot of soil erosion around its base.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C2
0469 & 0470	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A 14	200 x 6	A 5	A 6	A 4	A 4	A 3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are growing on the hedge line and are multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems. They are growing up together forming part of the one group canopy formation. As a group, they are of more prominence/ value within the treescape of this area rather than as individual trees. Heavy Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy on trees.	20+	B2
0471	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	240/ 360	5	5	1	2	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Basal decay is present. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is beginning to fall apart due to weak union formations and the presence of basal decay. As a result, this tree is prone to failure.	Cut / coppice back into the hedge.	<10	U
Hedge No.19	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.18B and extends in a north–south direction. It forms the boundary between a number of fields.**										Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	Dogrose *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge species consists of Hawthorn and Blackthorn with Elder, Bramble and Dogrose throughout; Ash trees mainly make up the upper canopy with some Cherry also present. The main hedge line is located on the east side of the drainage ditch which is wet in some places but there is vegetation growing on both sides of the drainage ditch. The sides have been trimmed in to allow for the erection of fencing and to prevent encroachment out onto the grass land and it has been allowed to grow up tall. Due to overcrowding/ competition and damage caused by the grazing livestock, the lower vegetation is weak in some places. Some of the hedge species are becoming top-heavy and are being heavily suppressed by Ivy leaving them more prone to wind and storm damage. **Average Height**: 7m; **Average Width**: 6m **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 19 and the assessment works from south to north.**									Trim in all encroaching hedge species and cut back the poorly structured sections to aid stability and to encourage lower growth development.		
0472	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	880	4	6	7	4	3	Mature	Poor	Poor It is a large old tree and the upper crown is in declining health with a lot of deadwood throughout. There are areas of dead bark present and it is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. As a result, this tree has limited potential. `	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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
														
0473-0506	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium* (1)	A 11	A 180	A 2	A 2	A 4	A 4	A 3	Early Mature / Mature	Fair	Fair It is a prominent line of trees growing up within Hedge No. 19. The bulk of these trees are multiple-stemmed from base and have been cut/ coppiced into the hedge during past management, but have since been allowed to grow up into a tree line. Tree Nos. 0481, 0485-0487, 0491-0941, 0497, 0498, 0501 & 0504 are located on the west side of the drainage ditch with the remaining trees located on the eastern side of the drainage ditch. Tree No. 0489 has basal decay present and is structurally weak. It will require pruning to address structural issues and this is likely to create an opening within the group canopy structure. Tree No. 0498 has had a section removed in the past.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											As a tree line they are of more visual value to the treescape of this area, rather than as individuals. They provide support/ shelter to one another and their lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns. It consists of trees growing on both sides of the drainage ditch. 			
0507 & 0508	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A 11	A 180	A 2	A 2	A 4	A 4	A 3	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one group canopy formation. They are both multiple-stemmed from base and are of prominence as a group of trees. There is Ivy cover on some stems.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0509 – 0511	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* (3)	A 11	A 180	A 2	A 2	A 4	A 4	A 3	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. There is Ivy cover on some stems. Their lower branches have been cut off in order to raise up their crowns. They form part of the overall group canopy line. Tree No. 0509 is located on the west side of the drainage ditch.	Make safe any dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
0512	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	360/ 260/ 300	5	5	6	6	4	Mature	Fair	Poor It has an independent crown formation. It is twin-stemmed from base with further subdivisions above this. There is a split evident between the two main scaffold limbs on the western stem and it is in danger of breaking out as a result. Bacteria Canker of Ash is also present on both stems.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0513	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	220/ 190/ 220/ 230	4	4	4	4	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between some stems. It has possibly been cut/ coppiced into the hedge during past management. There is Ivy cover on the main stems.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
Hedge No. 20	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 19 and extends westwards from Hedge No.17. It forms the boundary between a number of fields.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of predominately Blackthorn and Hawthorn with Bramble and Dogrose and is a broad wide hedge. It is located on a dry hedgerow bank and, due to lapsed management; Bramble and Blackthorn have encroached out, in particular on the south side creating a broad scrubby hedge and has also bulked up this hedge creating a good quality stock-proof hedge. There is some damage being caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within the hedge. It has been allowed to grow up tall due to lapsed management and has received some trimming back on the north side. Moving westwards along this hedge, a shallow ditch occurs on the north side of the hedge which is wet in some places. **Average Height**: 7m; **Average Width**: 7m									Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Prune back the poorly structured sections of hedge to address stability and encourage lower growth development. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		 **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 20.**												
