# Appendix 11.1
# Data Centre Application - Landscape Statement

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# Herbata Data Centre Campus
## Landscape Design Statement

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Built. Environment.

# Landscape Design **Built Environment**

Client: **Herbata Limited**

Date: **26 April 2024**

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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# 1 Introduction

This Landscape Design Report is submitted as part of the planning application for the proposed development at Naas, Co. Kildare.

This report comprises a landscape design statement prepared to accompany the planning application to Kildare County Council.

This report should be read with the following landscape drawings and reports:

| 1.1 Drawing Title | Drawing Number | Size |
|---|---|---|
| Existing Tree Survey 01 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0101 | A0 |
| Existing Tree Survey 02 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0102 | A0 |
| Existing Tree Survey 03 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0103 | A0 |
| Existing Tree Survey 04 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0104 | A0 |
| Tree Removal, Retention & Protection Plan 01 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0211 | A0 |
| Tree Removal, Retention & Protection Plan 02 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0212 | A0 |
| Tree Removal, Retention & Protection Plan 03 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0213 | A0 |
| Tree Removal, Retention & Protection Plan 04 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0214 | A0 |
| Landscape Master Plan | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0301 | A0 |
| Landscape Boundary Treatments Plan | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0311 | A0 |
| Coordinated Services & Landscape Plan | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0312 | A0 |
| Landscape Sections 01 of 02 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0401 | A1 |
| Landscape Sections 02 of 02 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0402 | A1 |
| Landscape Elevations 01 of 02 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0405 | A1 |
| Landscape Elevations 02 of 02 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0406 | A1 |
| Landscape Details 01 of 02 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0450 | A0 |
| Landscape Details 02 of 02 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0451 | A0 |

| 1.2 Report Title | Report Number | Size |
|---|---|---|
| Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-RP-L-0001 | A4 |
| Landscape Design Report (this document) | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-RP-L-0002 | A4 |

# 2 Site Context

The proposed development subject lands are approximately 37ha in extent and are located on the western side of the M7 motorway, positioned between Junctions 9a and 10. The site is bound to the north by the R409 road which provides a direct link to the centre of Naas, c.2.5km to the east.

The subject lands are located between the existing 'M7 Business Park' and 'Osberstown Business Park'. The Osberstown Wastewater Treatment Plant is located nearby to the north. The site is bounded to the east by the M7 motorway and to the west by agricultural lands. The 'Newhall Retail Park' is located to the south of the site, on the east side of the M7 motorway.

West of the M2, land uses transition to retail, residential and commercial around the Newhall Retail Park. To the west of the site sits the River Liffey, past Newhall Road to the Commons.

Refer to **Figure 1**.

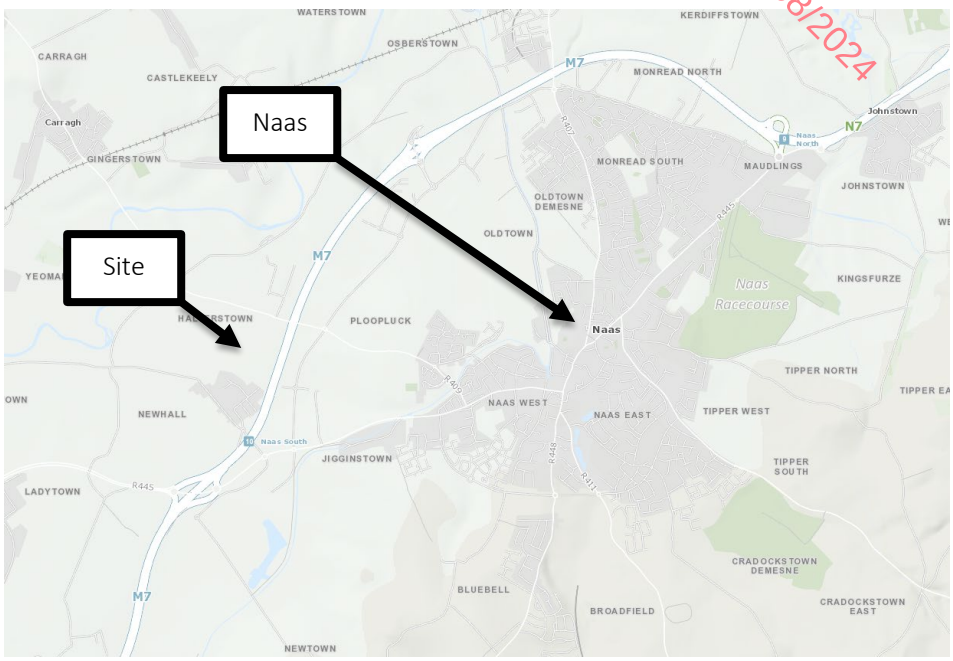



*Figure 1 Site Location and context*

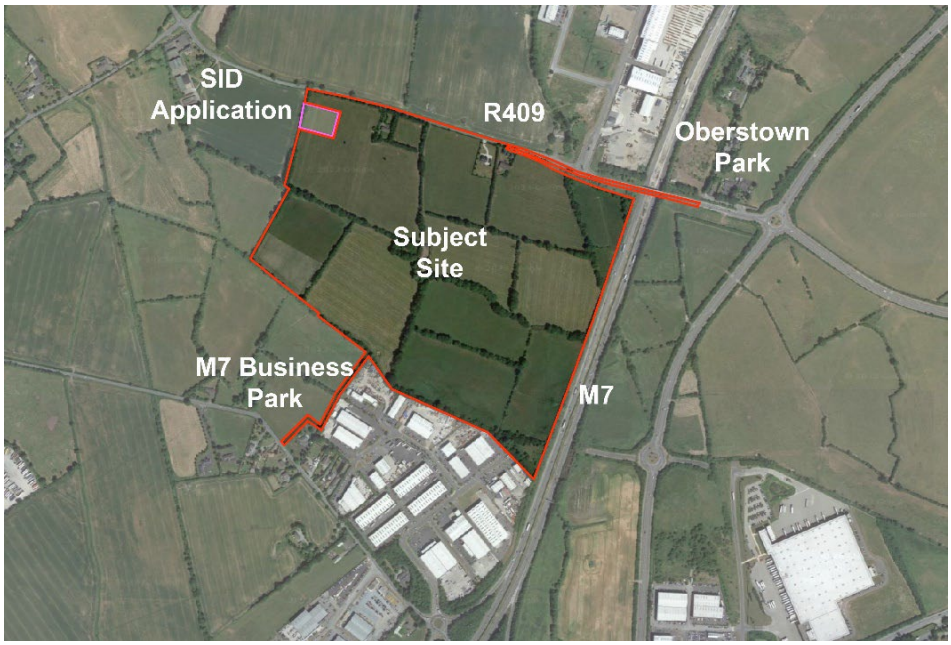



*Figure 2 Site Existing conditions*

The area is characterised by its flat landscape, containing a mixture of agricultural, commercial, and industrial development clusters, modern high capacity road infrastructure and a network of high voltage overhead powerline infrastructure. Developments are set within the landscape and sub-divided by layers of traditional treeline / hedgerows and more recent boundary typologies. R409 Road and Newhall Road to the north and west of the site respectively are more traditional rural roads

with narrow carriageways and roadside treelines and hedgerows providing visual containment along the roads.

## 2.1 Subject Site

The site for the proposed development is currently in agricultural use. The site falls at a generally even grade from north to south. It comprises several large fields, divided by man-made drainage ditches, most of which have associated hedges and trees. The site is bounded by semi-mature hedgerows and tree lines on the north, west and east, and a combined hedgerow and flowing Blue Bell stream to the south. For more detail on the existing features, please refer to BSM-ZZ-ZZ-RP-L-0001 Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report.

The site is within the administrative area of Kildare County Council and the Kildare Development Plan 2023-2029 provides the statutory planning framework for its development.

The site is Zoned *P: Data Centre (C7)*, as a central part of the digital economy and to provide added economic benefit across the value chain (see Figure 3). It is one of two areas nominated for data centres within the Naas Local Area Plan (2021-2027).

To the north and south of the site is land zoned *H: Industry & Warehousing (C2.2)*. Further north is land zoned *U: Utilities / Services (N)* which encompasses the Osberstown Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Existing tree survey landscape plans have been prepared for the proposed development. For further details see drawings ***'DR-L-0101-4 Existing Tree Survey 01-04 of 04'*** submitted as part of this planning application.

To the north west, west and south west of the site sits agricultural land, with intermittent residential plots.

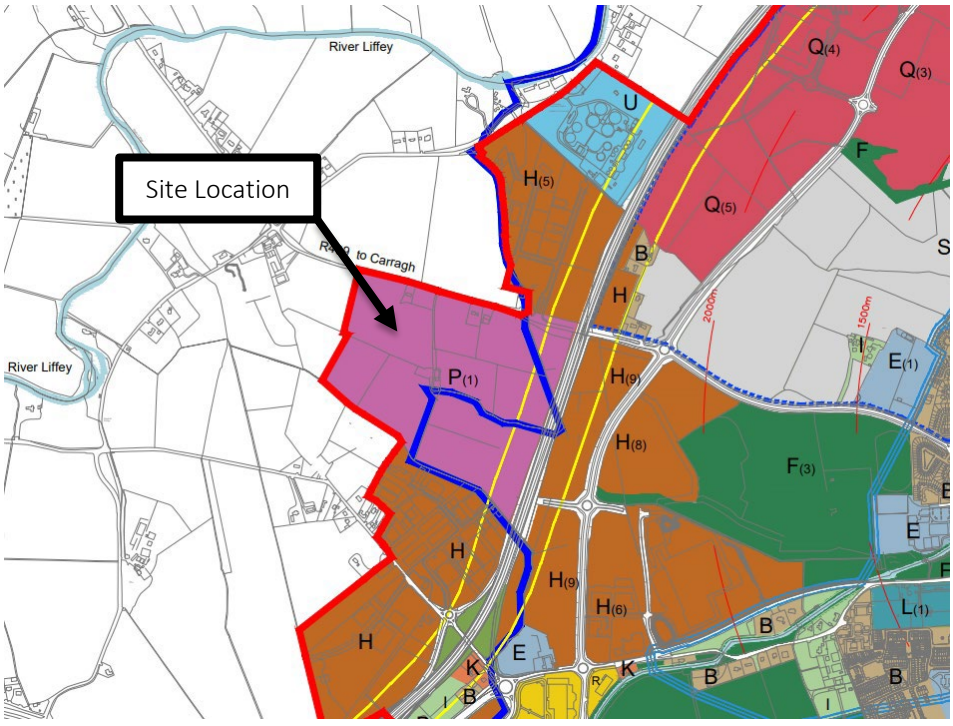


*Figure 3 Land use zoning – extract from Naas Local Area Plan 2021-2027, Land Use Zoning Map Oct 2021 (Kildare County Council, Oct 2021)*

The topography of the site is gradually sloping from north to south, and has no protrusions or natural vertical features of note from the surrounding context. This natural slope ensures much of the northern section of the site is dry, and towards the southern and eastern boundaries water is more abundant. This occurs in two types, either through ephemeral wet grasslands, where large areas of flat low lying ground are predominantly wetland habitat (more common along the eastern boundary), or along the southern boundary, where the approx. 4-5m wide Bluebell stream collects much of the surface water run off. In this section more low light and damp vegetation occurs, as well as water logged trees.

Within the site and along the boundaries, there are a number of existing hedgerows. These have been surveyed and assessed as part of the development. For more detail on these landscape elements, please refer to the Biodiversity chapter (5) in the EIAR.

Within the Naas Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027 Green Infrastructure Map (DWG 200/21/1135) as shown in Figure 4 there are nominated significant hedgerows in green lines. There is a section of significant hedgerow to the south of the site, to the north of the M7 Business park, running along the Bluebell stream and southwards towards Newbridge Rd which is being retained within the landscape proposal.

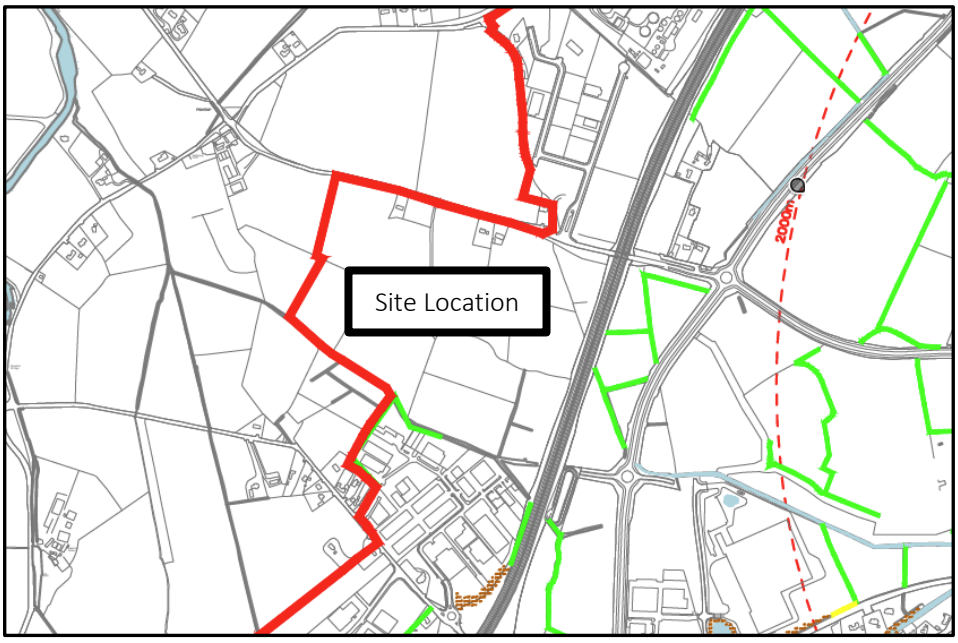



*Figure 4 Naas Local Area Plan Green Infrastructure Map (Naas Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027, Kildare County Council, Oct 2021)*

Hedgerows

In the southeast corner of the site sits a Fulacht Fiadh. The exact location of this is further developed in the Cultural Heritage chapter in the EIAR. Currently this area is a mix of wet and dry grassland / pasture.

Within the centre of the site is an assorted number of farm buildings, some derelict/ overgrown, and others functional. Many of the open areas are managed farmland for grazing of livestock.

## 2.2 Tree Protection

All existing retained trees and hedgerows are proposed to have tree protective fencing to BS 5837:2012 erected. The layout of the site has been developed to ensure as much existing trees and hedgerows are maintained amongst proposed utilities, services, buildings, roads, fences and other required infrastructure.

Any services to be installed within the protected area to be carried out following a specialised construction methodology under the supervision of the Project Landscape Architect/Arborist. For further details see drawings ***'DR-L-0211-4 Tree Removal, Retention & Protection Plan 01-04 of 04*** submitted as part of this planning application.

- Sturdy tree protection fencing will be erected along the lines shown on the accompanying Tree & Landscape Protection & Removal Plan Drawing to prevent construction activity and machinery encroaching into the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees and hedges to be retained. The fencing will be erected as soon as the tree and hedge removal works have been completed and will not be removed or moved unless authorised by a qualified arborist;
- Where works/site machinery has to encroach the RPAs of the trees to be retained for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable; suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent any significant soil compaction or root damage near the trees; this should take the form of suitable strength ground protection mats or cellular confinement system capable of supporting the appropriate weight. Any works will be carried out in accordance with Arborculture Association '*Guidance Note 12 - the use of cellular confinement systems near trees';*
- Any new underground services such as electricity cables, water pipes etc. will be routed away from the root protection areas of the trees to be retained; where this is not possible for reasons unforeseen, the services will be installed using specialist methodology (such as Airspade excavation or Mole drilling) that ensures minimal impact on any tree roots;
- All site offices, materials storage, staff parking etc. will be located outside of the RPAs of the trees; there is ample space on the site to accommodate these facilities outside the RPAs of the retained trees and hedges;
- The tree protection measures and specialist work methods will be overseen by a qualified arborist; the arborist should also make regular visits to the site during the construction process to ensure compliance and be available to provide advice and guidance where necessary; and
- The retained trees will be assessed by a qualified arborist following the completion of the construction works.

# 3 Pre-App Consultation

A number of pre-application meetings were held between representatives from Kildare County Council (KCC), the client and the design team. The meetings, as well as Local Area Plans and Development Plans, has informed the overall landscape development strategy for the Herbata lands.

During the course of design development, Herbata met with KCC Parks and Water Services department to discuss the current design, visual mitigation strategy, and landscape proposals.

The technical meeting for the overall drainage strategy was held on the 11/04/2023, online, with members of the design team and representatives from Kildare County Council. Items discussed included

- Proposed Sustainable Urban Drainage Strategy, including existing conditions and proposed integration of SuDs principals into the design, incorporating flooding and overall drainage scheme;
- Bio-retention integration including basins and ponds, bioswales, green retaining walls;
- Bio-diverse planting of SuDs features and drainage schemes;
- Carpark and Road network SuDs integration.

This meeting primarily discussed the proposed developments drainage strategy and noted the integration between drainage and landscape that will be a part of the design. For further information, please refer to the Planning Engineering Report, Appendix C, KCC Water Services Department Meeting Notes.

The meeting with KCC Parks department was held online, on the 22/05/2023, with members of the design team and a representative from the Kildare County Council Parks Dept. A number of items were discussed, including:

- Proposed planting typologies;
- Tree protection;
- Boundary treatments;
- Services and utilities (please refer to drawing BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0312_CoordinatedServices&LandscapePlan) and;
- Green walls and building vegetation

This meeting discussed the overall landscape masterplan proposal, including the perimeter landscape treatments of mounding with native woodland vegetation.

The green walls were noted as an item of potential opportunity for further screening in previous discussions with KCC, however, it was discussed in the meeting that vertical building green walls would prove unsustainable for the scale of the proposed development due to the availability of space, ventilation, fire access, exposure and potential high failure rates, and high consumption of water due to irrigation. The opportunity of an integrated green wall system as mentioned in 3.2 (p9) was discussed and noted to be a more sustainable solution to providing vertical vegetation and screening of heavy elements within the proposed development, alongside a robust, resilient and deliverable perimeter boundary treatment of structural screening woodland, scrub and hedgerows.

# 4 Landscape Proposals

## 4.1 Landscape Principals

The guiding principals of this landscape proposal include:

- **Visual screening and integration** of the proposed development into the landscape;
- **Retention, protection and enhancement** of the boundary hedgerows and tree lines to the eastern, southern and western boundaries;
- Increase and enhance **biodiversity** through pollinator friendly native planting, **wildflower meadows**, native wetlands, and habitat enhancement measures for flora and fauna;
- Creation of quality landscaped network and boundary settings for the development;
- Good quality, low maintenance hard and soft landscape measures throughout the site;
- **Integrated sustainable water management** to ensure a clean and diverse environment and reduce urban heat island effect;
- **Integration** of landscape treatments with proposed buildings, utilities and substation proposals.

Following the above landscape principals, a Landscape Masterplan has been prepared to accompany the development. The plan is accompanied by a series of supporting drawings outlined in the Introduction (refer section 1.1).

## 4.2 Landscape Masterplan

A landscape masterplan has been prepared for the proposed development (refer to Figure 5 for an extract from the Landscape Masterplan).


*Figure 5 Overall Landscape Masterplan. Refer drawing BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0301.*

The landscape masterplan seeks to develop a high-quality data campus and native environment for the proposed new development. It places a high priority on biodiversity and sustainable water management at the proposed lands. In particular the majority of the perimeter boundary hedgerows and tree lines are retained, strengthened and bolstered, encompassing the campus in a native woodland perimeter.

Landscape mitigation measures include:

- **Protection** of existing trees and hedgerows during construction;
- **Retention** and incorporation of site features into the layout of the scheme;
- Natural and site specific **boundary treatments** including **mounding** and **native woodland planting**;
- **Integrated sustainable campus water** management;
- Protection of existing riparian water ways;
- Native low maintenance, **biodiverse wildflower planting** throughout the Campus environment
- Additional tree and other **diverse planting** for biodiversity.

The perimeter treatment of the site will be densely planted, mounded native woodland to provide visual mitigation to the development and further increase the

existing biodiversity of the local area and the site. The perimeter will further bolster the existing retained trees and vegetation along the boundaries.

Much of the western, eastern and southern perimeter hedgerows and tree lines will be retained and protected as part of the proposed development. Although much of the internal hedgerows will be removed (approx. 2.9 linear km), this loss will be mitigated and offset with a dense, wide belt, of over 5.4 hectares of perimeter planting of native woodland and structural screen planting being proposed surrounding the site from all available sides, with a mixture of 10-15% Semi-Mature. A selection of over 200 native tree species is proposed throughout the development, further offsetting the removal of hedgerows. This is in addition to the proposed native long and short meadow grassland of wildflowers, which will cover over 6 hectares, integrated aquatic and SuDs planting and seeding which will include over 3.8 hectares, and green roof proposals providing over 8,000m2 of vegetation.

The landscape design has been prepared by a qualified landscape architect who will also supervise the implementation of all works relevant to the landscape design.

## 4.3 Integrated Landscape Surface Water Management

The proposed development has developed an integrated sustainable surface water management. This has been guided by the *Nature-based Solutions to the Management of Rainwater and Surface Water Runoff in Urban Areas* National Guidance Document, *The SuDS Manual* by CIRIA and *The Kildare County Council Development Plans 2023 – 2029 Chapter 6: Infrastructure & Environmental Services*. As part of the project's aim, the Kildare Development Plan's Aim from Chapter 6 has been highlighted throughout the development process:

> *To create an environment characterised by high quality infrastructure networks and environmental services that complement the overall settlement and economic strategy and ensures the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the County, also securing the economic future of the County. P.203.*

The sustainable management of water throughout the site is a critical element to the campus proposal and seeks to ensure there is no increased flood or pollution risk to the catchment, whilst ensuring the integration of SuDs principals throughout. This includes the protection of groundwater, increased water catchment areas, increased water infiltration, reduction in water conveyance throughout the site utilising porous pavement, green roofs, biofiltration, detention and attenuation basins, utilisation of appropriate green infrastructure that increases biodiversity, protection of existing riparian corridors and providing adequate infrastructure for management of all required water services throughout the campus. The guiding principals found in KCC Development Plan 6.6 Surface Water / Drainage highlights the key planning objectives that the development proposal has sought to align with throughout the integrated proposal of water management.

Below outlines the suite of surface water drainage elements incorporated into the proposed development that intake, filter, manage and discharge water sustainably across the development.

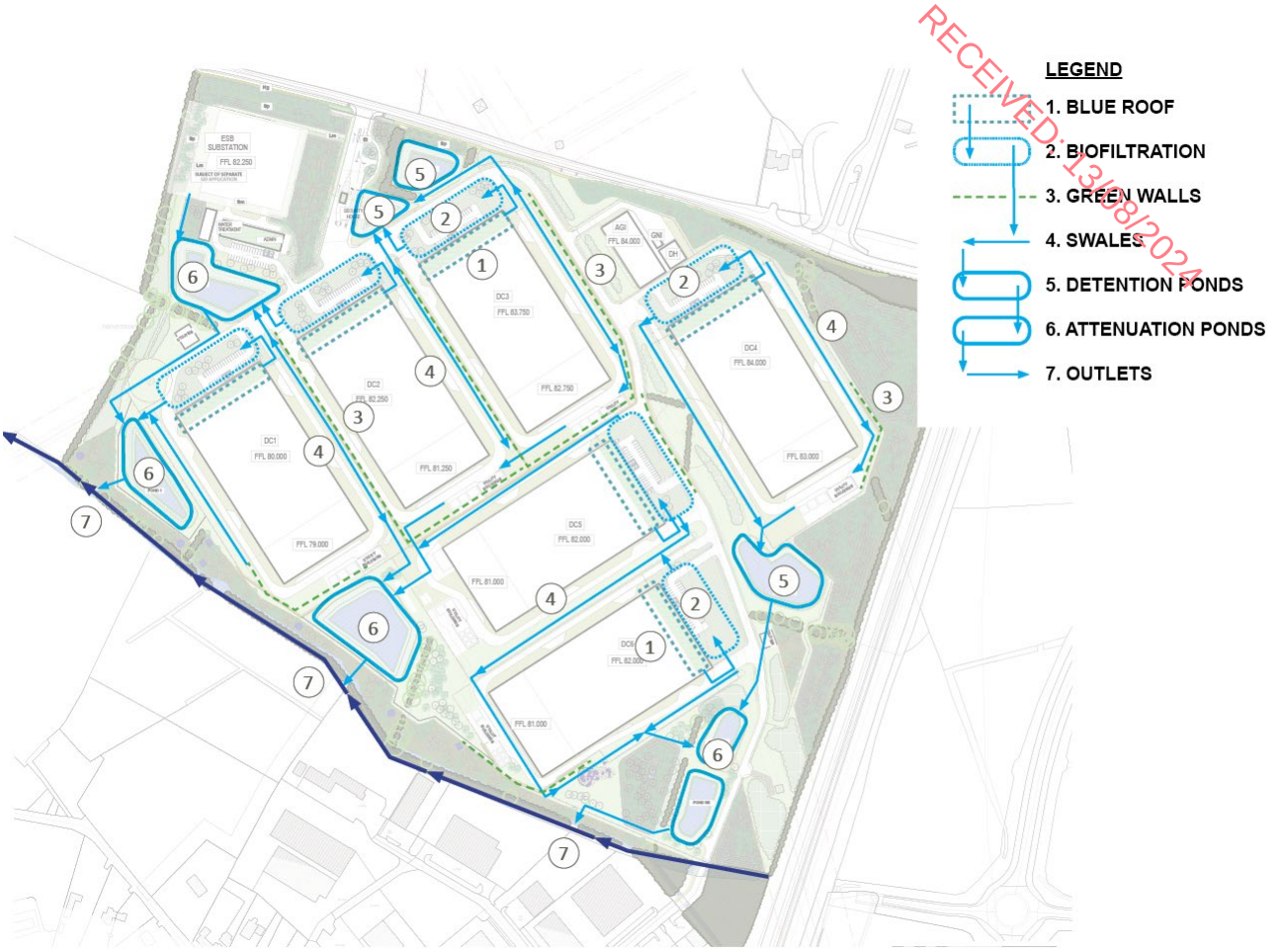
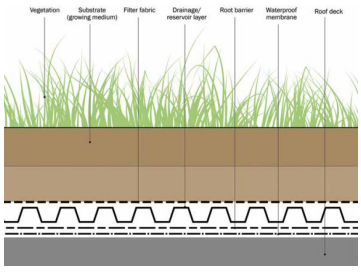
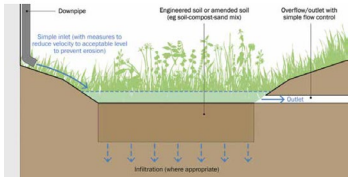
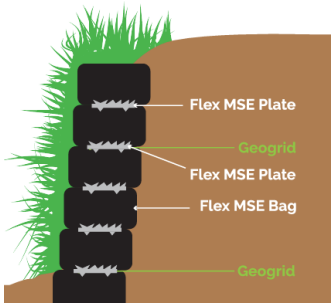
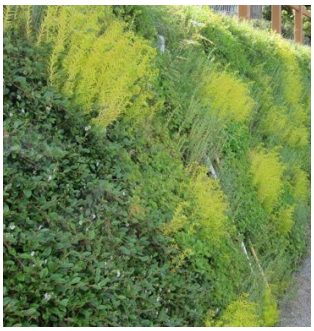
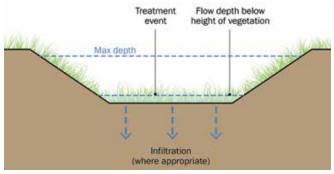
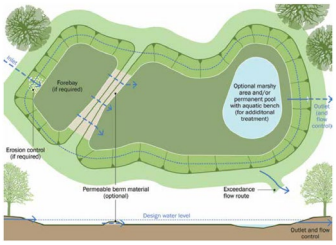
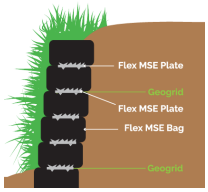



*Figure 6 Proposed site wide water path diagram*

| No. | SuDS Feature | Diagram / Description | Reference Image |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Green Roof |  Rainwater is captured and collected on the Admin roofs of DC Buildings and filtered through a vegetation layer of organic materials, providing a greater water holding capacity whilst providing for biodiversity and greater building climate efficiency. (See IN O25, KCC Development Plan 6.6) |  |

| No. | SuDS Feature | Diagram / Description | Reference Image |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Biofiltration |  Rainwater run-off from building surfaces, roads, footpaths and other impermeable surfaces is captured in vegetation biofiltration beds which capture, filter, permeate water into the ground and outlet into a network of swales. Permeable pavement is also utilised to provide water infiltration across campus. (See IN O23, KCC Development Plan 6.6) |  |
| 3 | Ground level Green Walls |  Low level retaining walls will be vegetated with native plants to provide further infiltration along the path of water movement. (See IN O24, KCC Development Plan 6.6) |  |
| 4 | Swales |  A network of planted swales from DC units connected to local ponds channel water throughout the site and allow for further ground water infiltration in both low- and high-level flooding. (See IN O23, KCC Development Plan 6.6) |  |

| No. | SuDS Feature | Diagram / Description | Reference Image |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Biofiltration Basins |  Planted biofiltration basins will sit primarily on the northern end of the site and will provide further infiltration of site water in low and high rainfall events. (See IN O23, KCC Development Plan 6.6) |  |
| 6 | Wet Attenuation Ponds | Planted attenuation ponds will be placed at designated locations towards the south of the site. They will perform a dual role of providing a water course and ability to caputre runoff in the event of an emergency. (See IN O23, KCC Development Plan 6.6) |  |
| 7 | Discharge Headwalls and Outlets |   Before water exits the site and enters the local catchment, local vegetated headwalls will be constructed to provide further opportunity for water infiltration and increase in biodiversity for the local ecology. |   |

Sustainable management of water across the project will also include the connection between existing water courses and internal campus water. Clear management, connection and integration between the two has been incorporated into the landscape proposal. A project wide buffer has been established from all riparian

corridors, with any required planting including native woodland and low-lying native grassland.

The surface water management across the site will be further managed by an integrated green wall system for all vertical elements. This system will be utilised to soften or replace all retaining wall elements and headwalls, ensuring an increased amount of planting and biodiversity for the local ecology and a more visually amenable campus for staff and visitors. For more detail, please refer to drawing BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0451.

Native Wetland Wildflower planting comprising a mix of Devils Bit Scabious, Common Sorrel, Cowslip, Fleabane*, Greater Trefoil*, Hemp Agrimony, Lesser Knapweed, Marsh Cinquefoil, Marsh Marigold, Meadow Buttercup, Meadowsweet, Meadow Rue, Oxeye Daisy, Purple Loosestrife, Ragged Robin, Red Clover and Red Rattle will be planted in dry swales and biofiltration basins to provide a native wildflower appearance throughout the campus environment and enhance the biodiversity value of the water corridors.

Native wetland marginals and aquatics comprising of *Schoenplectus lacustris, Iris pseudacorus, Typha latifolia, Carex acuta* and other native species will be planted in the biofiltration basins and biofiltration planters beside hard surfaces to provide further wetland appearance, provide further water infiltration throughout the campus and further purify surface water before discharging it into the local catchment / ground.

## 4.4 Landscape Boundary Treatments

A key feature of the landscape masterplan is the perimeter boundary planting. This is a consistently planted boundary treatment that softens the edges of the built development, provides screening to neighbouring receptors, ensures increased protection of existing vegetation and increases biodiversity through additional planting of woodland, hedgerows, meadows and wetland planting.

To the northern boundary, a large extent of planting will be incorporated into the data campus, providing a softened edge and maintaining a lineal hedgerow feature along the R409 route. This planting will be integrated with additional earth mounding, road upgrades, site entrances and active travel. Mounding and planting of native evergreen and deciduous trees at key locations beside major infrastructure will play a further role in softening the campus edge. A consistent treatment of timber rail fencing will be provided to the northern boundary, with mounded hedge planting behind to provide a consistent boundary treatment and native screen to the R409.

*Table 4-1 Native hedge mix, refer drawing BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0450.*

| ***Native Hedge Mix*** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Holly | Ilex aquifolium | Hawthorn | Crataegus monogyna |
| Hazel | Corylus avellana | Ivy | Hedera helix 'Hibernica' |
| Oak | Quercus robur | Dog Rose | Rosa canina |
| Blackthorn | Prunus spinosa | | |

The site entrance will be a key feature of the site. Integrated mounding, stonewalls, evergreen species and native planting will ensure the entrance into the site is settled and integrated with the context of the landscape, whilst also providing a sense of arrival for visitors to the campus.

Along the eastern boundary, the landscape masterplan proposes to retain all existing hedgerows, protect, and bolster them with approximately 30-40m wide native woodland and structural screen planting on raised 1:2-3 gradient/sloped mounds ranging in height from 3-10 meters parallel to the hedgerow.

The proposed mounding will help provide increased height and immediate screening between the M7 and the data campus environment. The mounding will take into account the retention of remaining retained trees and hedgerows and fit the earthworks accordingly.

The mounding will be planted with a mixture of native and adaptive large deciduous and evergreen trees. The proposed planting will generally be established in line with normal landscape planting techniques, i.e., 'whips' and 'feathered trees' which adapt readily to disturbed ground conditions. These will be planted at average 1.m centres. A minimum of 10-15% of evergreen trees and shrubs will be mixed through the planting to minimise impact during winter months. Evergreen plants will be supplied as container grown stock.

Larger 'standard' and semi-mature trees (up to 5m tall) will be used closer to the building and footpaths to give a more immediate impact. Semi-mature Pine trees (3-4m tall) will be planted to the in groups along the mounds to augment visual screening of the built development.

Woodland screen planting trees and shrubs to be planted will be selected from the following list of species. As discussed with KCC Parks Department on the 22/05/2023, the proposal will provide a range of plant material sizes, spacing and species according to the different landscape typologies. This will include transplants, feathered whips, standard and advanced tree species (native deciduous and evergreen). Trees will be minimum 1.2m high, planted at 1.2m centres, feathered, individually staked and protected with rabbit proof guards. For further information, please refer to drawing BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0450.

*Table 4-2 Proposed woodland species. See drawing BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0450.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Tree Planting*** | | | |
| Alder | *Alnus glutinosa* | Pine | *Pinus sylvestris* |
| Willow | *Salix spp.* | Birch | *Betula pubescens* |
| Downy Birch | *Betula pendula, B pubescens* | Blackthorn | *Prunus spinosa* |
| Hawthorn | *Crataegus monogyna* | Oak | *Quercus robor* |
| Wild cherry | *Prunus avium, P. padus* | Beech | *Fagus sylvatica* |
| ***Understorey Planting*** | | | |
| Hazel | *Corylus avellana* | Dogwoods | *Cornus sanguinea* |
| Wild Rose | *Rosa spp.* | Holly | *Ilex aquifolium* |
| Guelder rose | *Viburnum opulus* | Elder | *Sambucus nigra* |
| Ivy | *Hedera helix* | Rowan | *Sorbus aucuparia* |

Beyond the proposed woodland planting, a security fence will run parallel, which will separate the screen woodland planting from the data centre buildings and infrastructure. Around the buildings, the landscape treatment will include short and

long meadow grassland, swales, green walls, biofiltration planting, detention basins and ponds.

Within the 220kv powerline wayleave, a native scrub planting (hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, holly with maximum height of 3m) is proposed. A corridor of 4 metres will be left clear as meadow grassland for ESB maintenance access from within the site. See below table for specified species.

*Table 4-3 Native scrub/ hedge mix. See drawing BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0450*

| *Native Scrub Planting* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hazel | *Corylus avellana* | Honeysuckle | Lonicera periclymenum |
| Spindle / Peg Bush | Euonymus europaeus | Blackthorn | Prunus spinosa |
| Dogwood | Cornus sanguinea | Elder | Sambucus nigra |
| Dog Rose | Rosa canina | Guelder Rose | Viburnum opulus |
| Wild Rose | Rosa rubiginosa | | |

With these extensive areas of mounding and planting, the proposed development will be substantially screened from the M7.

Along the southern boundary, a large amount of native planting will strengthen the existing riparian corridor, buffering the ecology from the data campus. Native woodland and riparian vegetation is proposed 10-20m from the vicinity of the riparian corridor. This vegetation will provide native vegetation for protection and extension of the riparian ecology further into the site, and at the same time act as a protective barrier from any potential hazards. This planting will be separated by fencing running parallel, encasing the data campus, beyond which will sit predominantly biofiltration basins and native wildflower grasslands. The attenuation basins will connect into the Bluebell stream at three points along the southern boundary. These connections will be placed in locations to avoid impacts to existing vegetation, and green walls installed and vegetated to ensure minimal disturbance to the existing ecology.

The western boundary will maintain all existing hedgerows protecting the existing habitat and will provide further habitat improvement through the installation of native wildflower meadows, native trees and scrub planting. Due to the existing 110kv power lines entering the site and being rerouted, the southern end of the western boundary planting will be extended with low height scrub and shrubby planting to 3m in height. This will consist of Hazel, Hawthorne, Holly and Viburnum species strengthening the existing hedgerows for the existing flora and fauna running along the western boundary. Towards the northern end of the western boundary, the existing hedgerows will be maintained and strengthened with similar scrub and shrub species set behind. Mounding and woodland planting is proposed further to the northern most corner between the boundary and the ESB Substation. This planting will consist of native evergreen trees including Pine, Alder, Birch, Oak and more, further bolstering the western boundaries native habitat for local species and screening the data campus from surrounding receptors.

## 4.5 Internal Site Areas

Within the development site, the areas around the DC will be landscaped so as to enhance the overall appearance and presentation of the campus. Surface water drainage and management will be accommodated in permeable paving provided for surface car parking areas and a number of biofiltration basins planted with marginal species. Additional tree planting will be included throughout the facility within the open spaces, and it is proposed to establish wild flower meadow areas with 1-2m wide mown grass verges.

A services wayleave is incorporated into the landscape masterplan through the middle of the site from southeast to northwest and from the lower southwest of the site through to the ESB Substation. Native wildflower meadows and 3m high scrub planting is located in these areas to further provide vegetated screening and enhance the biodiversity.

### Tree Planting in Grassland

Areas between built elements will be seeded to establish managed wildflower meadows areas and will include copses of trees with selected species in order to enhance the amenity of the facility for staff and to improve the overall biodiversity value of the site. Trees sizes will include heavy standards and standards. Species proposed will include a selection of *Alnus glutinosa, Betula pendula, Prunus avium, Pinus sylvetsris, Quercus robur,* and other native tree species.

### Wild Flower Meadow

Wild flower meadow areas are proposed to be located within internal landscaped areas and further incorporate the biofiltration basins and dry grass swales throughout the site. The objective is to further strengthen the southern site landscape character and biodiversity characteristics of this part of the site. The meadow will be established over existing subsoil. Typical species will include:

Birdsfoot Trefoil, Black Meddick, Burnet Saxifrage, Century, Wild Chamomile, Cowslip, Eyebright, Meadow Buttercup, Marjoram, Red Bartsia, Mallow, Forget-me-not, Hoary Plantain, Kidney Vetch, Lady's Bedstraw, Ox-eye Daisy, Red Clover, Ribwort Plantain, Rough Hawksbit, St Johnswort, Wild Carrot, Sorrel, Yarrow and Quaking Grass.

Typically these will be seeded at 5-10g seed/sqm and will be sourced from native species suppliers with traceable provenance.

### Security Fencing

The proposed security fencing surrounding the site and internally between buildings will be a black powder coated 2.4m high Palisade security fencing. For further detail, consult the Architectural boundary and fence details, drawing no. 22217-RKD-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-1400.

## 4.6 Landscape Construction Phasing

As part of this application, a proposed construction phasing plan is included to highlight the construction timeline of the campus and its elements. For the landscape, there will be two main stages of completion of works (Refer Figure 12 Proposed Site Phasing Plan).

- Phase 1 – DC 1 & DC 2
  - During this phase, all perimeter planting in locations where no temporary access is required will be undertaken. This will predominately include the eastern, southern and western boundary, and majority of the northern boundary. All internal roads, Ponds, Utilities and Services, and accompanying landscape treatments will be completed during this phase.
- Phase 2 – DC 3 & DC 5
- Phase 3 – DC 4 & DC 6
  - At the end of this phase, the removal of all temporary construction access will ensure that all landscape mounding and planting not yet completed, can be completed.

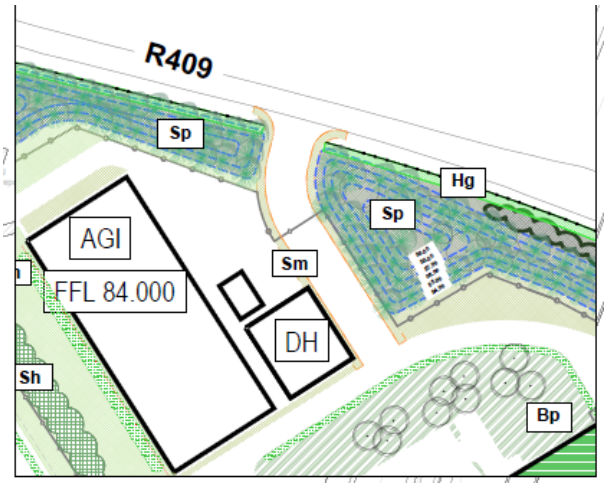



*Figure 7* R409 *Temporary Construction Access*


*Figure 8 Proposed Site Phasing Plan. Refer Architecture Drawings.*

## 4.7 Landscape Maintenance

Please see Section 4, Outline Landscape Specification for further details.

Landscape works are to be undertaken by an ALCI approved landscape contractor and in accordance with BS 4428:1989 Code of Practice for general landscape operations. All planting works are to be carried out to BS8545:2014 (Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape). Good quality topsoil to BS3882:2015. All tree works are to be carried out to BS3998:2010 (Tree Work Recommendations). The proposed mixed woodlands planting will establish a closed canopy within five years.

Any failures in planting within the first year will be replaced by the appointed landscape contractor. All planting areas will be maintained weed free to help the establishment of the tree cover with the objective of providing full canopy cover of the planting areas within the first five years. The landscape will be implemented, managed and maintained for five years to ensure 100% coverage of the site. The planting is to be carried out within the first planting season (November-March) after construction work.

# 5 Outline Landscape Specification

## 5.1 PROTECTION

### 5.1.1 Introduction

Landscape works shall have full regard to guidance, recommendations and requirements of:

- The final Landscape Design Report and associated Landscape Drawings;
- The Tree Survey and related Report and Drawings;
- The Planning Authority

### 5.1.2 Trees and Hedgerows

Trees to be retained within the site, shall be fenced off in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, prior to commencement of the works. The fence will be removed at the end of the works.

## 5.2 EARTHWORKS / SOIL WORKS / CULTIVATION WORKS

### 5.2.1 General

Works will also involve general site preparation and landscape reinstatement within landscape areas and open spaces.

### 5.2.2 Weather and Soil Conditions

Normally all work involving soil shall be carried out only when soil is dry and in dry weather. Soil shall not be stripped or moved when frozen or waterlogged.