0514 – 0520	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	A 9	A 440	A 5	A 5	A 4	A 3	A 1	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together as a tree line at close spacing to one another and form part of the one continuous canopy line and as a combined group canopy formation they provide support/ shelter to one another. Their lower branches have been pruned back in the past. Some stems are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy. This species is prone to failure either partially or from the root plate.	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy.	10-20	C2
0521	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	300	3	3	2	2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up through the hedge and is beginning to establish its height above the hedge. It is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy with a secondary stem developing from its base.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	20+	C1
Hedge No. 21	**Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.20 and connects up with Hedge No.12. It runs in a north-south direction between two fields.**										It would benefit from the trimming in of the hedge	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of predominately Hawthorn and Blackthorn with Bramble and Blackthorn dominating the lower vegetation and encroaching out onto the fields. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the west side of the drainage ditch, which is wet along most of its length. It has been allowed to grow out wide with Bramble and Blackthorn encroaching out onto the lands, in particular on the west side creating a broad hedge. It has also been allowed to grow up tall and is a reasonably continuous hedge. **Average Height**: 5m; **Average Width**: 7m  **The following tree is located within Hedge No. 21.**										species.		
0522	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	320	4	3	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is beginning to establish over the height of the hedge. It is a good quality tree with Ivy cover on the main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and cut back the hedge in order to expose this tree.	40+	B 1
Hedge No. 22A	**Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble**	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 12 and extends to Hedge No. 20.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble and Dogrose with Ash forming part of the upper canopy formation. The main hedge line is located on the adjoining landside (west) of the drainage ditch. It has been allowed to grow up tall and has lost sections of hedge due to being top-heavy and being suppressed by Ivy. It is located on the west side of a deep, wet, wide											Management of this hedge is taken to be outside the control of this site area. It would benefit from being cut down to a height of	-	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rubus fruticosus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="11">drainage ditch.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>6m</td><td>7m</td></tr></table> 
The following trees are located within Hedge No.22A.
(The assessment of the trees within is from the site side of the drainage ditch and is limited to what was visible from this side only.)</td><td>C.1.5m to allow it to thicken up in order to improve its structure.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree Group No. 1</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>A 11</td><td>200 (3 stems)</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>Early Mature/ Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
They are located on the adjoining landside (west side) of a deep wet drainage ditch. It consists of a group of stems growing loosely together to form part of the one group/ canopy formation. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base and have been cut/ coppiced into the hedge during past management. Some trees are being suppressed by Ivy.
Collectively, they are of more visual value rather than as individual trees.</td><td>They are best maintained/ managed as a group.</td><td>20+</td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree No.1</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>12</td><td>220/ 290</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair / Poor
It is located within hedge No. 22 and is cordoned off from the site area by the wet drainage ditch with no</td><td>Retain as part of the bulking within the hedge.</td><td>10-20</td><td>C1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>access possible. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems, affecting its structure.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 22B</td><td>Dogrose
Rosa canina
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior
Sycamore
Acer pseudoplatanus</td><td colspan="9">It extends southwards from Hedge No. 22A and forms the western boundary of the site area with the adjoining lands.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line is located on the adjoining landside (west side) of a deep wet, wide drainage ditch. It consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble and Dogrose with some seedling Ash and Sycamore trees developing throughout. On the site side, a dense growth of Bramble has developed out onto the field. It is sparse and top-heavy due to lapsed management and has been allowed to grow up tall. Some sections are being suppressed by Ivy, leaving them prone to wind damage.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>5m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table> 
The following trees are located within Hedge No.22B.
(The assessment of the trees within is from the site side of the drainage ditch and is limited to what was visible from</td><td>Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.