### 5.2.3 Topsoil

Generally excavations, re-grading *etc*. shall only take once topsoil has been removed. Therefore topsoil shall be stripped initially and stored separately for re-use within gardens and open space.

### 5.2.4 Grading

The full extent of landscape areas shall be re-graded in a series of initial operations followed by decompaction, secondary grading and final grading.

Grading and re-profiling of the landscape shall leave a free-flowing and draining surface, free of humps and hollows.

## 5.3 PLANTING

### 5.3.1 Standards of Workmanship and Materials

All landscape works to be carried out to comply with BS 4428:1989 (General Landscape Operations) and all plants to conform to BS 3936 (Nursery Stock).

### 5.3.2 Unsuitable Weather

Cultivation, planting and other works will be suspended in wet weather and when conditions are unsuitable.

### 5.3.3 Plants generally

All new plants shall be well grown, sturdy and bushy according to type and free from all diseases and defects.

### 5.3.4 Materials

All plant material shall be good quality nursery stock, free from fungal, bacterial or viral infection, Aphis, Red Spider or other insect pest, and physical damage. It shall comply with the requirements of the appropriate sections of BS 3936, Specification for Nursery Stock, where applicable.

All plants shall have been nursery grown in accordance with good practice and shall be supplied through the normal channels of the wholesale nursery trade. They shall have the habit of growth that is normal for the species.

### 5.3.5 Species

All plants supplied shall be exactly true to name.

### 5.3.6 Specimen Trees, Larger Trees and Standard Trees

Trees shall conform to appropriate standards for sizes as proposed. All trees shall have a well-balanced, branching head. Trees shall be well furnished with lateral and fibrous roots, and shall be lifted without severance of major roots. Roots shall be of the habit normal for the species and size.

### 5.3.7 Whips

Whips shall have a well-defined, straight and upright leader and stout, straight stem and be well furnished with strong lateral branches of balanced, feathered habit. Plants shall have been twice transplanted and shall have an extensive fibrous root system. Roots shall be of the habit normal for the species.

### 5.3.8 Conifers

Conifers shall be supplied root balled or container grown, with a good fibrous root system. Plants shall conform to specified height with well-developed, uniform branching systems.

### 5.3.9 Hedging, Shrubs and Climbers

Hedge plants, climbers and shrubs shall be of the minimum size specified, with several stems originating from or near ground level and of reasonable bushiness, healthy, well grown, and with a good root system. Roots shall not be deformed or restricted.

### 5.3.10 Damage

All plants are to be adequately and carefully packed and protected to survive transport, by whatever means, to the site, without damage in loading, transit or unloading.

### 5.3.11 Planting Generally

All planting operations shall be carried out in accordance with BS 4428 and good horticultural practice. Particular attention must be paid to correct depth of planting ensuring the soil is firmed in around the roots.

### 5.3.12 Herbicides

Unless unavoidable, no herbicides shall be used on the site. Where required, a natural-based herbicide as approved shall be used on the site.

### 5.3.13 Tree Pits

Tree pits shall be excavated 150mm all round larger than the natural spread of the roots/rootball of the plant. The base of the pit shall be thoroughly forked to a depth of 300mm to allow roots to penetrate below the pits.

### 5.3.14 Planting of Trees

All trees shall be planted according to the general directions on planting given above.

### 5.3.15 Stakes

Stakes shall be turned and pointed at one end. Sizes shall be as follows:-

- For Specimen / larger trees: 2 x 2400mm long x 75mm dia.
- For Standard trees: 1800mm long x 50mm dia.
- For other trees/conifers generally: 1200mm long x 50mm dia.

Set stake(s) vertically in the pit, to the western side of the tree station. Drive stake(s) before planting to secure firmly and to leave between 600-900mm above ground. Drive stake(s) with a drive-all, wooden maul or cast iron headed mell, not with a sledge hammer.

### 5.3.16 Tree Ties

Tree ties shall be of rubber, PVC or proprietary fabric laminate composition, and shall be strong and durable enough to hold the tree securely in all weather conditions for a period of three years. They shall be flexible enough to allow proper tightening of the tie. Ties shall be minimum 35mm wide for standard trees.

### 5.3.17 Soil Conditions

Planting shall not be carried out while the ground is frozen or waterlogged.

### 5.3.18 Watering

All root balled and pot grown plants shall be well-soaked before planting. All planting shall be watered after planting, to consolidate soil around the roots, unless ground is so wet as to make additional water unnecessary.

### 5.3.19 Planting Specimen, Larger and Standard Trees

Excavate tree pits to 150mm all round larger than the natural spread of the roots of the plant. The base of the pit shall be broken up to a depth of 150mm and glazed sides roughened. Supply and drive the stake(s) as scheduled.

Trees shall be planted at the same depth as in the nursery, as indicated by the soil mark on the stem of the trees. They shall be centred in the planting pit and planted upright. The roots shall be spread to take up their normal disposition. Clean a neat circle 500 mm dia. of all grass.

### 5.3.20 Whip and Transplant Planting

Excavate tree pits to 150mm all round larger than the natural spread of the roots of the plant.

Place tree in pocket at same depth as in the nursery, spreading out roots to their natural configuration. Backfill pocket carefully incorporating ameliorated soil mix from stockpile on site.

Firm soil around roots, and firm thoroughly on completion. Any surplus soil shall be spread evenly over the surrounding area.

### 5.3.21 Planting of Shrubs and Climbers

All shrubs and climbers to be planted in excavated pits to give 100mm minimum growth space to accommodate root spread. Climbers to be fixed with adjustable ties to walls.

### 5.3.22 Planting of Hedges

All hedge plants to be planted in an excavated pit or trench to give 100mm minimum growth space to accommodate root spread. Hedgerows to be established as double staggered row. Plants to be randomly dispersed within mixed species hedgerows.

### 5.3.23 Workmanship

Whips Transplants: Leave ground free of superficial debris including all stones and debris over 35mm diameter and grass / weed within 500mm of plant.

Shrubs and Mixed Transplants/Shrubs: Leave surface reasonably even, free of all stones and debris over

35mm diameter, free of grass / weed free within 500mm of plant.

### 5.3.24 Replacements

The planting will be inspected in spring and again in the September following planting. Any tree or shrub found to have died shall be replaced to the original specification.

## 5.4 GRASS SEEDING

### 5.4.1 Grass Requirements

DW01 Short Cut Floral Lawn: A closely knit, native grassland mix of even density, height.

DW03 Tall Wildflowers: A native Irish mix of larger wildflowers of thick density and bright colours.

EC05 Wetland Wild Flora: A vigorous, medium tall mixture made for moist soils.

### 5.4.2 Seed Mixture: DW01 Short Cut Floral Lawn

The general high-quality low-maintenance seed mixture shall be used for verges and areas of frequent maintenance access within the development area, or an equivalent product of similar performance.

### 5.4.3 Seed Mixture: DW03 Tall Wildflowers

The general high-quality low-maintenance seed mixture shall be used for large open spaces and detention basins within the development area, or an equivalent product of similar performance.

### 5.4.4 Seed Mixture: EC05 Wetland Wild Flora

EC05 is a vigorous, medium tall mixture which can compete with the often fertile wetland soils on which many wetlands are situated. It shall be used for open dry swales and detention ponds in the development area.

### 5.4.5 Weather

Work to soil shall be carried out in dry weather and when the soil can be reduced to a friable condition, avoiding smearing or panning, and rutting and compaction.

### 5.4.6 Final Grading

Where required, areas to be grassed will be graded during cultivation with a light blade grader to bring them to a uniform and even grade to tie into surrounding levels and to remove all minor hollows and ridges.

### 5.4.7 Cultivation and Stone Burying

Cultivate the surface using rotavators so as to break up the top 100mm of soil by two passes in transverse directions to provide a fine tilth up to 25mm suitable for grass seeding. All landscape areas shall be stone-buried to remove stones and debris over 35mm from the final seeding surface.

### 5.4.8 Seeding

Grass seed shall be sown at the rates appropriate to the seed mix (refer planting schedule for more information). Seeding shall only be carried out on areas where cultivation and preparatory work has been approved.

Seeding shall be carried out during suitable calm weather conditions using an efficient broadcast machine for large areas or by hand in small areas and confined spaces. The operation will be carried out in equal sowings in transverse directions. After sowing, the ground will be rolled with a light-weight roller.

#### 5.4.9 Quality

Grass sward shall be even and consistent in terms of height, density and growth of each sward type. Re-cultivate and reseed any areas that fail to germinate or are of poor quality.

#### 5.4.10 Defects / Making Good

All damaged / failed grass seeded areas to be reseeded in spring and late summer following seeding, in accordance with this specification.

## 5.5 AFTERCARE

### 5.5.1 Period

All landscape works, including planting and seeded areas, shall be maintained for a minimum period of 5 years from practical completion.

### 5.5.2 Performance Standards

#### 5.5.2.1 Plants / Planting Areas

All plants shall be alive, healthy, free of minor defects and free of weedkiller or cultivation damage.

Planting areas shall be free of weeds and debris.

#### 5.5.2.2 Amenity Grass

Amenity grassland describes all natural and semi-natural grassland used for amenity/recreation purposes.

Grassed areas shall be managed for the visual amenity and enjoyment of staff and visitors and encourage biological diversity.

#### 5.5.2.3 Maintenance Objectives

All grass areas on the site will be managed to follow the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025[1] which aims to that aims to help bees, other pollinating insects, our wider biodiversity and reduce resource consumption. All grass areas will be managed to enhance biodiversity as grassland meadows though the following measures:

- Reduction in the frequency of mowing to provide short and long height meadows;
- For short grass areas, this will entail:
- Delay cutting the grass until mid-April to allow the Dandelion flowers to bloom.
- Mowing the grass every six weeks to allow flowers like Clover to bloom;
- Removing all arisings from the grassland, after each cut reducing fertility and preventing nutrients building up.
- Non-use of pesticides (herbicides, fungicides, insecticides) and fertilisers in the grass meadow areas.

[1] https://pollinators.ie/aipp-2021-2025/

The mowing regime will allow common pollen-rich wildflowers such as Dandelions, Clovers, Knapweed, and Bird's-foot-trefoil naturally colonise and grow among longer grass, providing food for pollinators and other insects.

#### 5.5.2.4 Maintenance Actions

Grass areas will be broken down into different maintenance zones with varying actions.

**Zone A - Regular grass mowing with differential mowing height to edges; every 2 weeks.**

*Location:*

2m wide perimeter buffer edge to paths and planting areas will be maintained as ornamental amenity grass with two differential grass cutting heights with regular cutting.

*Specification:*

- No use of fertilisers and weedkillers;
- First lower cut to border to edge, boundary, or path, or open area within though meadow. Height 30-35mm, minimum width 1.07m (42'') wide;
- Second slightly higher cut/border to higher meadow (as per photo below). Height 40/75mm, width 0.5m (21'') wide;
- Allow for yearly decompaction in areas of high pedestrian footfall.

*Figure 9 Differential grass maintenance*

**Zone B - Short flowering grass meadow; every 6 weeks.**

*Location:*

Road verges (min. 2m from the back of road verge), building edges, adjoining pathways.

*Specification:*

- No use of fertilisers and weedkillers;
- Cut grass meadows to 100mm height at six weeks intervals throughout the year, allowing more flowers to get a chance to grow and provide food source for pollinators amongst the grass, following outline mowing regime in Figure 13;
- Collect and dispose of arisings off-site.
  Install signage to communicate intent/raise public awareness (artwork available from National Biodiversity Data Centre or custom graphics/signage).

| Task | Start | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avoid cutting | | | Dandelion Peak | | | | Clover Peak | | | | | | |
| Commence first cut | After 15th April | | | | ◆ | | | | | | | | |
| Commence second cut | End May | | | | | | ▼ | | | | | | |
| Commence third cut | Mid/late July | | | | | | | ▼ | | | | | |
| Commence fourth cut | End August | | | | | | | | | ▼ | | | |
| Commence fifth cut | Mid October | | | | | | | | | | ▼ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Recommended start task ◆ | | | | | Recommended growing time | | | | | | |
| | | Recommended milestone ▼ | | | | | Avoid cutting/mowing | | | | | | |

*Figure 4-1 - Typical grass cutting regime of short flowering grass meadow.*


*Figure 10 Signage*

**Zone C - Annual cut (Long flowering grass meadow); Once a year.**

*Location:*

All remaining grassland area outside short flowering grass meadow areas and existing planting areas, providing both food and shelter for insects.

*Specification:*

- No use of fertilisers and weedkillers;

- Leave the area grow, with one cut per year;
- Cut once a year in September, 100mm high;
- Leaving arisings for 1 week to dry and drop seed head;
- Collect and dispose of arisings;
- Draw chain harrow over area detach grass and create opportunities for native flower seeds to germinate amongst grass;
- Over seed area with native Yellow rattle, Ox Eye Daisy, Knapweed, Vetches, annual cornflowers/poppies, etc. (@5g/sq.m). See Figure 15 below.

*Figure 11 Long Flowering Grass Meadow Reference Image*

### 5.5.3 New Tree Planting

Young trees need regular monitoring and attention in the first number of years to ensure establishment.

#### 5.5.3.1 Maintenance Objectives

Establish a stable and healthily growing tree with a well-shaped framework for future growth.

Guards will be used to protect the plant against rabbits, etc. The most important operation is to keep the soil around the base of the tree free from weeds or grass and to ensure secure and correct staking.

#### 5.5.3.2 Maintenance Actions

Protect foliage of all plants during applications of herbicides. No plant, foliage or stem, shall be directly sprayed, even in winter. Any plants affected by herbicide shall be replaced.

- Maintain a 1m diameter circle of plant-free soil around the base of each isolated tree by 75mm deep bark mulch and hoeing or the use of approved herbicide other than a residual. Avoid strimming around the base of standard trees to avoid damage to young bark.

- Allow for hoeing up of soil once every 4 weeks in the growing season (5 times per year). Allow for herbicide treatment once in the winter or spring and 3 additional treatments. Note: In some areas this operation may be replaced by the application of bark mulch as ground cover.
- Cut back any tall vegetation that is threatening to shade or smother the young tree (i.e. taller vegetation growing from outside the 1 m weed free area). Allow for cutting back regularly (3/4 times a year).
- If required, water the newly planted trees throughout the summer months (May to August) as required after any period of 4 weeks without significant rainfall (less than 5 mm). Apply sufficient water to thoroughly wet the top 150 mm of soil around the tree roots. This will normally require approximately 10 litres for a seedling or whip and 20 litres for a standard tree. Supply/transport of water will be the responsibility of the Landscape Contractor.
- Check stakes and ties for firmness and support and adjust as necessary. Allow for checking twice a year, preferably in late spring and late summer.
- Firm the soil around the roots to ensure that the plant is securely planted in the ground and upright. Allow for firming once in the spring after planting.
- Formative prune to remove any dead, diseased or damaged shoots and create a balanced form for future growth. Allow for pruning once in the season after planting.
- Where tree guards, stakes, ties, strimmer guards, rabbit guards and temporary fencing is no longer deemed necessary, the contractor shall allow for removing and discarding of these elements appropriately off site.

#### 5.5.3.3 Maintenance Objectives

Regularly clip hedges to maintain a uniform and tidy appearance (according to the type of hedge and situation) and a well-developed cover of vegetation over the whole of the hedge surface. Control any weed or grass growth at the base of the hedge so that it does not detract from the overall appearance or adversely compete with the hedge.

As wildlife often relies on the berries and nesting spots provided by the Hawthorn, it is recommended that they are pruned during the summer and autumn months, after the plant has flowered. Pruning during these seasons will encourage a fuller growth of flowers the following year, although this will also reduce the volume of berries the hedge is able to produce that winter. Avoid cutting the Hawthorn hedge before it is established, typically this is around 2 years after planting when the hedge has reached around c. 1.2 to 1.5m feet tall.

During the second year of planting, between February and March, is the recommended time for hard pruning Hawthorn hedges. Cut back growth by half during these months to encourage new growth. Remove dead, diseased or broken branches first to keep your hedge looking neat and stimulate new growth. Be careful to avoid cutting these branches flush with the trunk as this can make the trunk susceptible to decay. Removing any cross branches from inside your Hawthorn hedge will also help to prevent diseases as this improves circulation within the hedging. Pruning at this time of year while your hedge is dormant will also cause the

least disruption to the wildlife that rely on your Hawthorn, as it will not interfere with the nesting season or the volume of berries.

#### 5.5.3.4 Maintenance Actions

- Clip the top and sides of the hedge to maintain true and even levels and using suitable mechanical cutters to maintain the shape and height. Remove any cuttings lodged in the surface of the hedge and rake up and remove all arisings.
- Allow the operation to be carried out to suit the species and position of the hedge.
- Maintain weed free 750mm wide band at the base of the hedge (weeds at a maximum height of 100mm and a maximum ground cover of 10%) by mulch, regular hand removal, hoeing or by the use of approved herbicide. Allow for control once every 6 weeks in the main growing season (4 times per year).

### 5.5.4 New Ornamental Shrub/Groundcover Planting

Ornamental planting areas shall be managed, where appropriate, to encourage biological diversity, to manage objectives of the individual planting and to provide for the safety and enjoyment of Users.

#### 5.5.4.1 Maintenance Objective

Maintain shrub growth to cover as much as possible of the border area and allowing the individual plants to achieve as nearly as possible their natural form. Maintain the borders free of visible grasses and shape and prune the shrubs to avoid obstructing pathways or blocking light to, or adhering to windows.

#### 5.5.4.2 Maintenance Operations

After planting, if appropriate and in season for the species involved, prune shrubs to remove dead or dying and diseased wood and suckers, to promote healthy growth and natural shape and to develop their desirable ornamental characteristics. At the same time remove intermediate plants that are restricting the natural and attractive development of their neighbours. Remove all arisings from site.

Lightly cultivate the surface soil, to a depth of approximately 50 mm, remove or bury all annual weed or natural litter and break any surface capping. Take special care to avoid unnecessary damage to the shrub plants and ensure that all the shrubs are firmly bedded in the soil. Leave the surface with a fine and even tilth with soil crumbs of less than 50 mm in diameter.

***Note***: This operation is only essential where the soil is compacted or as a means of incorporating mulch. Not required where the areas are mulched.

Maintain the soil surface substantially free of not planted grasses by hand removal Spot treatment at approximately four-weekly intervals throughout maintenance period.

***Note***: As an alternative the borders can be regularly hand-hoed at up to two-weekly intervals in the main growing season, to 6 times per year. This procedure is

recommended for the first year after planting when the plants may be more sensitive to contact herbicide damage and residual herbicides may not be used.

Apply slow release fertiliser to all planted areas in Autumn (NPK 0:20:30) at 25g/sq.mm to encourage strong root structure and winter hardiness.

Water as necessary to ensure the establishment and continued thriving of all planting. Water using a fine rose or sprinkler until full depth of topsoil is saturated.

### 5.5.5 Herbaceous Planting

#### 5.5.5.1 Maintenance Objective

Maintain a dense, grass free cover of healthy growth, clipped or pruned as necessary to give a neat and tidy finish and contained within the planted area.

#### 5.5.5.2 Maintenance Operations

Maintain the soil surface substantially free of non-planted grasses by hand removal. Spot treatment at approximately four-weekly intervals throughout maintenance period.

Trim and tidy the plants once a year in the winter months, to remove dead vegetation or overgrowing branches. Remove all arisings from site. The amount of work will vary according to the species.

Apply slow-release fertiliser to all planted areas in Autumn (NPK 0:20:30) at 25g/sq. M to encourage strong root structure and winter hardiness.

Water as necessary to ensure the establishment. Water using a fine rose or sprinkler until full depth of topsoil is saturated.

At the end of the defect's liability period:

- Ensure that the soil is thoroughly moistened prior to re mulching, applying water where necessary.
- Remulch the whole surface of planting beds as specified at 75mm depth.

### 5.5.6 Programme

The landscape shall be reviewed quarterly during the maintenance period and any defects made good immediately thereafter.

### 5.5.7 Weed killing (only if no viable alternative)

Protect foliage of all plants during applications of herbicides. No plant, foliage or stem, shall be directly sprayed, even in winter. Any plants affected by herbicide shall be replaced.

### 5.5.8 Watering

Water all planting as necessitated by dry weather. Apply water as a fine spray, to moisten full depth of root run.

Avoid washing or compaction of the soil surface.

### 5.5.9 Tidiness and Clearance

All landscape areas shall be maintained free from debris including free from all aftercare debris.

Brady Shipman Martin

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# Appendix 11.2
# Substation Application - Landscape Statement

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# Herbata Data Centre Campus – ESB Substation

## Landscape Design Statement

BSM
Est. 1968
Brady Shipman Martin
Built. Environment.

Landscape Design **Built Environment**

Client: Herbata Limited

Date: 27 May 2024

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

6971_RP-03_Landscape Design Statement

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|---|---|
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| **Client:** | **Herbata Limited** |
| **Project Name:** | **Herbata Data Centre Campus – ESB Substation** |
| **Report Name:** | **Landscape Design Statement** |
| **Document No.** | **RP-03** |
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# 1 Introduction

This Landscape Design Report is submitted as part of the planning application for the proposed ESB Substation at the proposed Herbata Date Centre Campus at Haleverstown, Naas, Co. Kildare.

This report comprises a landscape design statement prepared to accompany the Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) application to An Bord Pleanala.

A separate planning application for the data centre campus has been separately lodged to Kildare County Council.

This report should be read with the following landscape drawings and reports:-

| 1.1 Drawing Title | Drawing Number | Size |
|---|---|---|
| Landscape Master Plan | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0301_LandscapeMasterplanSID | A0 |
| Landscape Plan | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0302_LandscapePlanSID | A0 |
| Landscape Sections and Elevations | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0401_LandscapeSectionsElevationsSID | A1 |

The architect's and engineers' drawings and reports which accompany the application should also be read in conjunction with the landscape proposals.