Trim in encroaching hedge species and cut back the poorly structure sections to encourage lower growth development.

Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		this side only.)												
Tree Group No. 2	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	290	4	4	4	4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located within Hedge No. 22B on the adjoining property side of the wet ditch. It consists of predominately Ash on the adjoining landside of the drainage ditch. As a tree line, they are of more visual value rather than as individual trees. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover on their main stems beginning to extend up into to their crowns.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy.	10-20	C2
Tree Group No. 3	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	220/ 220	3	3	4	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located within the south-western corner of the site area. It consists of a group of stems growing on the hedgerow bank on the west side of the wide, deep, wet drainage ditch and, as a result, access was not possible to attach a reference tag. They are growing on a deep soil bank and are growing up together forming part of the one tree group. They are of more visual value as a group rather than as individual trees. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into their crowns.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
		The following trees are located on the site side of Tree Group No. 3.												
0523 - 0524	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A 17	A 700	A 8	A 7	A 8	A 5	A 4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are located on the site side of the drainage ditch and form part of the overall group canopy formation within Tree Group No.3. They have asymmetrical crowns weighed out to the east due to competition. They are multiple-stemmed from base and are self-	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. They may need to be removed in the future as part of management 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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											seeded trees growing within the drainage ditch.	drainage ditch.		
Hedge No. 23	**Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 22 and runs in an east to west direction. It forms the boundary between two fields and it also forms part of the southern boundary of the overall site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble and Dogrose. The main hedge line is located on a soil bank on the south side of a shallow drainage ditch. Due to lapsed management, the hedge species, in particular Bramble and Blackthorn in places have encroached out creating a broad scrubby hedge. The hedge has been allowed to grow up tall and has suffered storm damage due to wind damage and lapsed management. Some sections are being heavily suppressed by Ivy.  **Average Height** 5m **Average Width** 5m **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 23.**											Cut back all encroaching hedge species in order to contain its width. Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and cut back poorly structured sections of hedge. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy.	-	C2
0525	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	700	8	7	8	5	4	Mature	Fair	Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from a height of c.2m up with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. It has split at this point and it	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											is in danger of complete failure or large size limb failure as a result. It has a broad, asymmetrical crown formation with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown. Due to structural issues, this tree has limited potential.			
0526	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	390/ 230	4	5	6	3	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It would appear to be a good quality tree. It is growing on the adjoining landside of the hedge line and has suffered minor storm damage and branch breakage within its crown due to winds.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time.	20-40	A1
0527	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	240/ 120	3	3	3	3	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is self-seeded and is growing on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence, up through the hedge line. It is establishing well with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20-40	C1
Hedge No.24A	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 23. It extends northwards and it forms an internal boundary between two fields within the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn, Elder and Blackthorn with an undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose. The main hedge line is located on the western side of a dry, shallow, drainage ditch. Due to lapsed management, it has been allowed to grow up tall with scrub species such as Bramble and Blackthorn being allowed to encroach out onto the lands in places on either side. Some sections of this hedge have been damaged by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.										Trim in encroaching hedge species and cut back the poorly structured sections of hedge to help stability and to encourage lower growth development.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											 <table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>5m</td><td>9m</td></tr></table>			
Hedge No. 24B	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*										**It extends southwards from Hedge No. 24A at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 23 and forms part of the western site boundary.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of Hawthorn and Blackthorn with some Elder. Bramble and Dogrose dominate the lower vegetation and encroach out onto the site area. The main hedgerow line is located on the west side of a shallow, dry, drainage ditch. Due to lapsed management, this hedge has been allowed to grow up tall with hedge species; in particular Bramble and Blackthorn in some places have been allowed to encroach out creating a broader hedge. <table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>6m</td><td>5m</td></tr></table>	Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Prune back the poorly structured sections of the hedge to help stability and to encourage lower growth development.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		 **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 24B.**												
0528	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	580/ 400/ 560	8	7	7	8	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between some stems. There is fungal activity present on its lower trunk / base; I suspect the fungus '*Daldinia concintrica'*. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. It would benefit from remedial works in order to address structural issues due to weak union formations between stems.	10-20	C2
0529-0530	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* (3 stems)	A 17	A 600	A 10	A 4	A 5	A 7	A 2	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of three stems and Tree No. 0530 is the largest of these stems and forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base. The other stems are asymmetrical and weighed to the west due to overcrowding/	Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of their crowns.	20+	B2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="4"></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>competition and they form part of the overall group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into their crowns and is increasing their crowns windsail.</td><td>They will require further pruning to address end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 25</td><td>Elder
Sambucus nigra
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="9">It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No. 24B and extends in an east to west direction along the boundary of the site area with the adjoining fields.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of predominately Hawthorn and Elder with Blackthorn, Bramble and Dogrose. It consists of vegetation growing on both sides of a dry drainage ditch; however, I suspect that the main hedge line was located on the south side of the drainage ditch. This hedge has a lot of gaps with large infill areas of Bramble which is also encroaching out in some places due to lapsed management. It has been allowed to grow up tall and this has resulted in storm damage.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>3m</td><td>5m</td></tr></table>
  </td><td>Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.
Trim in all encroaching hedge species.
Cut back all poorly structured sections of hedge to address stability issues and encourage lower growth development.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		The following trees are located within Hedge No. 25.												
0531	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	480/ 360/ 480	5	4	4	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a large, broad spreading crown formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It forms a three-stemmed tree from near base and contains deadwood within its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
0532	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	280/ 270	6	5	2	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is located on the north side of the drainage ditch. It is twin-stemmed with some secondary stems also developing from its base. It subdivides at a height of c. 2m up into two stems and it has split at this point and is now in danger of falling apart.	Due to its structural condition, I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0533	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	1100	7	7	4	3	3	Mature	Fair	Poor It is a large multiple-stemmed tree from base with basal decay present. As a result, its stability has been impacted and stems are prone to failure. It beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. There is evidence of previous storm damage which has left its more open/ exposed as a result.	Cut/ coppice back into the hedge.	<10	U
0534	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	600	4	7	5	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It was initially twin-stemmed from base; however, the northern stem has been cut back to a stump, leaving its crown asymmetrical, open and weighed to the south. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
0535	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	480/ 400	5	4	4	3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems. Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into its crown and is	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. 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	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											increasing its crowns windsail. There is evidence of previous storm damage which has left its crown more open/exposed as a result.			
0536	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	400/ 620	6	6	4	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
0537	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	750	6	8	7	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation, with deadwood throughout. It is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
0538	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	780	2	6	5	5	5	Mature	Fair	Poor Basal decay is present with an acute union formation between two stems near its base with included bark present and, as a result, it is beginning to split apart at this point. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has been left more open/ exposed due to the failure of a neighbouring tree in the past.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. It is unlikely to be suitable for retention within a development site.	<10	U
Hedge No. 26	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 25 and runs in a north-south direction. It forms the boundary between the site area and the adjoining fields to the west.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn, Bramble and Dogrose. The main hedge line is located on the west side of a wet drainage ditch. Due to lapsed management, some of the hedge species have encroached out on both sides. It has been allowed to grow up tall with some sections top-heavy and being suppressed by Ivy and, as a result, some sections have broken out or failed. The lower vegetation has been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. Some of the hedge vegetation is establishing on the site side (east side) of the drainage ditch. **Average Height** | **Average Width**									Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Prune back the poorly structured sections of the hedge to help stability and to encourage lower growth development.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		6m			5m						**The following trees are located within Hedge No. 26.** (The drainage ditch along this hedge is very deep, wet and flooded, making access to tag some of the trees from the site side impossible and where this occurs, the trees have been numbered numerically. The assessment of these trees is from the site side only and may be limited as a result.) 			
0539	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	200 (5 stems)	3	3	7	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base, most likely due to being cut/ coppiced into the hedge during past management. It forms part of the higher hedge bulking and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
0540	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	12	180/ 280	2	1	7	1	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing off the hedgerow bank and it leans heavily in over the site area. It forms part of the hedge bulking and is twin-stemmed from near base. It has suffered branch breakage within its crown.	Tidy up the undergrowth and lower broken branches.	10-20	C1
0541-0542	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	13	140/ 160	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	Fair	Fair They are located on the hedgerow bank and the ditch	They are best maintained / managed within their group	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	excelsior										on the site side (east side) is currently flooded with deep water making access impossible in order to tag these trees individually. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base and some stems are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy.	environment. Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Address the drainage issues within the ditch.		