# 2 Site Context

The proposed development subject lands are approximately 3.15ha in extent and are located to the west of the M7 motorway. The site is adjoined to the north by the R409 road which provides a direct link to the centre of Naas, c.2.5km to the east.

Refer to **Figure 1**.

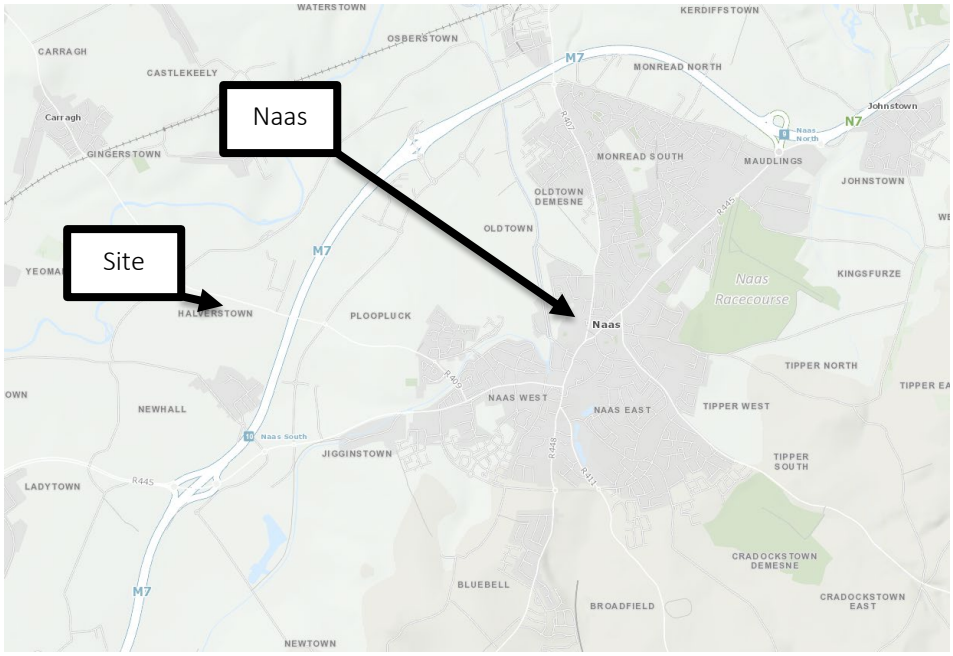

*Figure 1 Site Location and context*

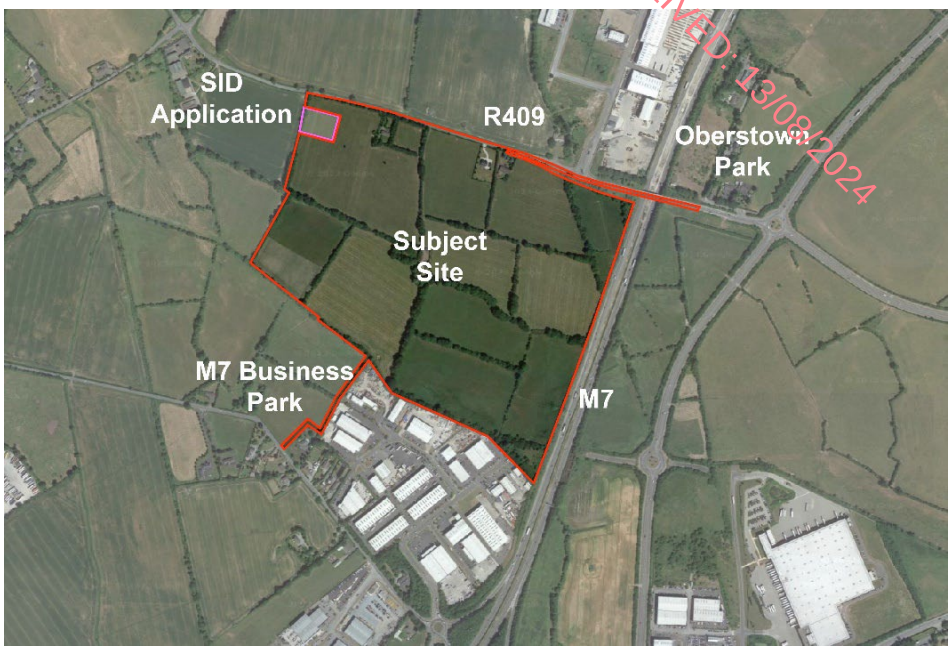


*Figure 2 Site Existing conditions*

The site is currently under agricultural use and the surrounding area is characterised by its flat landscape, containing a mixture of agricultural, commercial, and industrial development clusters, modern road infrastructure and a network of high voltage overhead powerline infrastructure. Developments are set within the landscape and sub-divided by layers of traditional treeline / hedgerows and more recent boundary typologies. R409 Road and Newhall Road to the north and west of the site respectively are more traditional rural roads with narrow carriageways and roadside treelines and hedgerows providing visual containment along the roads.

## 2.1 Subject Site

The site for the proposed development is currently in agricultural use. The site falls at a generally even grade from north to south. The site is bounded by an established and mature hedgerow to the west, with a smaller hedge to the R409.

The site is within the administrative area of Kildare County Council and the Kildare Development Plan 2023-2029 provides the statutory planning framework for its development.

The site is Zoned *P: Data Centre (C7)*, as a central part of the digital economy and to provide added economic benefit across the value chain (see Figure 3). It is one of two areas nominated for data centres within the Naas Local Area Plan (2021-2027).

To the north and south of the site is land zoned *H: Industry & Warehousing (C2.2)*. Further north is land zoned *U: Utilities / Services (N)* which encompasses the Osberstown Wastewater Treatment Plant.

To the north west, west and south west of the site sits agricultural land, with intermittent residential plots.

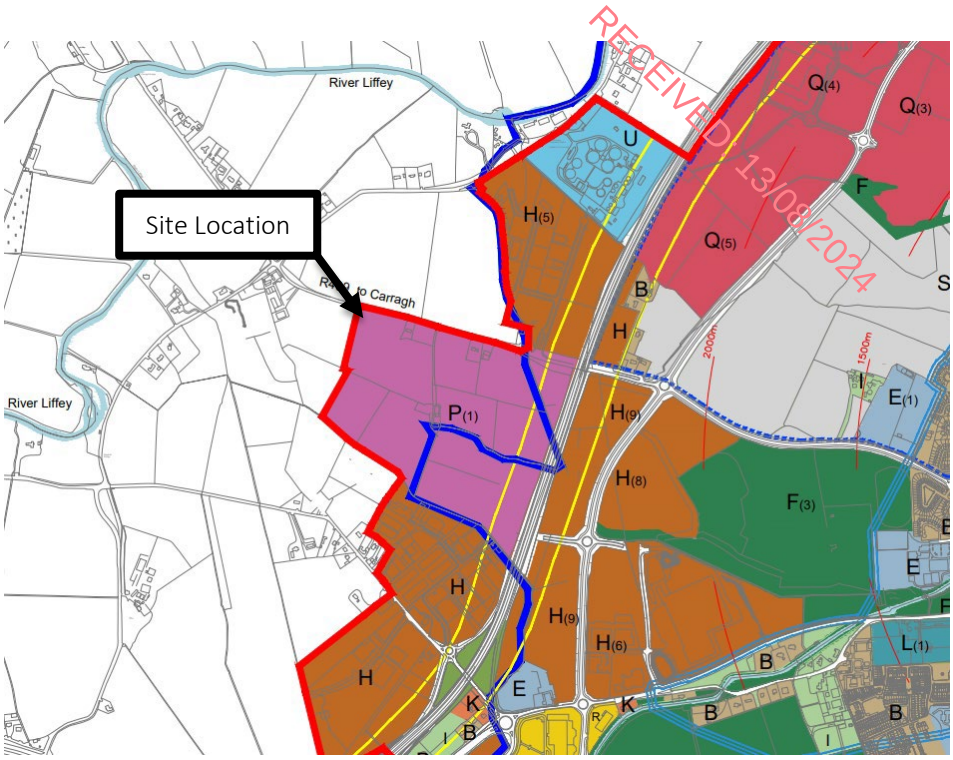


*Figure 3 Land use zoning – extract from Naas Local Area Plan 2021-2027, Land Use Zoning Map Oct 2021 (Kildare County Council, Oct 2021)*

The topography of the site is gradually sloping from north to south. Within the site and along the boundaries, there are a number of existing hedgerows.

Within the Naas Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027 Green Infrastructure Map (DWG 200/21/1135) as shown in Figure 4 there are nominated significant hedgerows in green lines. There is a section of significant hedgerow to the south of the site, to the north of the M7 Business park, running along the Bluebell stream and southwards towards Newbridge Rd which is being retained within the landscape proposal.

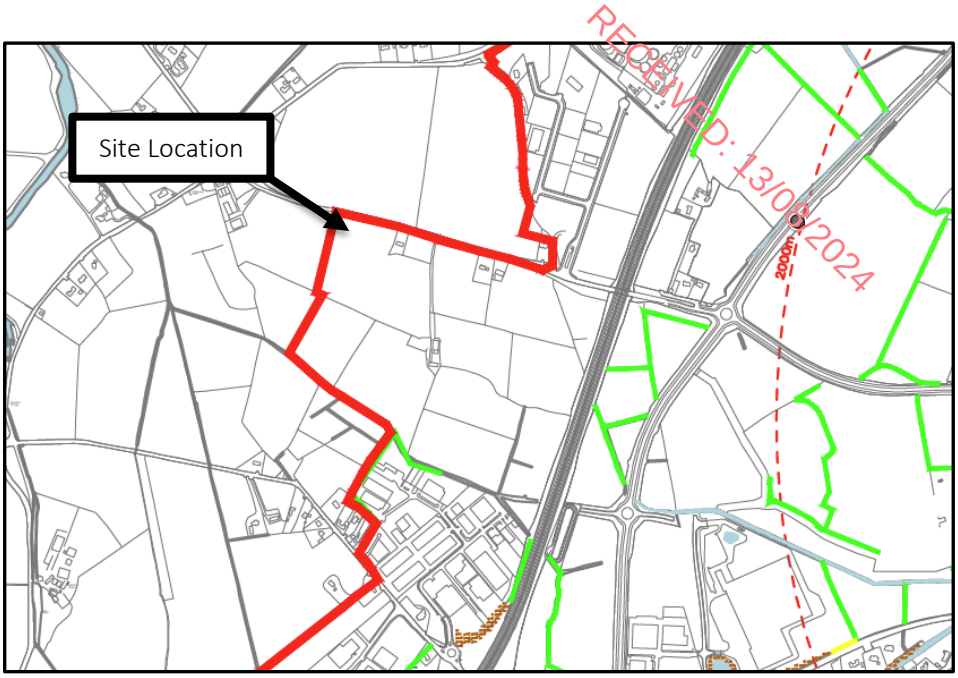


*Figure 4 Naas Local Area Plan Green Infrastructure Map (Naas Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027, Kildare County Council, Oct 2021)*

Hedgerows

## 2.2 Tree Protection

The existing treeline and hedgerows to the west of the site is proposed to have tree protective fencing to BS 5837:2012 erected. The layout of the site has been developed to ensure as much existing trees and hedgerows are maintained amongst proposed utilities, services, buildings, roads, fences and other required infrastructure. The smaller existing hedge to the north adjoining the R409 will be removed as part of the Herbata Data Centre application, which includes the provision of adequate sightlines to access the site and provision of 4m high planted mounds.

Any services to be installed within the protected area to be carried out following a specialised construction methodology under the supervision of the Project Landscape Architect/Arborist. Sturdy tree protection fencing will be erected outside the existing hedge immediately west of the site to prevent construction activity and machinery encroaching into the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees and hedges to be retained. The fencing will be erected as soon as the tree and hedge removal works have been completed and will not be removed or moved unless authorised by a qualified arborist;

- Where works/site machinery has to encroach the RPAs of the trees to be retained for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable; suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent any significant soil compaction or root damage near the trees; this should take the form of suitable strength ground protection mats or cellular confinement system capable of supporting the appropriate weight. Any works will be carried out in accordance with Arboriculture Association '*Guidance Note 12 - the use of cellular confinement systems near trees';*
- Any new underground services such as electricity cables, water pipes etc. will be routed away from the root protection areas of the trees to be retained; where this is not possible for reasons unforeseen, the services will be

installed using specialist methodology (such as Airspade excavation or Mole drilling) that ensures minimal impact on any tree roots;

- All site offices, materials storage, staff parking etc. will be located outside of the RPAs of the trees; there is ample space on the site to accommodate these facilities outside the RPAs of the retained trees and hedges;
- The tree protection measures and specialist work methods will be overseen by a qualified arborist; the arborist should also make regular visits to the site during the construction process to ensure compliance and be available to provide advice and guidance where necessary; and
- The retained trees will be assessed by a qualified arborist following the completion of the construction works.

# 3 Landscape Proposals

## 3.1 Landscape Principals

The guiding principals of this landscape proposal include:

- **Visual screening and integration** of the proposed development into the landscape;
- **Retention, protection and enhancement** of the boundary hedgerow and tree lines to the western boundaries;
- **Integration** of landscape treatments with proposed utilities and substation proposals.

Following the above landscape principals, a Landscape Masterplan has been prepared to accompany the development. The plan is accompanied by a series of supporting drawings outlined in the Introduction (refer section 1.1).

## 3.2 Landscape Masterplan

A landscape masterplan has been prepared for the Herbata Data Centre Campus amd for the proposed electrical substation development (refer to Figure 3-1 below).

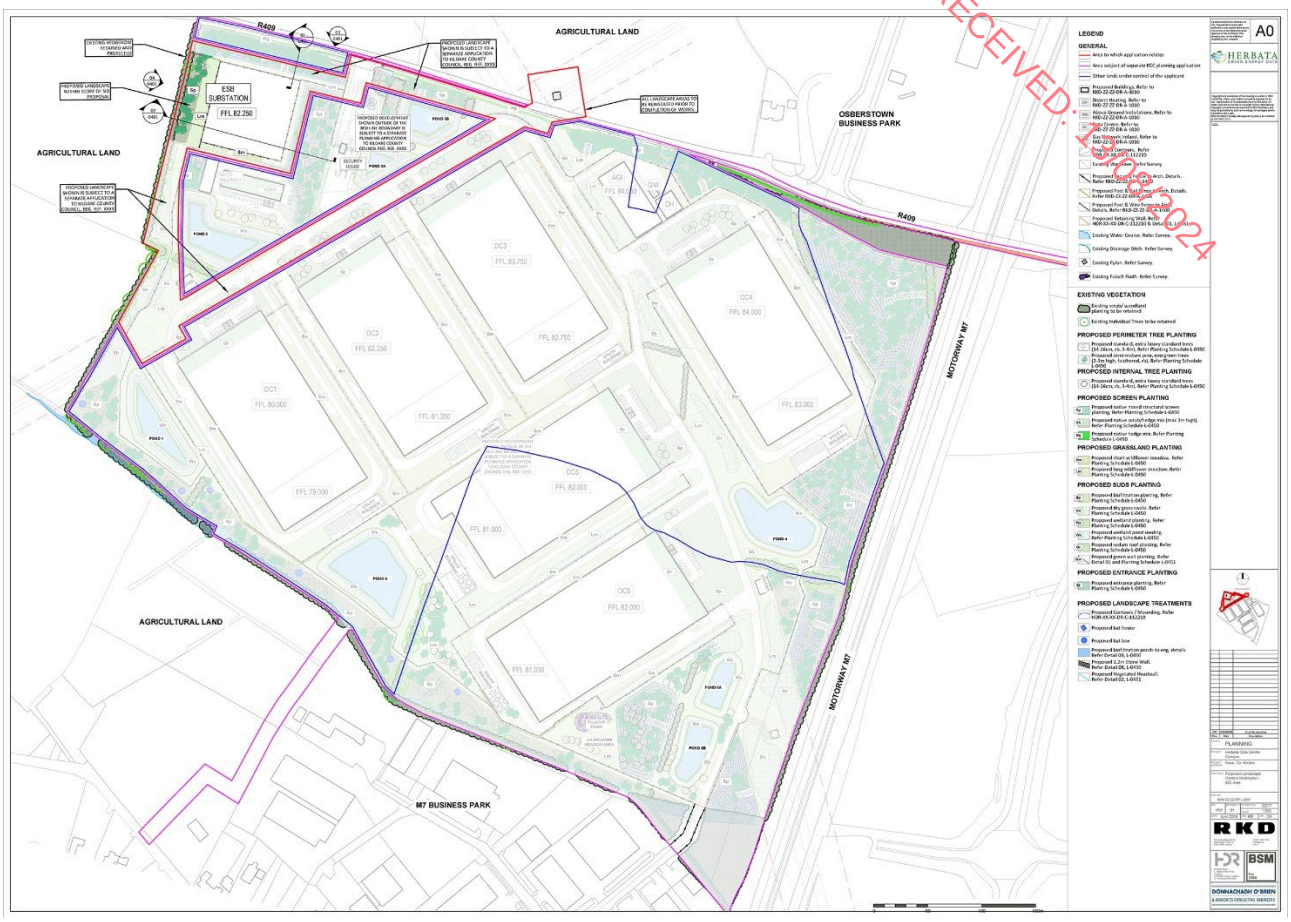




*Figure 3-1 - Overall Landscape Masterplan. Refer drawing BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0301*

The landscape masterplan seeks to develop a well screened and enclosed area for the proposed new substation development.

Landscape mitigation measures include:

- **Protection** of existing trees and hedgerows during construction;
- **Mounding** and **native woodland planting** to visually screen the substation from surrounding areas.
- Native low maintenance, **biodiverse wildflower planting** outside the substation compound.

The perimeter treatment of the north and east of the substation compound will have mounding (up to 4m tall) and native woodland planting as part of the adjoining data centre site development to visually screen the substation and further increase the existing biodiversity of the local area and the site.

The landscape design has been prepared by a qualified landscape architect who will also supervise the implementation of all works relevant to the landscape design.

Planting is proposed immediately west of the ESB Substation compound (see Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3 below), and will generally be established in line with normal landscape planting techniques, i.e., 'whips' and 'feathered trees' which adapt readily to disturbed ground conditions. These will be planted at average 1.m centres. A minimum of 10-15% of evergreen trees and shrubs will be mixed through the planting to minimise impact during winter months. Evergreen plants will be supplied as container grown stock.

Larger 'standard' and semi-mature trees (up to 5m tall) will be used closer to the building and footpaths to give a more immediate impact. Semi-mature Pine trees (3-4m tall) will be planted to the in groups along the mounds to augment visual screening of the built development.

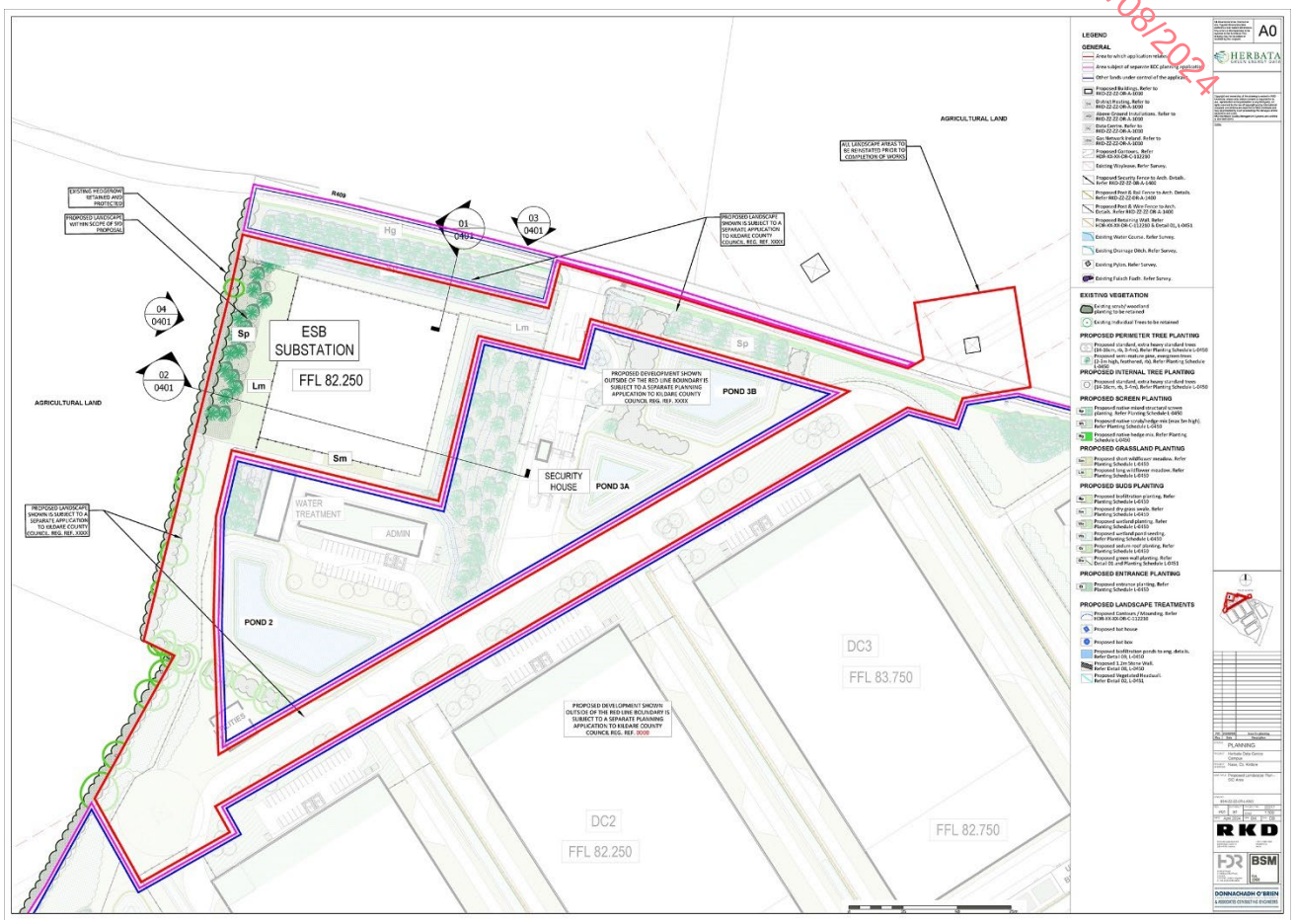


*Figure 3-2 Landscape Plan to Substation Refer drawing BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0302_LandscapePlanSID*

*Table 4-1 Proposed woodland species.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Tree Planting*** | | | |
| Alder | *Alnus glutinosa* | Pine | *Pinus sylvestris* |
| Willow | *Salix spp.* | Birch | *Betula pubescens* |
| Birch | *Betula pendula* | Blackthorn | *Prunus spinosa* |
| Hawthorn | *Crataegus monogyna* | Oak | *Quercus robor* |
| Wild cherry | *Prunus avium, P. padus* | Beech | *Fagus sylvatica* |
| ***Understorey Planting*** | | | |
| Hazel | *Corylus avellana* | Dogwoods | *Cornus sanguinea* |
| Wild Rose | *Rosa spp.* | Holly | *Ilex aquifolium* |
| Guelder rose | *Viburnum opulus* | Elder | *Sambucus nigra* |
| Ivy | *Hedera helix* | Rowan | *Sorbus aucuparia* |

Within the 220kv powerline wayleave, a native scrub planting (hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, holly with maximum height of 3m) is proposed. A corridor of 4 metres will be left clear as meadow grassland for ESB maintenance access from within the site. See below table for specified species.