Tree No. 2	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	250/ 230	2	3	4	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor No access possible due to the deep water within the drainage ditch. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed into the site area and this may be an indication towards stability issues.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base. Address the drainage issues within the ditch.	10-20	C1
0543	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	120/ 240/ 300	3	2	4	3	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing on the hedgerow bank and forms part of the hedge bulking within this area. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main stems and decay is present at its base.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking at the present time. The Ivy will require management in the future.	10-20	C1
0544	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	230/ 240	3	3	4	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is twin-stemmed from base and forms part of the hedge bulking. It has been cut/ coppiced into the hedge during past management. Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0545	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	1300	2	2	2	3	5	Mature	Fair	Poor It consists of a tall stump with some regrowth developing from this point. This stump has become decayed with evidence of infection by the fungus 'Dryad's Saddle'. It forms part of the hedge bulking and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking and cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the stems.	10+	C1
Hedge	**Elder**	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 26. It is located on the boundary with the neighbouring properties to**										Trim in encroaching hedge	-	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>No. 27</td><td>Sambucus nigra
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="10">the south and it forms part of the southern boundary of the site boundary.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn and Elder with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. It has been cordoned off from the site side by a deep drainage ditch that has been dug c. 3-4m out from the base of this hedge in more recent times and, as a result, any root growth extending further out into the site area has been severed by these works. This drainage ditch ends after Tree No. 0547.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>6m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table> 
The following trees are located within Hedge No. 27.</td><td>species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.

Prune back the poorly structured sections of the hedge to help stability and to encourage lower growth development.

Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy and carry out general tidying works.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0546</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>16</td><td>700</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
It is a large prominent tree with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. The main trunk leans out to the south with basal decay also present; as a result, the stability of this tree would give rise for concern. I suspect that the top has broken out in the past.</td><td>Due to its close proximity to the neighbouring properties, I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management option.</td><td><10</td><td>U</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
Tree Group No.4	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* (4 trees in total)	15	700	5	6	4	5	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of four trees located on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence. The Ivy has been cut in recent years. They are a prominent, visual line of trees.	The management of these trees is taken to be located outside the control of the site area.	-	B2
0547	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	120 270/ 360	4	4	4	3	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is single-stemmed from base and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Soil alterations have occurred on the adjoining property side in the past. The visual assessment has been limited due to the undergrowth and its position on the boundary; it may be located outside the control of this site area. The deep drainage ditch that has been dug out in recent years ends at this tree and continues with the original boundary ditches to the south.	It would benefit from the Ivy being cut at ground level.	10-20	C2
		From this point onwards, the main hedge line is located on the north side (site side) of a deep wet drainage ditch. The lower vegetation has been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. **The following trees are located within this section of hedge.**												
0548 & 0549	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* (3 trees in total)	A 15	A 360	A 6	A 5	A 5	A 5	A 3	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunks is extending up into their crowns. As a group, they are of some prominence within this area.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0550 & 0551	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A 15	A 380	A 7	A 3	A 5	A 1	A 5	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together at close spacing and form part of the one group/ canopy formation. They are prominent as a group in this area and have been cut back on the southern side due to the overhead	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											utility lines and, as a result, their crowns have been left slightly more asymmetrical towards the site area. Tree No. 0550 is twin-stemmed from base.			
0552 - 0557	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A 15	A 300	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 7	Mature	Fair	Fair Tree Nos. 0552 & 0553 are located on the site side (north side) of the drainage ditch with the remaining trees located on the south side. They are all growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation and are of some prominence within the treescape of this area. Some stems have heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks extending up into their crowns. They also contain large size deadwood and unstable growth throughout their crowns. They have received some pruning on the south side in order to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the trees.	20+	B2
Hedge No. 28	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 27 and extends along part of the eastern boundary of the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line is located on the west side of a deep drainage ditch. It consists of Hawthorn and Elder with Bramble and Dogrose. It has been trimmed on both sides with an upper canopy made up of Ash trees. **Average Height** 5m; **Average Width** 4m										Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Prune back the poorly structured sections of the hedge to help stability and to encourage lower growth development. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
		 **The following trees are located within Hedge No. 28.** From Tree Nos. 0558-0573 a drainage ditch has been dug on the site side (west side) within c.4m of these trees and this is likely to have caused some soil and root damage within this area; however, this is not apparent within the health of these trees at the present time.												
0558-0573 Tag No. 0572 is missing.	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	15	360	3	4	4	3	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists predominately of Ash with some small size Cherry stems mixed throughout. They are growing up through the hedge line. Most of them are multiple-stemmed from base with Ivy cover on some stems becoming heavy. They are growing up forming a combined canopy formation and they provide support/ shelter to one another.	Make safe large pieces of dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the stems and extending up into their crowns.	20+	B2
Hedge No. 29	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Bramble**	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 28 and forms the boundary between this field to the south and the formal gardens of the private garden to the north.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It initially was a formal Beech hedge that was kept cut at a height of c.1.5m up; however, due to lapsed management, Bramble has established in some places along with some self-seeded Ash and Sycamore trees throughout, creating a broad, higher canopy formation and these are overcrowding the Beech hedge in places as a result. It has also been impacted on the field side by the											The Ash seedlings and Bramble should be removed from this hedge as part of the restoration of the hedge.	-	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="11">livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. The main hedge line is located on the garden side of the boundary fence and it has been allowed to grow up tall and has lost its formal hedge structure as a result.
<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>2m</td><td>5m</td></tr></table> 
The following trees are located within Hedge No. 29.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0574</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>10</td><td>230</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>Semi Mature</td><td>Good</td><td>Fair/ Good
It is a good structured tree with good potential and is beginning to establish up above the height of the surrounding trees and hedge. Fencing wire is cutting into the lower trunk.</td><td>Requires no work at the present time.</td><td>40+</td><td>B1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge</td><td>Bramble</td><td colspan="11">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 29 and forms the boundary between fields and the private property.</td><td>It would benefit from</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>No. 30</td><td>Rubus fruticosus
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="9">It is of an early-mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of predominately Bramble growing up through the boundary fence along with some self-seeding Ash trees of a semi-mature age class providing the higher canopy cover. As a group, the Ash trees are of some prominence within this area.

<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>3m</td><td>5m</td></tr></table>  </td><td>general tidying works.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree Group No. 5</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>8</td><td>90 (6 stems)</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>Semi Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
It is located at the northern end of Hedge No. 30.
It consists of self-seeded Ash trees growing up together in a group around the outskirts of Hedge No. 30 and are of some prominence as a small group of trees within this area. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base.</td><td>Retain as part of a group environment.
Tidy up undergrowth.</td><td>20+</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
														
		The following trees and vegetation are located within the grounds of the residential property.												