*Table 4-2 Native scrub/ hedge mix.*

| ***Native Scrub Planting*** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hazel | *Corylus avellana* | Honeysuckle | Lonicera periclymenum |
| Spindle / Peg Bush | Euonymus europaeus | Blackthorn | Prunus spinosa |
| Dogwood | Cornus sanguinea | Elder | Sambucus nigra |
| Dog Rose | Rosa canina | Guelder Rose | Viburnum opulus |
| Wild Rose | Rosa rubiginosa | | |

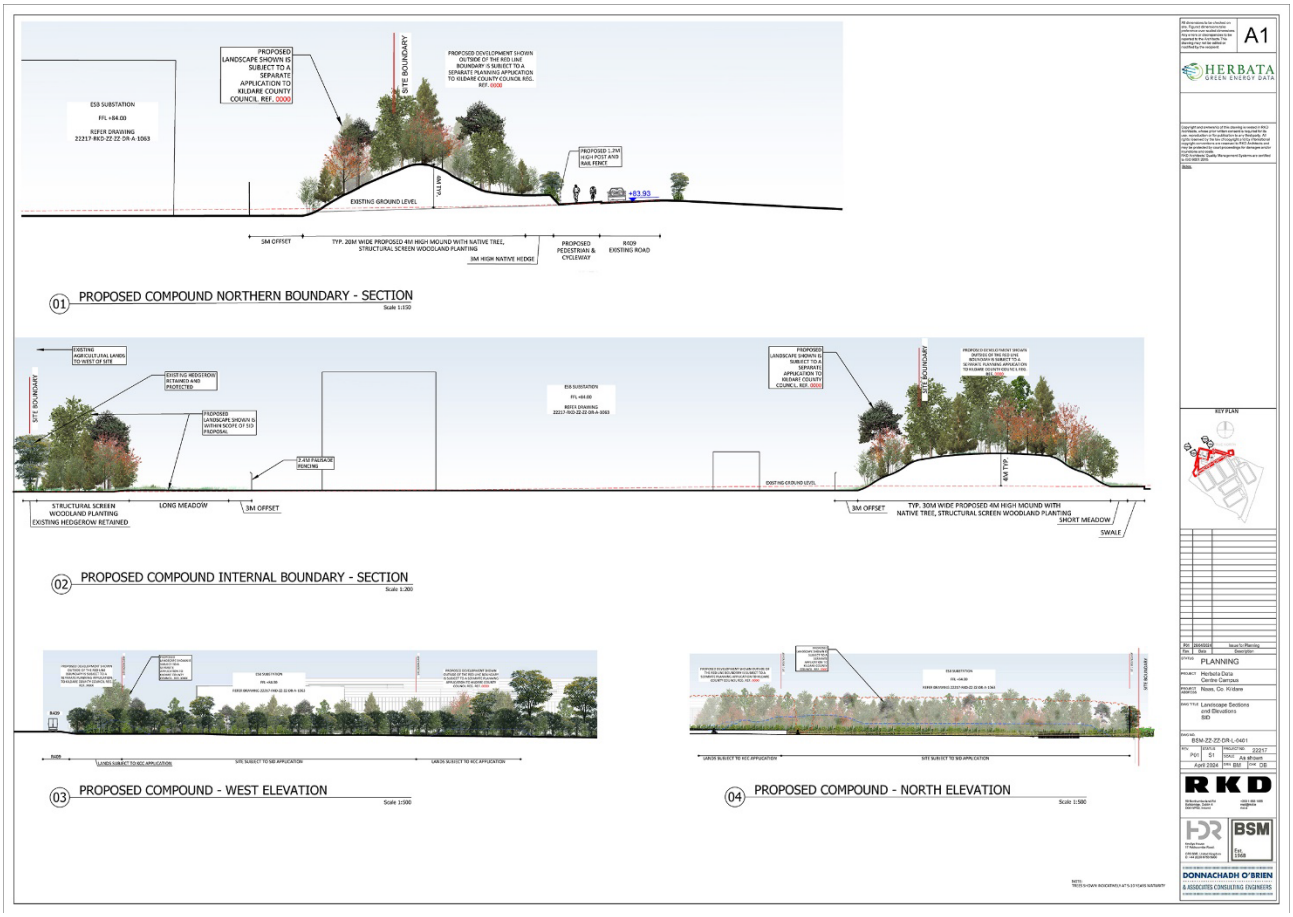


*Figure 3-3 - Landscape Sections and Elevations*

## 3.3 Landscape Maintenance

Please see Section 4, Outline Landscape Specification for further details.

Landscape works are to be undertaken by an ALCI approved landscape contractor and in accordance with BS 4428:1989 Code of Practice for general landscape operations. All planting works are to be carried out to BS8545:2014 (Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape). Good quality topsoil to BS3882:2015. All tree works are to be carried out to BS3998:2010 (Tree Work Recommendations). The proposed mixed woodlands planting will establish a closed canopy within five years.

Any failures in planting within the first year will be replaced by the appointed landscape contractor. All planting areas will be maintained weed free to help the

establishment of the tree cover with the objective of providing full canopy cover of the planting areas within the first five years. The landscape will be implemented, managed and maintained for five years to ensure 100% coverage of the site. The planting is to be carried out within the first planting season (November-March) after construction work.

# 4 Outline Landscape Specification

## 4.1 PROTECTION

### 4.1.1 Introduction

Landscape works shall have full regard to guidance, recommendations and requirements of:

- The final Landscape Design Report and associated Landscape Drawings;
- The Tree Survey and related Report and Drawings;
- The Planning Authority

### 4.1.2 Trees and Hedgerows

Trees to be retained within the site, shall be fenced off in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, prior to commencement of the works. The fence will be removed at the end of the works.

## 4.2 EARTHWORKS / SOIL WORKS / CULTIVATION WORKS

### 4.2.1 General

Works will also involve general site preparation and landscape reinstatement within landscape areas and open spaces.

### 4.2.2 Weather and Soil Conditions

Normally all work involving soil shall be carried out only when soil is dry and in dry weather. Soil shall not be stripped or moved when frozen or waterlogged.

### 4.2.3 Topsoil

Generally excavations, re-grading *etc*. shall only take once topsoil has been removed. Therefore topsoil shall be stripped initially and stored separately for re-use within gardens and open space.

### 4.2.4 Grading

The full extent of landscape areas shall be re-graded in a series of initial operations followed by decompaction, secondary grading and final grading.

Grading and re-profiling of the landscape shall leave a free-flowing and draining surface, free of humps and hollows.

## 4.3 PLANTING

### 4.3.1 Standards of Workmanship and Materials

All landscape works to be carried out to comply with BS 4428:1989 (General Landscape Operations) and all plants to conform to BS 3936 (Nursery Stock).

### 4.3.2 Unsuitable Weather

Cultivation, planting and other works will be suspended in wet weather and when conditions are unsuitable.

### 4.3.3 Plants generally

All new plants shall be well grown, sturdy and bushy according to type and free from all diseases and defects.

### 4.3.4 Materials

All plant material shall be good quality nursery stock, free from fungal, bacterial or viral infection, Aphis, Red Spider or other insect pest, and physical damage. It shall comply with the requirements of the appropriate sections of BS 3936, Specification for Nursery Stock, where applicable.

All plants shall have been nursery grown in accordance with good practice and shall be supplied through the normal channels of the wholesale nursery trade. They shall have the habit of growth that is normal for the species.

### 4.3.5 Species

All plants supplied shall be exactly true to name.

### 4.3.6 Specimen Trees, Larger Trees and Standard Trees

Trees shall conform to appropriate standards for sizes as proposed. All trees shall have a well-balanced, branching head. Trees shall be well furnished with lateral and fibrous roots, and shall be lifted without severance of major roots. Roots shall be of the habit normal for the species and size.

### 4.3.7 Whips

Whips shall have a well-defined, straight and upright leader and stout, straight stem and be well furnished with strong lateral branches of balanced, feathered habit. Plants shall have been twice transplanted and shall have an extensive fibrous root system. Roots shall be of the habit normal for the species.

### 4.3.8 Conifers

Conifers shall be supplied root balled or container grown, with a good fibrous root system. Plants shall conform to specified height with well-developed, uniform branching systems.

### 4.3.9 Hedging, Shrubs and Climbers

Hedge plants, climbers and shrubs shall be of the minimum size specified, with several stems originating from or near ground level and of reasonable bushiness, healthy, well grown, and with a good root system. Roots shall not be deformed or restricted.

### 4.3.10 Damage

All plants are to be adequately and carefully packed and protected to survive transport, by whatever means, to the site, without damage in loading, transit or unloading.

### 4.3.11 Planting Generally

All planting operations shall be carried out in accordance with BS 4428 and good horticultural practice. Particular attention must be paid to correct depth of planting ensuring the soil is firmed in around the roots.

### 4.3.12 Herbicides

Unless unavoidable, no herbicides shall be used on the site. Where required, a natural-based herbicide as approved shall be used on the site.

### 4.3.13 Tree Pits

Tree pits shall be excavated 150mm all round larger than the natural spread of the roots/rootball of the plant. The base of the pit shall be thoroughly forked to a depth of 300mm to allow roots to penetrate below the pits.

### 4.3.14 Planting of Trees

All trees shall be planted according to the general directions on planting given above.

### 4.3.15 Stakes

Stakes shall be turned and pointed at one end. Sizes shall be as follows:-

- For Specimen / larger trees: 2 x 2400mm long x 75mm dia.
- For Standard trees: 1800mm long x 50mm dia.
- For other trees/conifers generally: 1200mm long x 50mm dia.

Set stake(s) vertically in the pit, to the western side of the tree station. Drive stake(s) before planting to secure firmly and to leave between 600-900mm above ground. Drive stake(s) with a drive-all, wooden maul or cast iron headed mell, not with a sledge hammer.

### 4.3.16 Tree Ties

Tree ties shall be of rubber, PVC or proprietary fabric laminate composition, and shall be strong and durable enough to hold the tree securely in all weather conditions for a period of three years. They shall be flexible enough to allow proper tightening of the tie. Ties shall be minimum 35mm wide for standard trees.

### 4.3.17 Soil Conditions

Planting shall not be carried out while the ground is frozen or waterlogged.

### 4.3.18 Watering

All root balled and pot grown plants shall be well-soaked before planting. All planting shall be watered after planting, to consolidate soil around the roots, unless ground is so wet as to make additional water unnecessary.

### 4.3.19 Planting Specimen, Larger and Standard Trees

Excavate tree pits to 150mm all round larger than the natural spread of the roots of the plant. The base of the pit shall be broken up to a depth of 150mm and glazed sides roughened. Supply and drive the stake(s) as scheduled.

Trees shall be planted at the same depth as in the nursery, as indicated by the soil mark on the stem of the trees. They shall be centred in the planting pit and planted upright. The roots shall be spread to take up their normal disposition. Clean a neat circle 500 mm dia. of all grass.

### 4.3.20 Whip and Transplant Planting

Excavate tree pits to 150mm all round larger than the natural spread of the roots of the plant.

Place tree in pocket at same depth as in the nursery, spreading out roots to their natural configuration. Backfill pocket carefully incorporating ameliorated soil mix from stockpile on site.

Firm soil around roots, and firm thoroughly on completion. Any surplus soil shall be spread evenly over the surrounding area.

### 4.3.21 Planting of Shrubs and Climbers

All shrubs and climbers to be planted in excavated pits to give 100mm minimum growth space to accommodate root spread. Climbers to be fixed with adjustable ties to walls.

### 4.3.22 Planting of Hedges

All hedge plants to be planted in an excavated pit or trench to give 100mm minimum growth space to accommodate root spread. Hedgerows to be established as double staggered row. Plants to be randomly dispersed within mixed species hedgerows.

### 4.3.23 Workmanship

Whips Transplants: Leave ground free of superficial debris including all stones and debris over 35mm diameter and grass / weed within 500mm of plant.

Shrubs and Mixed Transplants/Shrubs: Leave surface reasonably even, free of all stones and debris over

35mm diameter, free of grass / weed free within 500mm of plant.

### 4.3.24 Replacements

The planting will be inspected in spring and again in the September following planting. Any tree or shrub found to have died shall be replaced to the original specification.

## 4.4 GRASS SEEDING

### 4.4.1 Grass Requirements

DW01 Short Cut Floral Lawn: A closely knit, native grassland mix of even density, height.

DW03 Tall Wildflowers: A native Irish mix of larger wildflowers of thick density and bright colours.

EC05 Wetland Wild Flora: A vigorous, medium tall mixture made for moist soils.

### 4.4.2 Seed Mixture: DW01 Short Cut Floral Lawn

The general high-quality low-maintenance seed mixture shall be used for verges and areas of frequent maintenance access within the development area, or an equivalent product of similar performance.

### 4.4.3 Seed Mixture: DW03 Tall Wildflowers

The general high-quality low-maintenance seed mixture shall be used for large open spaces and detention basins within the development area, or an equivalent product of similar performance.

### 4.4.4 Seed Mixture: EC05 Wetland Wild Flora

EC05 is a vigorous, medium tall mixture which can compete with the often fertile wetland soils on which many wetlands are situated. It shall be used for open dry swales and detention ponds in the development area.

### 4.4.5 Weather

Work to soil shall be carried out in dry weather and when the soil can be reduced to a friable condition, avoiding smearing or panning, and rutting and compaction.

### 4.4.6 Final Grading

Where required, areas to be grassed will be graded during cultivation with a light blade grader to bring them to a uniform and even grade to tie into surrounding levels and to remove all minor hollows and ridges.

### 4.4.7 Cultivation and Stone Burying

Cultivate the surface using rotavators so as to break up the top 100mm of soil by two passes in transverse directions to provide a fine tilth up to 25mm suitable for grass seeding. All landscape areas shall be stone-buried to remove stones and debris over 35mm from the final seeding surface.

### 4.4.8 Seeding

Grass seed shall be sown at the rates appropriate to the seed mix (refer planting schedule for more information). Seeding shall only be carried out on areas where cultivation and preparatory work has been approved.

Seeding shall be carried out during suitable calm weather conditions using an efficient broadcast machine for large areas or by hand in small areas and confined spaces. The operation will be carried out in equal sowings in transverse directions. After sowing, the ground will be rolled with a light-weight roller.

#### 4.4.9 Quality

Grass sward shall be even and consistent in terms of height, density and growth of each sward type. Re-cultivate and reseed any areas that fail to germinate or are of poor quality.

#### 4.4.10 Defects / Making Good

All damaged / failed grass seeded areas to be reseeded in spring and late summer following seeding, in accordance with this specification.

## 4.5 AFTERCARE

### 4.5.1 Period

All landscape works, including planting and seeded areas, shall be maintained for a minimum period of 5 years from practical completion.

### 4.5.2 Performance Standards

#### 4.5.2.1 Plants / Planting Areas

All plants shall be alive, healthy, free of minor defects and free of weedkiller or cultivation damage.

Planting areas shall be free of weeds and debris.

#### 4.5.2.2 Amenity Grass

Amenity grassland describes all natural and semi-natural grassland used for amenity/recreation purposes.

Grassed areas shall be managed for the visual amenity and enjoyment of staff and visitors and encourage biological diversity.

#### 4.5.2.3 Maintenance Objectives

All grass areas on the site will be managed to follow the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025[1] which aims to that aims to help bees, other pollinating insects, our wider biodiversity and reduce resource consumption. All grass areas will be managed to enhance biodiversity as grassland meadows though the following measures:

- Reduction in the frequency of mowing to provide short and long height meadows;
- For short grass areas, this will entail:
- Delay cutting the grass until mid-April to allow the Dandelion flowers to bloom.
- Mowing the grass every six weeks to allow flowers like Clover to bloom;
- Removing all arisings from the grassland, after each cut reducing fertility and preventing nutrients building up.
- Non-use of pesticides (herbicides, fungicides, insecticides) and fertilisers in the grass meadow areas.

[1] https://pollinators.ie/aipp-2021-2025/

The mowing regime will allow common pollen-rich wildflowers such as Dandelions, Clovers, Knapweed, and Bird's-foot-trefoil naturally colonise and grow among longer grass, providing food for pollinators and other insects.

#### 4.5.2.4 Maintenance Actions

Grass areas will be broken down into different maintenance zones with varying actions.

**Zone A - Regular grass mowing with differential mowing height to edges; every 2 weeks.**

*Location:*

2m wide perimeter buffer edge to paths and planting areas will be maintained as ornamental amenity grass with two differential grass cutting heights with regular cutting.

*Specification:*

- No use of fertilisers and weedkillers;
- First lower cut to border to edge, boundary, or path, or open area within though meadow. Height 30-35mm, minimum width 1.07m (42'') wide;
- Second slightly higher cut/border to higher meadow (as per photo below). Height 40/75mm, width 0.5m (21'') wide;
- Allow for yearly decompaction in areas of high pedestrian footfall.

*Figure 5 Differential grass maintenance*

**Zone B - Short flowering grass meadow; every 6 weeks.**

*Location:*

Road verges (min. 2m from the back of road verge), building edges, adjoining pathways.

*Specification:*

- No use of fertilisers and weedkillers;
- Cut grass meadows to 100mm height at six weeks intervals throughout the year, allowing more flowers to get a chance to grow and provide food source for pollinators amongst the grass, following outline mowing regime in Figure 13;
- Collect and dispose of arisings off-site.
  Install signage to communicate intent/raise public awareness (artwork available from National Biodiversity Data Centre or custom graphics/signage).

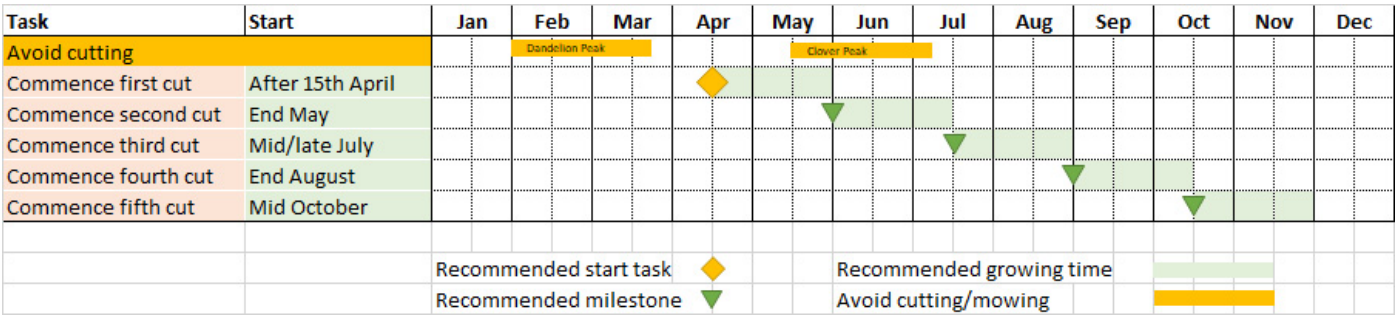


*Figure 4-1 - Typical grass cutting regime of short flowering grass meadow.*


*Figure 6 Signage*

**Zone C - Annual cut (Long flowering grass meadow); Once a year.**

*Location:*

All remaining grassland area outside short flowering grass meadow areas and existing planting areas, providing both food and shelter for insects.

*Specification:*

- No use of fertilisers and weedkillers;

- Leave the area grow, with one cut per year;
- Cut once a year in September, 100mm high;
- Leaving arisings for 1 week to dry and drop seed head;
- Collect and dispose of arisings;
- Draw chain harrow over area detach grass and create opportunities for native flower seeds to germinate amongst grass;
- Over seed area with native Yellow rattle, Ox Eye Daisy, Knapweed, Vetches, annual cornflowers/poppies, etc. (@5g/sq.m). See Figure 15 below.

*Figure 7 Long Flowering Grass Meadow Reference Image*

### 4.5.3 New Tree Planting

Young trees need regular monitoring and attention in the first number of years to ensure establishment.

#### 4.5.3.1 Maintenance Objectives

Establish a stable and healthily growing tree with a well-shaped framework for future growth.

Guards will be used to protect the plant against rabbits, etc. The most important operation is to keep the soil around the base of the tree free from weeds or grass and to ensure secure and correct staking.

#### 4.5.3.2 Maintenance Actions

Protect foliage of all plants during applications of herbicides. No plant, foliage or stem, shall be directly sprayed, even in winter. Any plants affected by herbicide shall be replaced.

- Maintain a 1m diameter circle of plant-free soil around the base of each isolated tree by 75mm deep bark mulch and hoeing or the use of approved herbicide other than a residual. Avoid strimming around the base of standard trees to avoid damage to young bark.

- Allow for hoeing up of soil once every 4 weeks in the growing season (5 times per year). Allow for herbicide treatment once in the winter or spring and 3 additional treatments. Note: In some areas this operation may be replaced by the application of bark mulch as ground cover.
- Cut back any tall vegetation that is threatening to shade or smother the young tree (i.e. taller vegetation growing from outside the 1 m weed free area). Allow for cutting back regularly (3/4 times a year).
- If required, water the newly planted trees throughout the summer months (May to August) as required after any period of 4 weeks without significant rainfall (less than 5 mm). Apply sufficient water to thoroughly wet the top 150 mm of soil around the tree roots. This will normally require approximately 10 litres for a seedling or whip and 20 litres for a standard tree. Supply/transport of water will be the responsibility of the Landscape Contractor.
- Check stakes and ties for firmness and support and adjust as necessary. Allow for checking twice a year, preferably in late spring and late summer.
- Firm the soil around the roots to ensure that the plant is securely planted in the ground and upright. Allow for firming once in the spring after planting.
- Formative prune to remove any dead, diseased or damaged shoots and create a balanced form for future growth. Allow for pruning once in the season after planting.
- Where tree guards, stakes, ties, strimmer guards, rabbit guards and temporary fencing is no longer deemed necessary, the contractor shall allow for removing and discarding of these elements appropriately off site.

#### 4.5.3.3 Maintenance Objectives

Regularly clip hedges to maintain a uniform and tidy appearance (according to the type of hedge and situation) and a well-developed cover of vegetation over the whole of the hedge surface. Control any weed or grass growth at the base of the hedge so that it does not detract from the overall appearance or adversely compete with the hedge.

As wildlife often relies on the berries and nesting spots provided by the Hawthorn, it is recommended that they are pruned during the summer and autumn months, after the plant has flowered. Pruning during these seasons will encourage a fuller growth of flowers the following year, although this will also reduce the volume of berries the hedge is able to produce that winter. Avoid cutting the Hawthorn hedge before it is established, typically this is around 2 years after planting when the hedge has reached around c. 1.2 to 1.5m feet tall.

During the second year of planting, between February and March, is the recommended time for hard pruning Hawthorn hedges. Cut back growth by half during these months to encourage new growth. Remove dead, diseased or broken branches first to keep your hedge looking neat and stimulate new growth. Be careful to avoid cutting these branches flush with the trunk as this can make the trunk susceptible to decay. Removing any cross branches from inside your Hawthorn hedge will also help to prevent diseases as this improves circulation within the hedging. Pruning at this time of year while your hedge is dormant will also cause the

least disruption to the wildlife that rely on your Hawthorn, as it will not interfere with the nesting season or the volume of berries.

#### 4.5.3.4 Maintenance Actions

- Clip the top and sides of the hedge to maintain true and even levels and using suitable mechanical cutters to maintain the shape and height. Remove any cuttings lodged in the surface of the hedge and rake up and remove all arisings.
- Allow the operation to be carried out to suit the species and position of the hedge.
- Maintain weed free 750mm wide band at the base of the hedge (weeds at a maximum height of 100mm and a maximum ground cover of 10%) by mulch, regular hand removal, hoeing or by the use of approved herbicide. Allow for control once every 6 weeks in the main growing season (4 times per year).

#### 4.5.3.5 Maintenance Objective

Maintain shrub growth to cover as much as possible of the border area and allowing the individual plants to achieve as nearly as possible their natural form. Maintain the borders free of visible grasses and shape and prune the shrubs to avoid obstructing pathways or blocking light to, or adhering to windows.

#### 4.5.3.6 Maintenance Operations

After planting, if appropriate and in season for the species involved, prune shrubs to remove dead or dying and diseased wood and suckers, to promote healthy growth and natural shape and to develop their desirable ornamental characteristics. At the same time remove intermediate plants that are restricting the natural and attractive development of their neighbours. Remove all arisings from site.

Lightly cultivate the surface soil, to a depth of approximately 50 mm, remove or bury all annual weed or natural litter and break any surface capping. Take special care to avoid unnecessary damage to the shrub plants and ensure that all the shrubs are firmly bedded in the soil. Leave the surface with a fine and even tilth with soil crumbs of less than 50 mm in diameter.

***Note***: This operation is only essential where the soil is compacted or as a means of incorporating mulch. Not required where the areas are mulched.

Maintain the soil surface substantially free of not planted grasses by hand removal Spot treatment at approximately four-weekly intervals throughout maintenance period.

***Note***: As an alternative the borders can be regularly hand-hoed at up to two-weekly intervals in the main growing season, to 6 times per year. This procedure is recommended for the first year after planting when the plants may be more sensitive to contact herbicide damage and residual herbicides may not be used.

Apply slow release fertiliser to all planted areas in Autumn (NPK 0:20:30) at 25g/sq.mm to encourage strong root structure and winter hardiness.

Water as necessary to ensure the establishment and continued thriving of all planting. Water using a fine rose or sprinkler until full depth of topsoil is saturated.

### 4.5.4 Programme

The landscape shall be reviewed quarterly during the maintenance period and any defects made good immediately thereafter.

### 4.5.5 Weed killing (only if no viable alternative)

Protect foliage of all plants during applications of herbicides. No plant, foliage or stem, shall be directly sprayed, even in winter. Any plants affected by herbicide shall be replaced.

### 4.5.6 Watering

Water all planting as necessitated by dry weather. Apply water as a fine spray, to moisten full depth of root run.

Avoid washing or compaction of the soil surface.

### 4.5.7 Tidiness and Clearance

All landscape areas shall be maintained free from debris, including free from all aftercare debris.

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# Appendix 11.3
# Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

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# Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

## Herbata Data Centre Campus
## Carragh Road
## Naas
## Co. Kildare

BSM Est. 1968
Brady Shipman Martin
Built. Environment.

Survey
Assessment
**Built Environment**

DATE: **23 April 2024**
PROJ. REF. 6971-BSM-ZZ-ZZ-RP-L-0001

**DOCUMENT:**
**Tree Survey Report**

This document has been issued and amended as follows:

| Issue | Revision | Description/Status | Date | Prepared by | Checked by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 01 | For Planning | 26/04/2024 | JM | DB |

RECEIVED: 13/08/2024

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

It is proposed to develop zoned lands off the R409 Carragh Road near Naas, Co. Kildare for data centre development. There are numerous trees and hedges across the proposed site. This report has been commissioned to provide an arboricultural assessment of these trees and hedges to assist with the plans for the project. The survey data was collected and collated in accordance with BS5837: (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations*.

The accompanying Tree Survey and Constraints drawing shows the locations of the individual trees, hedges and tree groups identified during the survey. This tree survey data was input into the design and planning of the proposed new development layout and used to prepare the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for inclusion with the planning application for the project.

This report should be read with the following drawings and reports:

| 1.1 Drawing Title | Drawing Number | Size |
|---|---|---|
| Existing Tree Survey 01 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0101 | A0 |
| Existing Tree Survey 02 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0102 | A0 |
| Existing Tree Survey 03 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0103 | A0 |
| Existing Tree Survey 04 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0104 | A0 |
| Tree Constraints, Removal & Protection Plan 01 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0211 | A0 |
| Tree Constraints, Removal & Protection Plan 02 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0212 | A0 |
| Tree Constraints, Removal & Protection Plan 03 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0213 | A0 |
| Tree Constraints, Removal & Protection Plan 04 of 04 | BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0214 | A0 |
| 1.2 Report Title | Report Number | Size |
| Landscape Design Report | DXCMGY-BSM-ZZ-ZZ-RP-L-0002 | A4 |

# 2 REPORT LIMITATIONS

The inspection has been carried out from ground level using visual observation methods only.

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. Trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year. The conclusions and recommendations of this report are valid for one year.

The fruiting bodies of some important species of decay fungi only emerge at certain times of the year and may not have been visible during this inspection.

There is no such thing as a 100% safe tree in all conditions, since even perfectly healthy trees may fall or suffer branch break.

Climbing plants such as Ivy can obscure structural defects and some symptoms of disease, where such plants prevent a thorough examination it is recommended that the climber be cut at ground level and the tree re-inspected when it has died back.

Tree positions on the survey drawing are based upon the tree symbols plotted onto the topographic drawing supplied, with additional trees being added in their *approximate* positions where no such symbol was plotted.

# 3 METHODOLOGY



The trees and hedges were accessed on foot and assessed using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques only. Trees growing outside the site boundary were not directly accessed, with the trees being assessed using what visual information was available to the surveyor from inside the site. Groups of trees, hedges and scrub growth were assessed collectively in accordance with BS5837: (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

# 4 SURVEY KEY

## 4.1 Tree, Tree Group and Woodland Number

Individual trees (prefix T) were tagged with numbered tree tags. Tree groups (prefix G), hedges (prefix H) were allotted reference numbers. These numbers allow for identification and cross reference with the survey schedule and site drawings.

## 4.2 Species

Refers to the specific tree species with both common and botanical names for individual trees and those present within each tree group.

## 4.3 Age Class

| | |
|---|---|
| Y: | Young tree – yet to reach biological maturity |
| SM: | Semi-mature - tree now well established and developing |
| EM: | Early-Mature - tree not yet fully grown |
| M: | Mature – Tree fully grown and in full maturity |
| LM: | Late Mature – in the later stages of maturity |
| OM: | Over mature - tree now declining from natural causes |
| Vet: | Veteran - tree of value due to old age and ecological/cultural significance |

## 4.4 Stem Diameter, Tree Height and Crown Size Measurements

| | |
|---|---|
| Ht: | Total Tree Height in metres |
| Dbh: | Diameter (in mm) at breast height measured at 1.5m from ground level |
| Cr | Crown clearance from ground level (in metres) |
| NSEW: | Crown spread (in metres) for all 4 cardinal points |
| FSB | First significant branch: height from ground and direction |

## 4.5 Condition

Condition refers to both physiological condition (good, fair, poor, dead.) and structural condition.

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

## 4.6 Comments

Additional description/commentary on individual trees where appropriate.

## 4.7 Recommendations

Preliminary management recommendations are noted, these pertain to current site conditions unless otherwise stated.

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

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

**A** Indicates a tree of high quality and value. These are trees that are particularly good examples of their species, which also provide landscape value. These trees are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution. (A minimum of 40 years is suggested)

**B** Indicates a tree of moderate quality and value. Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. These trees are in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. (A minimum of 20 years is suggested)

**C** Indicates a tree of low quality and value - trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, smaller trees lower than 10m in height, or young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm.

**U** Trees that are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Sub Categories

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

## 4.9 Root Protection Area

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is recorded as a radius (rad) in metres measured from the tree stem and is shown on tree survey drawings as a circle with the tree stem in the centre. For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used.

a) For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

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

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

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

# 5 FINDINGS



The trees were assessed during site visits in January and February 2023. The field survey findings are recorded in the survey schedule appended to the report and include the data for 228 individual trees, 10 groups and 18 hedges. The schedule included trees within the redline boundary and also some of those located just outside the redline, but with potential to have some root and/or branch spread into the project area.

228 individual trees were identified and assessed; of these 9 trees were graded category A (high value) 42 were graded category B (moderate value), 139 were graded category C (low value) and 38 were graded category U (unsuited to long term retention).

The majority of the trees recorded were Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior); these made up 66% of the trees. Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica) was the second most numerous at 12%, with the remaining 22% made up of a mix of Oak (Quercus spp.), Willow (Salix spp.), Aspen (Populus tremula), Apple (Malus domestica), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Pear (Pyrus spp.), Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra) and Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum).

The survey site covers approximately 37 ha; most of which is land currently under permanent pasture and used for sheep farming. The lands are bordered to the east by the M7 motorway, to the north by the R409 public highway, to the south by the M7 Business Park and to the west and south west by more farmland. The survey area includes the old farmstead and yard in the centre of the site and the dwelling and garden off the R409.

The farm is sub-divided into 13 larger fields and smaller paddocks by a series of hedgerows, many of which are growing out of low banks alongside sunken drainage ditches. The land is mostly flat or very gently sloping, drainage across most of the site seems to be reasonably good, with parts towards the southern boundary becoming more poorly drained.

The trees on and around the site are concentrated into the hedgerows; these hedges are dominated by a mixture of Ash and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), with Hawthorn forming an understorey of multi-stemmed bushes under a taller canopy of early mature and mature Ash trees that have mostly grown up out of long-established coppice stools. The trees are mostly growing out of the low earthen banks that run next to the many drainage ditches, with some trees also being set slightly off the hedge-line, into the fields. The survey schedule records hedgerow trees that were picked out by the topographic survey plus several additional trees that were not recorded in the original land survey. The hedges actually contain many more individual trees and bushes beyond those plotted on the survey drawing; however, it was deemed impractical and of limited benefit to try and record every tree growing on the site. The only trees *not* within the hedges and tree groups on and around the farm are the two young trees (T1018-1019) that have been planted into the north-western field in recent years.

Tree condition is variable across the site, however, all of the Ash trees inspected were seen to be suffering from the fungal disease Ash Dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). The disease is likely to eventually cause high mortality amongst the Ash population, but is not expected to kill all the trees. At this early stage in the onset of the disease it is difficult to identify which individual trees will survive and which will die; in the survey schedule the Ash trees currently showing significant symptoms were graded as category U, whilst all other Ash trees have been graded category C. Because of the prevalence of Ash Dieback disease (ADB), no Ash trees were graded category B or A, even if they were noted to be substantial trees with no obvious structural defects.

The various hedgerows across the site also contain other tree and shrub species, including Hazel (Corylus avellana), Apple, Spindle (Euonymus europaeus), Willow, Alder, Elder (Sambucus nigra), Oak, Elm, Beech and Aspen. The larger and more significant hedgerow trees include the mature Oak trees (including the big old specimen T919) and the line of mature Beech trees (T838-867) along hedge H13. Some of these larger trees are suffering from the effects of old age, with several being slowly degraded by fungal decay and/or branch breakage from high winds.

Most of the hedges inside the site appear to have been left relatively unmanaged for a number of years, however the hedges along the road frontage with the R409 have been kept regularly trimmed, and the sections of hedge running underneath the various overhead ESB powerlines have been subject to regular topping by line clearance works.

The survey included the garden and adjacent small paddock next to the farmers house; this area contains a more diverse range of tree species (including a of number exotic species such as Cedrus, Cupressus, Pinus radiata, Quercus ilex etc.) planted as a landscape screen around the property (groups G1 and G2 in the schedule). These trees are mostly early mature in age class and are becoming in need of thinning out/re-spacing.

# 6 PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS



Preliminary management recommendations for the trees and tree groups (under present site conditions) are listed in the survey schedule.

The Ash trees should be monitored through regular inspection to track the progress of Ash dieback disease through the hedgerows on the site. Where crown dieback exceeds 50% the tree is unlikely to survive and may be best removed.

Hedgerows degraded by old age, disease, livestock browsing, and utility line clearance works should be restored through a combination of coppicing, hedge-laying, infill planting and where necessary, fencing to prevent further animal damage. Trees and bushes under the ESB lines would be best managed through coppicing on a regular rotation rather than topped.

Works associated with the new development in areas adjacent to trees should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations made in BS5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (BSI Standards Limited 2012)

# 7 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will require that large areas of the site are cleared of existing vegetation and structures to facilitate the new layout; this will include the removal of a significant proportion of the trees and hedges across the centre and north of the site. Care was taken to ensure that the boundary hedges along the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the site were left intact by the new layout.

A total of 165 individual trees recorded in the tree survey schedule will be removed; this represents 72% of the trees, however, 134 of these trees (84%) are of category C or U. 4 tree groups will be completely removed, along with 6 hedgerows. 1 tree group will be partially removed. 9 hedgerows will be partially removed, with 7 of these being mostly removed and only short sections being retained.

All of the trees and hedges proposed for removal are listed in the Tree Removal Schedule and shown on the Tree Constraints, Retention and Protection Plan drawings for the project.

The extent of the removal of the trees and hedges necessary to facilitate the proposed development is acknowledged by the project design team and a comprehensive new tree planting plan has been prepared to help mitigate the loss of existing tree cover, providing c. 5.4 hectares (c. 23,760 trees) of native screen woodland planting and c. 1 hectare of native scrub/hedge planting (c. 4,400 small trees/hedge species), together with over 1,000 advanced nursery trees to the perimeter boundaries and over 500 advanced nursery trees internally within the site.

# 8 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT



## 8.1 Tree Work Operations

The trees listed in the tree removal schedule below and those shown highlighted in red on the landscape drawings will be felled and the stumps removed. Truncated hedges should have the trees/bushes growing at the end of remaining section coppiced and then be allowed to regenerate.

Any trees requiring light facilitation pruning to improve access and prevent damage by the construction activity will be pruned back following consultation with the project arborist.

The felling of and pruning of trees will be undertaken by professional tree surgeons working to BS 3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.

Timber grade material from the felled trees should be processed into planks, beams, hurleys etc. by appropriate contractors or craftsmen wherever possible. All lower grade woody material arising from the clearance works will be recycled for use on the project (woodchip mulch for new planting areas for example), with logs/branches placed throughout the woodland and riparian corridors as habitat logs, or disposed of at an appropriate green waste facility.

## 8.2 Tree Protection Measures



The remaining trees and hedgerows will be protected in accordance with BS5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

The project developer will appoint a qualified arborist to provide advice and guidance to the contractors carrying out the works. The arborist will meet the contractors on-site prior to works commencing and go through the tree protection measures, explaining the recommended procedures and emphasising the importance of protecting the trees during the project. The project arborist will be available to attend the site on a regular basis to aid and advise the tree protection set-up as needed.

Tree protection fencing will be erected around the RPAs of trees being retained to prevent construction activity and machinery encroaching onto exposed soil, where it could cause compaction and root damage. The fencing and protective structures will be erected before site works commence and will not be removed or moved unless authorised by a qualified arborist. The indicative positions of the tree protective fencing are shown on the Tree Removal, Retention and Protection Plan drawings for the project.

Where site machinery must encroach upon original soil surfaces or ground exposed by the removal of the existing hard surfacing within the RPAs of the trees to be retained for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable; suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent any significant soil compaction or root damage near the trees; this should take the form of suitable strength ground protection mats or cellular confinement system capable of supporting the appropriate weight.

Any new underground services such as electricity cables, water pipes etc. will be routed away from the root protection areas of the trees to be retained; where this is not possible for reasons unforeseen, the services will be installed using specialist methodology (such as *Airspade* excavation, Air Vacuum truck or Directional/Mole drilling) that ensures minimal impact on any tree roots.

All exposed roots and/or soil profiles containing roots of trees to be retained will be kept damp in dry conditions by regular watering and be covered with a double layer of hessian fabric to prevent desiccation. Where backfill is required, this should be of good quality topsoil, structural soil, or clean sand.

Root severance should be avoided where possible, with no roots >25mm being cut without consultation with the project arborist. Where roots must be cut back, they should be pruned with saw or secateurs to leave a clean cut.

All site offices, materials storage, staff parking etc. will located outside of the RPAs of the trees being retained.

The retained trees should be assessed by a qualified arborist following the completion of the construction works.