0575 & 0576	**Apple Orchard** *Malus domestica*	14	220 (6 stems)	3	2	6	6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair The tree larger trees within this group have been tagged. They have been allowed to grow up tall and are being overcrowded by the undergrowth of Hedge No. 29 and the scrub vegetation.	Cut back the competition vegetation and prune in order to contain size and to encourage fruiting.	10-20	C1
0577	**Birch** *Betula pendula*	11	330	4	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is single-stemmed from base with epicormic growth development up along the main stem. The lower branches have been pruned back in the past. It has a good structured crown formation. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Maintain basal suckers and lower epicormic growth. Prune stubs back to proper target pruning points.	20+	B1
Hedge No. 31A	**Leyland Cypress cv.** × *Cuprocyparis leylandii cv.*	**It is located along part of the eastern boundary of this garden with the adjoining property to the east.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair to poor condition structurally. It has been heavily cut back over the years, in particular on the adjoining landside along a section of its length and this has removed a large portion of the live foliage. Bramble and scrub are growing up through these trees. They have some value for screening between properties.										They would benefit from further pruning in order to contain in size and to create a more formal hedge structure.	-	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remaining years</th><th>Category Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-North S-South E-East W-West Ht.- Height C- Crown
Phy Con.- Physiological Condition</td><td>A- Average
Dia.- Diameter Cat.- Category</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="11"><table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>6m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 31B</td><td>Privet
Ligustrum vulgare
Elder
Sambucus nigra</td><td colspan="11">It extends northwards from Hedge No. 31A and is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary chain fence.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Privet with scrub Elder and other scrub species developing throughout. It has been heavily cut back in recent times, in particular from the adjoining property side, which has helped to contain its height and width.<table><tr><th>Average Height</th><th>Average Width</th></tr><tr><td>3m</td><td>5m</td></tr></table> 
The following tree is located within Hedge No 31B.</td><td>It would benefit from further tidying and pruning works in order to contain.</td><td>-</td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0582</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>9</td><td>330 (3 stems)</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair/ Poor</td><td>Poor
It is heavily infected by ‘Bacteria Canker’ of Ash. Its height has been reduced in the past and it has</td><td>I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of the management of this hedge.</td><td>< 10</td><td>U</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
											developed a new multiple-stemmed crown from these pruning points. There is an acute union formation between stems and it has been cut back from the adjoining property side in the past.			
Hedge No.32	**Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* Mixed Ornamental Shrubs	**It runs between hedge Nos. 30 & 31 and forms a subdivision between the formal gardens around the house and an overgrown area.** I suspect that it had initially been maintained and planted as a shrub border but has been allowed to grow up unmanaged with scrub species now dominating and encroaching out in places. It consists of predominately Bramble. **Average Height** 3m **Average Width** 4m 										Remove Bramble in order to open up this area. It would benefit from other general tidying works.	-	C2
0578	**Tulip Tree** *Liriodendron tulipifera*	9	230	3	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is establishing up over the scrub vegetation with Bramble growing up into its lower crown.	It would benefit from general tidying works around its base.	20-40	B1
0579	**Lemon**	5	120/	1	1	1	1	0	Semi	Good	Fair	Retain at the present time.	20+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	Cypress *Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Goldcrest'		200						Mature		It has a good conical habit with Bramble growing up through its lower crown. It may eventually outgrow this space.			
0580	**Cherry** *Prunus avium*	7	190/ 260	3	3	4	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing tight to the boundary wall and is causing some structural damage and is also causing some damage to the surrounding paved area. The lower branches have been pruned in order to raise up its crown. It is beginning to grow in onto the house.	It would benefit from further pruning in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces and house. Monitor the surrounding surfaces for structural damage.	10+	C1
0581	**Apple** *Malus domestica*	7	230/ 200/ 190	2	3	2	3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located out in the middle of the grass area. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. The lower branches have been removed/ pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base.	It would benefit from some pruning in order to contain in size and to encourage fruiting. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
Hedge No.33	**Lonicera** *Lonicera nitida* **Cherry Laurel** *Prunus laurocerasus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble**	**It extends from the right of the entrance into the private property along the northern boundary of the neighbouring property to the north and it is runs in an east to west direction.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Lonicera and Cherry Laurel with ornamental shrubs on either side with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. It has received some trimming to prevent encroachment out on the south side. There are some self-seeded Ash trees developing up through this hedge. **Average Height**: 4m; **Average Width**: 4m										It would benefit from general tidying works. Trim in encroaching species and carry out bulk planting.	-	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remaining years	Category Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N-**North **S-**South **E-**East **W-**West **Ht.-** Height **C-** Crown **Phy Con.-** Physiological Condition	**A-** Average **Dia.-** Diameter **Cat.-** Category		
	Rubus fruticosus Ornamental Shrubs	 **The following tree is located within Hedge No. 33.**												
0583	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	9	340	4	4	4	4	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located to the right of the entrance and the lower branches have been pruned in order to raise up its crown over the entrance.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points. It may require further pruning of lower branches in order to improve clearance.	20-40	B1
Notes:														