# 9 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



*Photo 1. Mature Ash trees and Hawthorn bushes along hedge H8, with southern end of H5 in distance*

*Photo 2 Mature Oak, Ash and Aspen trees along hedge H10, with old Oak T919 to right of ESB wires*

*Photo 3. Mature Beech and Ash trees making up hedge H13*

*4. Drainage ditch alongside hedge H15; note trees growing out of raised bank*

*5. Mature Sycamore tree T963 by track to old farmstead*

*6. Linear group planting groups G1 and G2 around small paddock by farmers dwelling house*

# 10 SCHEDULE OF TREES INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

| Type | No. | Species | Age | Ht m | Dbh mm | St | Cr | N | S | E | W | ERC | Phys Cond | Structural Condition/Comments | Preliminary Recommendations | RPA m | Cat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | 801 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 13 | 630 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9.5 | 2 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Storm damaged branches in crown with hazard beam split in long limb to east. | Target prune broken/damaged branch to east. | 7.56 | B2 |
| T | 802 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 16 | 750 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 8.5 | 7 | 40+ | Good | Good. Larger mature tree. Scattered minor deadwood. Some long extended limbs. | Prune to reduce weight of extended branches. | 9 | A2 |
| T | 803 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 15 | 590 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 40+ | Fair | Fair. Larger tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Deadwood in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 7.08 | A2 |
| T | 804 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 14 | 630 | 1 | 2 | 7.5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 40+ | Fair | Fair. Larger tree. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown. | No urgent works needed. | 7.56 | A2 |
| T | 805 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 14 | 600 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 40+ | Fair | Fair. Larger tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown. | No urgent works needed. | 7.2 | A2 |
| T | 806 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 18 | 622 | 3 | 2 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.46 | C2 |
| T | 807 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 691 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool growing on edge of ditch. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.29 | C2 |
| T | 808 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 15 | 495 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller tree. Twin stem from ground level. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.94 | C2 |
| T | 809 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 450 | 1 | 1 | 5.5 | 5 | 5 | 4.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.4 | C2 |
| T | 810 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | M | 16 | 600 | 1 | 5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 6 | 7 | <10 | Fair | Poor. Copious fungal fruiting bodies around stem base indicative of basal and root decay. | Carry out further inspection to identify fungus species. Tree may need to be crown reduced if retained. | 7.2 | U |
| T | 811 | Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) | M | 14 | 700 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 20+ | Fair | Poor. Medium sized tree. Unbalanced crown shape. Leaning North. Old tear-out wound on main stem at 3m. Crooked lower stem. | Crown reduce or pollard tree. | 8.4 | B2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | 812 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 680 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Twin stem from ground level. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.16 | C2 |
| T | 813 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 600 | 1 | 2 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Average shape/form. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.2 | C2 |
| T | 814 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 19 | 650 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Average shape/form. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.8 | C2 |
| T | 815 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | OM | 16 | 650 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 9.5 | 6 | 5 | <10 | Fair | Poor. Larger tree. Main leader broken off at 7m with significant decay in remaining part of stem. Crown of secondary leaders seem to have reasonable vitality. | Consider coppicing or pollarding if retained. | 7.8 | U |
| T | 816 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | M | 17 | 430 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 20+ | Good | Good. Medium sized tree. Upright form. | No urgent works needed. | 5.16 | B2 |
| T | 817 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 15 | 300 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Crooked stem. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| T | 818 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | M | 17 | 500 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4.5 | 4 | 6 | 20+ | Good | Good/Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. | No urgent works needed. | 6 | B2 |
| T | 819 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | 453 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5.5 | 4 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 5.44 | U |
| T | 820 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 13 | 300 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller tree. Average shape/form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| T | 821 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 15 | 570 | 1 | 2 | 6.5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. | No urgent works needed. | 6.84 | B2 |
| T | 822 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | EM | 15 | 500 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7.5 | 40+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Average shape/form. Storm damaged branches in crown. | Target prune broken/damaged branches. | 6 | A1 |
| T | 823 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 12 | 391 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Smaller sized tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.69 | C2 |
| T | 824 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | 300 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Average shape/form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| T | 825 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | 300 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3.5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |

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| T | 826 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | 350 | 1 | 2 | 4.5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Leaning North. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 827 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | 350 | 1 | 2 | 4.5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 828 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 600 | 1 | 2 | 9.5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Leaning North. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.2 | C2 |
| T | 829 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 550 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Leaning North-East. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 6.6 | U |
| T | 830 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 541 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 5.5 | 3 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Leaning North. Twin stem from ground level. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 6.49 | U |
| T | 831 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 461 | 2 | 2 | 6.5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Leaning North. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 5.53 | C2 |
| T | 832 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 14 | 450 | 1 | 2 | 6.5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.4 | C2 |
| T | 833 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 13 | 600 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Larger tree. Some decay of structural roots. Polyporous squamosus present in small decay cavity on stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 7.2 | U |
| T | 834 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 532 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Twin stem from ground level. Minor deadwood in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.38 | C2 |
| T | 835 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 500 | 1 | 4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 2 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Stem divides above 1.5m. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6 | C2 |
| T | 836 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 15 | 1200 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 10+ | Fair | Poor. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Historic loss of major limb. Ustulina deusta fruiting bodies present. | Carry out further inspection to assess extent of decay. | 14.4 | C2 |

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| T | 837 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 12 | 691 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5.5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Small decay cavity on stem. | No urgent works needed. | 8.29 | B2 |
| T | 838 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 19 | 800 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem. | No urgent works needed. | 9.6 | B2 |
| T | 839 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 21 | 750 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree. Large surface roots. Slight lean-to stem. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem. | No urgent works needed. | 9 | B2 |
| T | 840 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 17 | 900 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 10+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Large specimen tree. Leaning East. Root plate partially lifted. Polyporous squamosus present in old wound to lower stem. | Crown reduce and reduce weight from east side of crown. | 10.8 | C2 |
| T | 841 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 15 | 572 | 4 | 2 | 2.5 | 5 | 4 | 3.5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems at ground level. | No urgent works needed. | 6.86 | B2 |
| T | 842 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 12 | 800 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 8 | <10 | Fair | Poor. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem. | Crown reduce if retained. | 9.6 | U |
| T | 843 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 16 | 1050 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 7.5 | 7 | 10+ | Fair | Poor. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Ganoderma brackets on stem indicative of significant basal decay. Probably not suited to retention in new development. | Carry out further inspection to assess extent of decay. Crown reduce. | 12.6 | C2 |
| T | 844 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 18 | 400 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Upright form. | No urgent works needed. | 4.8 | B2 |
| T | 845 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 21 | 600 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8.5 | 4 | 6 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Large specimen tree. Upright form. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem. | No urgent works needed. | 7.2 | B2 |
| T | 846 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20 | 894 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 20+ | Fair | Poor. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Some decay of structural roots. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Large dead limb broken off and hanging into neighbouring tree crown. | Cut Ivy around stem base. Remove hanger and conduct climbing inspection of tree. Crown reduce northern stem. | 10.7 | B2 |
| T | 847 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 19 | 900 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Large surface roots. Asymmetric form due to group competition. | No urgent works needed. | 10.8 | B2 |
| T | 848 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 15 | 400 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Initial lean but self corrects to vertical. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 4.8 | U |
| T | 849 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 500 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Slight lean-to stem. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6 | C2 |

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| T | 850 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 17 | 700 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Tight unions as stem forks into 3m at 2m; unions appear stable at present. | No urgent works needed. | 8.4 | B2 |
| T | 851 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 17 | 1200 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7.5 | 7 | 7.5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Very large old tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem. | No urgent works needed. | 14.4 | B2 |
| T | 852 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 17 | 800 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Squirrel damage to branches in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 9.6 | B2 |
| T | 853 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 16 | 700 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. | No urgent works needed. | 8.4 | B2 |
| T | 854 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 16 | 400 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3.5 | 3 | 5 | 10+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Poor shape & form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Asymmetric form due to group competition. | No urgent works needed. | 4.8 | C2 |
| T | 855 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 450 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.4 | C2 |
| T | 856 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 17 | 800 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6.5 | 7 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Squirrel damage to branches in crown. Borderline category A tree. | No urgent works needed. | 9.6 | B2 |
| T | 857 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 18 | 350 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | <10 | Poor | Fair. Slender form. Slight lean-to stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 4.2 | U |
| T | 858 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 424 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Dieback in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 5.09 | U |
| T | 859 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 500 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Medium sized tree. Leaning East. Poor shape & form. Significant dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Bacterial canker present on branches. | Coppice. | 6 | U |
| T | 860 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 400 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 4.8 | U |

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| T | 861 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 550 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Broken branches hanging in crown. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Stem forks at 2m, with large secondary leaders extending out to the east and west. | Target prune broken/damaged branches. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.6 | C2 |
| T | 862 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 19 | 1000 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6.5 | 5 | 6 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Stem divides above 1.5m. Union appears stable at present. Squirrel damage to branches in crown. Borderline cat A. | No urgent works needed. | 12 | B2 |
| T | 863 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 17 | 719 | 4 | 2 | 4.5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 10+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Minor dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 8.63 | C2 |
| T | 864 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 18 | 1000 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree. Multi-stemmed tree on bank, some tight unions as stems fork. | No urgent works needed. | 12 | B2 |
| T | 865 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | EM | 15 | 470 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 20+ | Good | Fair. Medium sized tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Close to mature Beech tree. | No urgent works needed. | 5.64 | B2 |
| T | 866 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 17 | 300 | 1 | 6 | 2.5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Significant dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 3.6 | U |
| T | 867 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 18 | 1000 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8.5 | 7 | 7 | 20+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Storm damaged branches hanging in crown. Small emergent Ganoderma fruiting body at stem base. | Target prune broken/damaged branches. Monitor tree condition. | 12 | B2 |
| T | 868 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | EM | 13 | 430 | 2 | 2 | 5.5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 10+ | Fair | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Twin stem from ground level. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Squirrel damage to branches in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 5.16 | C2 |
| T | 869 | Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) | M | 12 | 250 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | <10 | Poor | Bad. Smaller sized tree. Poor shape & form. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Significant basal decay. Recent breakage of leader at 4.5m. | Coppice. | 3 | U |
| T | 870 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 16 | 570 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Squirrel damage to branches in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 6.84 | B2 |
| T | 871 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 532 | 2 | 4 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 5 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Minor deadwood in crown. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.38 | C2 |
| T | 872 | Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) | M | 17 | 350 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Leaning East. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Minor deadwood in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 4.2 | B2 |

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| T | 873 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 424 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3.5 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Twin stem from ground level. Slender form with slight lean. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.09 | C2 |
| T | 874 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 17 | 583 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Deadwood in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 7 | B2 |
| T | 875 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 350 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5.5 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 876 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 350 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 877 | Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) | M | 13 | 450 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 20+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem. Deadwood in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 5.4 | C2 |
| T | 878 | Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) | M | 18 | 1200 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 20+ | Fair | Poor. Large old tree with very thick lower main stem. Epicormic growth on stem. Extensive wood decay in large old wound at stem base. | Pollard or heavily crown reduce. | 14.4 | B2 |
| T | 879 | Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm) | EM | 10 | 300 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4.5 | 10+ | Fair | Poor. Slender form. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. | Monitor tree condition. | 3.6 | C2 |
| T | 880 | Malus domestica (Apple) | M | 7 | 424 | 2 | 1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 3 | 4 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Asymmetric form due to group competition. | No urgent works needed. | 5.09 | B2 |
| T | 881 | Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) | M | 14 | 1150 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7.5 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair | Poor. Leaning North-East. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Significant basal decay with large decay cavity at stem base. Good biodiversity value. | Pollard or heavily crown reduce. | 13.8 | C2 |
| T | 882 | Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) | M | 17 | 1200 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5.5 | 10+ | Fair | Poor. Large specimen tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Significant basal decay in old wound at stem base. Good biodiversity value. | Pollard or heavily crown reduce. | 14.4 | C2 |
| T | 883 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | EM | 14 | 350 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 20+ | Good | Good. Self-sown young tree. Upright form. Average shape/form. | No urgent works needed. | 4.2 | B2 |
| T | 884 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | M | 21 | 950 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 20+ | Good | Fair. Larger mature tree. Compacted root-zone with some damage to surface roots. Stem divides above 1.5m. Scattered minor deadwood. | No urgent works needed. | 11.4 | B2 |
| T | 885 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | 350 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4.5 | 4 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Tree very close to wall. Self-sown young tree. Compacted root-zone. Some damage to surface roots. Large surface roots. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider removal as part of good management. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 886 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | M | 17 | 500 | 1 | 2 | 5.5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 20+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Initial lean but self corrects to vertical. Minor deadwood in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 6 | B2 |

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| T | 887 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | OM | 17 | 1100 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 10+ | Fair | Poor. Large old tree with significant basal decay in large cavity on lower stem at 1.5m. Decay column extends up main stem. Birds nesting in cavity. Tree held up by buttresses. Good biodiversity value. | Significant crown reduction needed if tree is to be retained. | 13.2 | C2 |
| T | 889 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 4 | 700 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Tree pollarded to 3m by ESB contractors. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.4 | C2 |
| T | 890 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | EM | 10 | 500 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2.5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Leaning North. Stem divides above 1.5m. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Branching cut back by ESB. | No urgent works needed. | 6 | B2 |
| T | 891 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 470 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.64 | C2 |
| T | 892 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 550 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Slight lean-to stem. Average shape/form. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.6 | C2 |
| T | 893 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 700 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Large surface roots. Initial lean but self corrects to vertical. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.4 | C2 |
| T | 894 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 716 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Larger tree. Large surface roots. Scattered minor deadwood. Copious epicormic growth on branching throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.59 | C2 |
| T | 895 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 700 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Large surface roots. Storm damaged branches in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Target prune broken/damaged branches. | 8.4 | C2 |
| T | 896 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 360 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Leaning West. Poor shape & form. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.32 | C2 |
| T | 897 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 19 | 747 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Scattered minor deadwood. Some long extended limbs. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.96 | C2 |
| T | 901 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 522 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Minor deadwood in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.26 | C2 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | | | |
| T | 902 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 500 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Scattered minor deadwood. Copious epicormic growth in crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6 | C2 |
| T | 903 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 14 | 568 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Minor dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.82 | C2 |
| T | 904 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 13 | 350 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 905 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 13 | 811 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 9 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Recent breakage of large stem to west at 2m. Canker on stem to east at 8m. Tree becoming oversized for growing position. | Coppice. | 9.73 | U |
| T | 906 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 410 | 1 | 2 | 4.5 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.92 | C2 |
| T | 907 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 800 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Spreading form. Dieback in crown. Some long extended limbs. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 9.6 | C2 |
| T | 908 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 18 | 920 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 40+ | Fair | Good. Large specimen tree. Average shape/form. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown. | No urgent works needed. | 11 | A2 |
| T | 909 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 550 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.6 | C2 |
| T | 910 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 450 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.4 | C2 |
| T | 911 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 420 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.04 | C2 |
| T | 912 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 420 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5.5 | 7 | 2 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.04 | C2 |

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| T | 913 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 600 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.2 | C2 |
| T | 914 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 400 | 1 | 3 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 7 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.8 | C2 |
| T | 915 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 350 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 916 | Malus domestica (Apple) | M | 11 | 610 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6.5 | 5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Scattered minor deadwood. | No urgent works needed. | 7.32 | B2 |
| T | 917 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 15 | 700 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7.5 | 40+ | Fair | Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown. | No urgent works needed. | 8.4 | A2 |
| T | 918 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 350 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Slight lean-to stem. Significant basal decay. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 4.2 | U |
| T | 919 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | V | 16 | 1383 | 2 | 3 | 8.5 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 40+ | Fair | Poor. Large specimen tree. Twin stem from ground level. Significant basal decay. Fistulina and Ganoderma fungal fruiting bodies on stem base. Previously topped as part of ESB line clearance works. High conservation value. | Crown reduce. | 15 | A2 |
| T | 888 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 5 | 474 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Smaller sized tree. Poor shape & form. Bacterial canker present on branches. Cut back under ESB lines. | Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 5.69 | U |
| T | 920 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 20 | 1117 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 7.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 13.4 | C2 |
| T | 921 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 19 | 906 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Copious epicormic growth on branching throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 10.9 | U |
| T | 922 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 857 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 10.3 | C2 |

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| T | 923 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 19 | 834 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Large multi-stem coppice stool. Significant basal decay. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Recent failure of large stem to north due to decay. | Coppice. | 10 | U |
| T | 924 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 661 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Previously topped. Decay in old pruning points. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 7.93 | C2 |
| T | 925 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 12 | 612 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.34 | C2 |
| T | 926 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 726 | 4 | 2 | 5.5 | 5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized multi-stem coppice stool growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Dieback in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.71 | C2 |
| T | 927 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | EM | 14 | 532 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Stem divides below 1.5m. Squirrel damage to branches in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 6.38 | B2 |
| T | 928 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 461 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Stem divides below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.53 | C2 |
| T | 929 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 550 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Good shape/form. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.6 | C2 |
| T | 930 | Salix caprea (Goat Willow) | M | 4 | 430 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | <10 | Poor | Bad. Multiple stems at ground level. Collapsed willow by ditch. | Coppice. | 5.16 | U |
| T | 931 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | EM | 8 | 450 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 10+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Broken and weakened branches in crown. | Crown reduce by 1-2m. | 5.4 | C2 |
| T | 932 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 12 | 500 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5.5 | 20+ | Fair | Poor. Medium sized tree. Storm damaged branches hanging in crown. | Target prune broken/damaged branches. Crown reduce. | 6 | B2 |
| T | 933 | Malus domestica (Apple) | M | 9 | 450 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4.5 | 2 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Some long extended limbs. | Prune to reduce weight of extended branches. | 5.4 | B2 |
| T | 934 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | EM | 11 | 450 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 20+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Leaning West. Large surface roots. Exposed and damaged roots. Squirrel damage to branches in crown. | No urgent works needed. | 5.4 | B2 |
| T | 935 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 13 | 280 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Upright form. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.36 | C2 |

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| T | 936 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 13 | 400 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Low vitality. Medium sized tree. Stem divides above 1.5m. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.8 | U |
| T | 937 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 714 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Cluster of stems, with some canker and basal decay. Maybe one individual or more trees. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Bacterial canker present on branches. | Coppice weaker/selected stems. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.57 | U |
| T | 938 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | 344 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Large surface roots. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.13 | C2 |
| T | 939 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | M | 7 | 450 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair | Fair. Older Hawthorn bush on edge of bank. Bird nest in crown. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem. | No urgent works needed. | 5.4 | C2 |
| T | 940 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | 350 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Poor shape & form. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 941 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | M | 7 | 572 | 3 | 2 | 4.5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Larger old Hawthorn on bank. Branch weakened by decay in crown. | Prune to reduce weight of extended branches. | 6.86 | C2 |
| T | 942 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 300 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Poor. Smaller sized tree. Upright form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| T | 943 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 602 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Minor dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.22 | C2 |
| T | 944 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 20 | 600 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Compression fork on main stem; union appears stable at present. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.2 | C2 |
| T | 945 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 450 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Decay pocket in foot of secondary stem now gone at 1m. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.4 | C2 |
| T | 946 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 630 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.56 | C2 |
| T | 947 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 14 | 500 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5.5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Good shape/form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6 | C2 |

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| T | 948 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 403 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Some bark wounds to lower stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Conjoined with Hawthorn bush. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.84 | C2 |
| T | 949 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 950 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 7.5 | 7 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 11.4 | C2 |
| T | 950 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | 350 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Leaning South-West. Average shape/form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 951 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 11 | 555 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 5.5 | 2 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Coppice. | 6.66 | U |
| T | 952 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 12 | 400 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Smaller sized tree. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Coppice. | 4.8 | U |
| T | 953 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | 450 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Small decay pocket at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.4 | C2 |
| T | 954 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 933 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems growing out of large old root stock. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 11.2 | C2 |
| T | 955 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 786 | 4 | 3 | 7.5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Some branch stubs left from poor quality pruning works in past. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Some tight unions as stem forks. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 9.43 | C2 |
| T | 956 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 737 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 6.5 | 7 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.84 | C2 |
| T | 957 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 11 | 492 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.9 | C2 |
| T | 958 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 11 | 686 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 7 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Minor deadwood in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.23 | C2 |
| T | 959 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 9.5 | 424 | 2 | 3 | 3.5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.09 | C2 |

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| T | 960 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 13 | 680 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.16 | C2 |
| T | 961 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 12 | 779 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 9.35 | C2 |
| T | 962 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | 702 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5.5 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.42 | C2 |
| T | 963 | Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) | M | 13 | 700 | 1 | 3 | 6.5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Fair vitality. Medium sized tree. Average shape/form. Ground to east compacted due to track within root-zone. | No urgent works needed. | 8.4 | B2 |
| T | 964 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 667 | 3 | 3 | 5.5 | 6 | 5.5 | 6 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Larger tree. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Polyporous squamosus present in old wound site. | Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 8 | U |
| T | 965 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 806 | 2 | 2 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 6 | 6.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Twin stem from ground level. Minor dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Bacterial canker present on branches. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 9.67 | C2 |
| T | 966 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 689 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.27 | C2 |
| T | 967 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 350 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| T | 968 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 644 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.73 | C2 |
| T | 969 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 400 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.8 | C2 |
| T | 970 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 430 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.16 | C2 |
| T | 971 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 570 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Minor dieback in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.84 | C2 |

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| T | 972 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 758 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 9.1 | C2 |
| T | 973 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 14 | 500 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Medium sized tree. Significant basal decay. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 6 | U |
| T | 974 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 636 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Larger tree. Stem divides below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.63 | C2 |
| T | 975 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 15 | 704 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.45 | C2 |
| T | 976 | Pyrus communis (Common Pear) | M | 15 | 690 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4.5 | 4 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Large mature Pear tree in old kitchen garden. | No urgent works needed. | 8.28 | B2 |
| T | 977 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 640 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 7.5 | 7 | 7 | <10 | Poor | Poor/Bad. Larger tree. Stem divides below 1.5m. Significant basal decay. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Split developing up western stem. | Coppice. | 7.68 | U |
| T | 978 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 19 | 830 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 20+ | Good | Fair/Poor. Large specimen tree. Small decay cavity on stem. Some branch stubs left from previous pruning works. Branch weakened by decay in crown. Next to small concrete shed. | Carry out further inspection to investigate decay cavity. Reduce weakened branch at 9m south side. | 9.96 | B2 |
| T | 979 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 18 | 990 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 20+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Large specimen tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Deadwood in crown. | Prune to reduce weight of extended branches. | 11.9 | B2 |
| T | 980 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 19 | 636 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger multi stem tree. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.63 | C2 |
| T | 981 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 19 | 300 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | <10 | Poor | Fair. Slender form. Significant basal decay. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Coppice. | 3.6 | U |
| T | 982 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 17 | 461 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 10+ | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Leaning North. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.53 | C2 |
| T | 983 | Pyrus communis (Common Pear) | M | 11 | 300 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 10+ | Fair | Poor. Smaller sized tree. Leaning North. Small decay cavity on stem. Held up by buttress roots to bank. Potential wildlife habitat in decay cavity at 2m. | No urgent works needed. | 3.6 | C2 |

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| T | 984 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 13 | 474 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Upright form. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.69 | C2 |
| T | 985 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 12 | 482 | 6 | 2 | 5.5 | 5 | 5 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.78 | C2 |
| T | 986 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | 250 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Slight lean to stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3 | C2 |
| T | 987 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 13 | 430 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.16 | C2 |
| T | 988 | Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak) | M | 18 | 755 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5.5 | 40+ | Good | Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Multiple stems below 1.5m. | No urgent works needed. | 9.06 | A2 |
| T | 989 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 14 | 510 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Decay in stool base. Recent collapse of stem to west. | Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 6.12 | C2 |
| T | 990 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 539 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.47 | C2 |
| T | 991 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 527 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Some decay under stool base. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.32 | C2 |
| T | 992 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 800 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6.5 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Stems develop from single stool base at 2m. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 9.6 | C2 |
| T | 993 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 15 | 430 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.16 | C2 |
| T | 994 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 15 | 381 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5.5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.57 | C2 |
| T | 995 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 15 | 424 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.09 | C2 |
| T | 996 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 7 | 346 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Poor shape & form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 4.15 | C2 |
| T | 997 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 684 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5.5 | 6 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.21 | C2 |

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| T | 998 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 497 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5.5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.96 | C2 |
| T | 999 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 439 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | <10 | Poor | Fair. Low vitality. Medium sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Upright form. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 5.27 | U |
| T | 1000 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 577 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.92 | C2 |
| T | 1001 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 687 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Fungal fruiting bodies on stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 8.24 | C2 |
| T | 1002 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 550 | 1 | 2 | 6.5 | 6 | 6 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.6 | C2 |
| T | 1003 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 600 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.2 | C2 |
| T | 1004 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 773 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 7 | <10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Tree is struggling with disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 9.28 | U |
| T | 1005 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 19 | 600 | 1 | 5 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.2 | C2 |
| T | 1006 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 654 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.85 | C2 |
| T | 1007 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 12 | 269 | 2 | 2 | 5.5 | 1 | 5 | 5.5 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Smaller sized tree. Poor shape & form. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Coppice. | 3.23 | U |
| T | 1008 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 424 | 2 | 2 | 7.5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Coppice. | 5.09 | U |
| T | 1009 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 17 | 439 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Medium sized tree. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Coppice. | 5.27 | U |
| T | 1010 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 17 | 450 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3.5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.4 | C2 |

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| T | 1011 | Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) | M | 15 | 532 | 2 | 3 | 7.5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 10+ | Poor | Poor. Medium sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem. | Prune to reduce western stem. | 6.38 | C2 |
| T | 1012 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | M | 7 | 300 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4.5 | 10+ | Fair | Fair. Older Hawthorn bush in hedge. | No urgent works needed. | 3.6 | C2 |
| T | 1013 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 490 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.88 | C2 |
| T | 1014 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 781 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7.5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 9.37 | C2 |
| T | 1015 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 16 | 400 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Slender form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Significant basal decay. Large decay cavity on stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 4.8 | U |
| T | 1016 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | 636 | 3 | 2 | 8.5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.63 | C2 |
| T | 1017 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | 250 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | <10 | Poor | Poor. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 3 | U |
| T | 1018 | Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak) | SM | 6.5 | 260 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Good | Good. Average shape/form. Young tree in field. | No urgent works needed. | 3.12 | C2 |
| T | 1019 | Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut) | SM | 7 | 300 | 1 | 2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 10+ | Fair | Good. Average shape/form. Young tree in field. | No urgent works needed. | 3.6 | C2 |
| T | 1020 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 12 | 570 | 4 | 1 | 5.5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Medium sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 6.84 | C2 |
| T | 1021 | Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) | EM | 11 | 640 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Medium sized tree in hedge. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricts view of main branch unions. | No urgent works needed. | 7.68 | B2 |
| T | 1023 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 16 | 652 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Larger tree. Spreading form. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Tight unions at stool base. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.82 | C2 |

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| T | 1024 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 7 | 453 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Significant dieback in crown. | Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 5.44 | U |
| T | 1026 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 7 | 403 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5.5 | 4 | 4 | 10+ | Fair | Fair. Smaller sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. | No urgent works needed. | 4.84 | C2 |
| T | 1027 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | 707 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | <10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 8.48 | U |
| T | 1029 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 12 | 693 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5.5 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Scattered minor deadwood. | No urgent works needed. | 8.32 | B2 |
| T | 1030 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 17 | 923 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 10 | Poor | Fair/Poor. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Spreading form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Ganoderma spp. brackets at stem base. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 11.1 | C2 |
| T | 1031 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 17 | 923 | 10 | 2 | 6.5 | 6 | 6 | 6.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Some tight unions as stems divide. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 11.1 | C2 |
| T | 1032 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 19 | 762 | 2 | 4 | 6.5 | 8 | 7 | 7.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Nest in crown. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 9.14 | C2 |
| T | 1033 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 18 | 600 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7.5 | 6 | 6 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Larger tree. Average shape/form. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 7.2 | C2 |
| T | 1034 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 12 | 480 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | <10 | Poor | Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Bacterial canker present on branches. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth. | 5.76 | U |

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| G | 1 | Acer campestre (Field Maple)<br>Betula pendula (Silver Birch)<br>Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)<br>Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)<br>Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)<br>Salix caprea (Goat Willow)<br>Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | EM | 12 | 200 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Good | Fair. Densely planted linear tree group around paddock and garden boundary. 1-2m spacing. Upright form, except where cut back to 4-6m under ESB wires. Taller Birch and Scots Pine, with single larger Radiata Pine in eastern side. Trees provide good screen to the public road. | Stand will need thinning out to respace the trees in the coming years. | 2.4 | B2 |
| G | 2 | X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress) | M | 15 | 350 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10+ | Good | Fair. Linear group planting along eastern side of front garden of house. No recent trimming work, trees becoming oversized for site. | Trim back to control tree height and spread. | 4.2 | C2 |
| G | 3 | Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress) | EM | 8 | 350 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair | Fair. Linear group planting along eastern side of garden of empty house. | No urgent works needed. | 4.2 | C2 |
| G | 4 | Malus domestica (Apple) | M | 6 | 400 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10+ | Fair | Fair. Cluster of Apple trees in garden of empty house. Some branch spread out over boundary wall. | No urgent works needed. | 4.8 | C2 |
| G | 5 | Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca' (Blue Cedar) | EM | 12 | 400 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 20+ | Good | Fair. Group of six Cedar trees in front garden of empty house. Not accessed for detailed assessment or measurements etc. | No urgent works needed. | 4.8 | B2 |
| G | 6 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Poor | Fair. Young scrub growth along sloping roadside embankment. Mostly semi-mature Ash 100-300mm dbh, 6 to 8m tall. Widespread epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease throughout group. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 2.4 | C2 |

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| G | 7 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)<br>Salix caprea (Goat Willow)<br>Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)<br>Sambucus nigra (Elder)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Corylus avellana (Hazel)<br>Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | SM EM M | 8 | 400 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10+ | Fair | Fair/Poor. Scrub growth along stream and border area of southern end of site. Numerous multi-stemmed trees and bushes. Not fully accessed due to undergrowth. No recent management. | Coppice weaker/selected stems. | 4.8 | C2 |
| G | 8 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 14 | 485 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5.5 | 5 | 5.5 | 10 | Poor | Fair. Linear group of six Ash coppice stools growing in hedgerow. Thick Ivy growth on tree stems. Unable to inspect stems due to dense undergrowth. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. | Monitor condition to track progress of disease. | 5.82 | C2 |
| G | 9 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 8 | 464 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10+ | Poor | Fair. Low vitality. Linear group of multi-stem coppice stools. Minor dieback in crown. | Monitor tree condition. | 5.57 | C2 |
| G | 10 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 8 | 487 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair/Poor. Low vitality. Group of three small multi-stem trees. Central stool has a dead stem. | Coppice weaker/selected stems. | 5.84 | C2 |
| H | 1 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)<br>Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)<br>Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 12 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 20+ | Fair | Fair. Roadside Hawthorn hedgerow clipped to around 2m. Row of young trees has been established on the inside of the Hawthorn hedge.; these trees are now up to around 10-12m tall and in reasonable condition. | No urgent works needed. | 3.6 | B2 |

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| H | 2 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | EM | 2 | 200 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10+ | Good | Good. Roadside Hawthorn hedge clipped to 2m | No urgent works needed. | 2.4 | C2 |
| H | 3 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | SM | 2 | 150 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10+ | Good | Good. Beech hedgerow planted along the garden boundary of private dwelling. Clipped to around 2m. | No urgent works needed. | 1.8 | C2 |
| H | 4 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | EM | 2 | 200 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10+ | Good | Good. Roadside Hawthorn hedge clipped to 2m | No urgent works needed. | 2.4 | C2 |
| H | 5 | Corylus avellana (Hazel) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Malus domestica (Apple) Quercus robur (Common Oak) Salix caprea (Goat Willow) | EM | 8 | 250 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair | Fair. Mixed species hedge along bank beside ditch. Mostly Hawthorn 4-8m with several larger Ash, Oak and Beech trees. Some Ash dieback. Several collapsed Willow stools. No recent management. | Coppice weaker/selected stems. | 3 | C2 |
| H | 6 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | M | 8 | 350 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair. Short section of remnant farm hedgerow, apparently truncated by newer road layout. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease amongst the Ash. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 4.2 | C2 |
| H | 7 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | EM | 8 | 200 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10+ | Fair | Fair. Hedgerow planting along roadside verge outside boundary fence of farm. Good screening to motorway. | Clip to control height and encourage denser growth. | 2.4 | C2 |
| H | 8 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 6 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair. Long length of farm hedgerow. Hawthorn understorey with numerous taller emergent Ash trees from old coppice stools. Cut back under ESB powerlines. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |

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| H | 9 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Sambucus nigra (Elder) | M | 8 | 433 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair/Poor. Farm field hedge that has become patchy with some gaps. Cut back below ESB (4-8m) along northern half, with taller Ash coppice stools making up southern part of hedge. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. No drainage ditch. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill with new planting where appropriate.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 5.2 | C2 |
| H | 10 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Euonymus europaeus (Spindle)<br>Corylus avellana (Hazel)<br>Quercus robur (Common Oak)<br>Populus tremula (Aspen)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 6 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair/Poor. Long sinuous hedge on bank following drainage ditch. Some gaps in understorey. Some larger Oak and Ash trees; veteran Oak and older Aspen at western end of hedge both suffering from decay but of biodiversity interest. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.<br>Infill with new planting where appropriate. | 3.6 | C2 |
| H | 11 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)<br>Sambucus nigra (Elder)<br>Salix caprea (Goat Willow) | M | 6 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Patchy and fragmented in places. Follows drainage ditch. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill gaps with new planting.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |

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| H | 12 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Populus tremula (Aspen)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 8 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair/Poor. Old hedge along ditch. Hawthorn understorey 4-8m tall. Some gaps. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill gaps with new planting.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| H | 13 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)<br>Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)<br>Sambucus nigra (Elder)<br>Malus domestica (Apple)<br>Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 8 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair/Poor. Old hedge along drainage ditch with mostly sporadic Hawthorn understorey. Long line of large mature trees (mostly Beech) form main canopy. Several Beech trees weakened by decay. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill gaps with new planting.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| H | 14 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm) | M | 6 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair. Mixed hedge, mostly lower Hawthorn bushes with taller Ash to south and Elm to north. Some dead Elm stems. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill gaps with new planting.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |

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| H | 15 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak) | M | 8 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair. Mixed hedge on bank following drainage ditch. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill gaps with new planting.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| H | 16 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) | M | 8 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill gaps with new planting.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| H | 17 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 8 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair. Cut lower under ESB wires. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill gaps with new planting.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| H | 18 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 8 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill gaps with new planting.<br>Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. | 3.6 | C2 |
| H | 19 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 7 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10+ | Fair/Poor | Fair. Mostly Hawthorn 4-7m tall. Cut lower underneath ESB cables. Lower growth restricted by Sheep browsing. | Coppice weaker/selected stems.<br>Infill gaps with new planting.<br>Fence off to prevent browsing. | 3.6 | C2 |

# 11 SCHEDULE OF TREES & HEDGES TO BE REMOVED



| Type | No. | Species | Age | ERC | Phys Cond | Cat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Individual Trees To Be Removed** | | | | | | |
| T | 813 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 814 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 815 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | OM | <10 | Fair | U |
| T | 816 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | M | 20+ | Good | B2 |
| T | 817 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 818 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | M | 20+ | Good | B2 |
| T | 819 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 820 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 821 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 822 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | EM | 40+ | Fair | A1 |
| T | 823 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 824 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 825 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 826 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 827 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 828 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 829 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 830 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 831 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 832 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 833 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 834 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 835 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 842 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | <10 | Fair | U |
| T | 852 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 853 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 854 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 855 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 856 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 857 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 858 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 859 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 860 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 861 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 862 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 863 | Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 864 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 865 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | EM | 20+ | Good | B2 |
| T | 866 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 867 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 868 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | EM | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 869 | Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 870 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 871 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 872 | Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 873 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 874 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 875 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 876 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 877 | Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) | M | 20+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 878 | Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | 879 | Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm) | EM | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 880 | Malus domestica (Apple) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 881 | Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) | M | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 882 | Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) | M | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 883 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | EM | 20+ | Good | B2 |
| T | 884 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | M | 20+ | Good | B2 |
| T | 885 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 886 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 887 | Populus tremula (Aspen) | OM | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 889 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 890 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | EM | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 891 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 892 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 893 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 894 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 895 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 896 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 897 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 901 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 902 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 903 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 904 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 905 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 906 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 907 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 908 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 40+ | Fair | A2 |
| T | 909 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 910 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 911 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 912 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 913 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 914 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 915 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 916 | Malus domestica (Apple) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 917 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 40+ | Fair | A2 |
| T | 918 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 919 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | V | 40+ | Fair | A2 |
| T | 888 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 920 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 921 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | U |
| T | 922 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 923 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 924 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 926 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 927 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | EM | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 928 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 929 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 930 | Salix caprea (Goat Willow) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 931 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | EM | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 942 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 943 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 944 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 945 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 946 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 947 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 948 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 949 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 950 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 951 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | 952 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 953 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 954 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 955 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 956 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 957 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 958 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 959 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 960 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 961 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 962 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 963 | Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 964 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 965 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 966 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 967 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 968 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 969 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 970 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 971 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 972 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 973 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 974 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 975 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 976 | Pyrus communis (Common Pear) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 977 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 978 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 20+ | Good | B2 |
| T | 979 | Quercus robur (Common Oak) | M | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 980 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 981 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 982 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10+ | Poor | C2 |
| T | 983 | Pyrus communis (Common Pear) | M | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 984 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 985 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 986 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 987 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 988 | Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak) | M | 40+ | Good | A2 |
| T | 989 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 990 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 991 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 992 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 993 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 994 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 995 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 996 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | SM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 997 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 998 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 999 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | <10 | Poor | U |
| T | 1000 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 1001 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 1018 | Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak) | SM | 10+ | Good | C2 |
| T | 1019 | Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut) | SM | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| T | 1020 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| T | 1021 | Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) | EM | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| T | 1034 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | <10 | Poor | U |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hedges and Tree Groups Completely Removed** | | | | | | |
| G | 3 | Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress) | EM | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| G | 4 | Malus domestica (Apple) | M | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| G | 5 | Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca' (Blue Cedar) | EM | 20+ | Good | B2 |
| G | 8 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 10 | Poor | C2 |
| H | 1 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)<br>Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)<br>Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | EM | 20+ | Fair | B2 |
| H | 2 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | EM | 10+ | Good | C2 |
| H | 3 | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | SM | 10+ | Good | C2 |
| H | 12 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Populus tremula (Aspen)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |
| H | 14 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |
| H | 19 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |
| **Hedges and Tree Groups Partially Removed** | | | | | | |
| G | 1 | Acer campestre (Field Maple)<br>Betula pendula (Silver Birch)<br>Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)<br>Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)<br>Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)<br>Salix caprea (Goat Willow)<br>Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | EM | 10+ | Good | B2 |
| H | 4 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | EM | 10+ | Good | C2 |
| H | 5 | Corylus avellana (Hazel)<br>Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Malus domestica (Apple)<br>Quercus robur (Common Oak)<br>Salix caprea (Goat Willow) | EM | 10+ | Fair | C2 |
| H | 8 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |
| H | 9 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Sambucus nigra (Elder) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |
| H | 10 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Euonymus europaeus (Spindle)<br>Corylus avellana (Hazel)<br>Quercus robur (Common Oak)<br>Populus tremula (Aspen)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | 11 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)<br>Sambucus nigra (Elder)<br>Salix caprea (Goat Willow) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |
| H | 13 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)<br>Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)<br>Sambucus nigra (Elder)<br>Malus domestica (Apple)<br>Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |
| H | 15 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Corylus avellana (Hazel)<br>Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)<br>Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |
| H | 16 | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)<br>Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) | M | 10+ | Fair/Poor | C2 |

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# Appendix 11.4
# Photomontages

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## Existing view

Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 686113 | Title: VP01 Oberston Road Existing View | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd |
| Date | 20:10:22 14.10 | Northing | 720386 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 150° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 550 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | |

RPS Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Outline view

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 686113 | Title: VP01 Oberston Road Phase 1 Outline | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd |
| Date | 20:10:22 14.10 | Northing | 720386 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 150° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 550 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | |

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Photomontage

Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 686113 | Title: VP01 Oberston Road Phase 1 Montage - Year 1 | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd |
| Date | 20:10:22 14.10 | Northing | 720386 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 150° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 550 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | |

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Outline view

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 686113 | Title: VP01 Oberston Road Phases 1 - 3 Outline | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd |
| Date | 20:10:22 14.10 | Northing | 720386 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 150° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 550 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | |

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Photomontage

Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 686113 | Title: VP01 Oberston Road Phases 1-3 Montage - Year 10 | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd |
| Date | 20:10:22 14.10 | Northing | 720386 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 150° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 550 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | |

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Existing view

Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685911 | Title: VP02 R409 Existing View | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd | RPS Making Complex Easy<br>Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road<br>BELFAST, BT12 6RZ \| 028 9066 7914 |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.50 | Northing | 720085 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 115° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 210 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | | |

## Outline view

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685911 | Title: VP02 R409 Phase 1 Outline | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd | RPS Making Complex Easy |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.50 | Northing | 720085 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | | Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road BELFAST, BT12 6RZ \| 028 9066 7914 |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 115° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 210 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | | |

## Photomontage

Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685911 | Title: VP02 R409 Phase 1 Montage - Year 1 | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd | RPS Making Complex Easy |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.50 | Northing | 720085 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | | Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road BELFAST, BT12 6RZ \| 028 9066 7914 |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 115° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 210 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | | |

## Outline view

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685911 | Title: VP02 R409 Phases 1 - 3 Outline | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd | RPS Making Complex Easy |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.50 | Northing | 720085 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | | Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road BELFAST, BT12 6RZ \| 028 9066 7914 |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 115° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 210 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | | |

## Photomontage

Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685911 | Title: VP02 R409 Phases 1-3 Montage - Year 10 | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd | Making Complex Easy |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.50 | Northing | 720085 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | | Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road BELFAST, BT12 6RZ \| 028 9066 7914 |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 115° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 210 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | | |

Existing view


Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685571 | Title: VP03 Newhall Road Existing View | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd | Making Complex Easy |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.10 | Northing | 719982 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | | Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 90° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | | BELFAST, BT12 6RZ \| 028 9066 7914 |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 510 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | | |

## Outline view


Earthworks

Buildings/structures

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685571 | Title: | VP03<br>Newhall Road<br>Phase 1 Outline | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre<br>Jigginstown, Naas |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.10 | Northing | 719982 | | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 90° | | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 510 m | | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | |

Client: Herbata Ltd

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Photomontage


Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685571 |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.10 | Northing | 719982 |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 90° |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 510 m |

Title:
VP03
Newhall Road
Phase 1 Montage - Year 1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix | Drawn by: | PM |
| Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK |
| Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 |
| Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 |

Project:
Herbata Data Centre
Jigginstown, Naas

Client:
Herbata Ltd

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Outline view


Earthworks

Buildings/structures

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685571 |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.10 | Northing | 719982 |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 90° |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 510 m |

Title: VP03 Newhall Road Phases 1 - 3 Outline

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix | Drawn by: | PM |
| Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK |
| Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 |
| Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 |

Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas

Client: Herbata Ltd

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Photomontage


Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685571 |
| Date | 20:10:22 13.10 | Northing | 719982 |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 90° |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 510 m |

Title:
VP03
Newhall Road
Phases 1-3 Montage - Year 10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix | Drawn by: | PM |
| Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK |
| Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 |
| Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 |

Project:
Herbata Data Centre
Jigginstown, Naas

Client:
Herbata Ltd

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Existing view


Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685282 | Title: VP04 L2030 /Newhall Junction Existing View | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd |
| Date | 20:10:22 12.55 | Northing | 719427 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 72° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 750 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | |

RPS Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

No visibility

No visibility

## Outline view


Earthworks

Buildings/structures

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685282 | Title: VP04 L2030 /Newhall Junction Phase 1 Outline | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd |
| Date | 20:10:22 12.55 | Northing | 719427 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 72° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 750 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | |

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Photomontage


Viewpoint location

Tripod location

Buildings/structures

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685282 | Title: VP04 L2030 /Newhall Junction Phase 1 Montage - Year 1 | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd |
| Date | 20:10:22 12.55 | Northing | 719427 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 72° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 750 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | |

RPS Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

No visibility

No visibility

## Outline view


Earthworks

Buildings/structures

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685282 |
| Date | 20:10:22 12.55 | Northing | 719427 |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 72° |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 750 m |

Title: VP04 L2030 /Newhall Junction Phases 1 - 3 Outline

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix | Drawn by: | PM |
| Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK |
| Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 |
| Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 |

Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas

Client: Herbata Ltd

Making Complex Easy
Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road
BELFAST, BT12 6RZ | 028 9066 7914

## Existing view


Viewpoint location

Tripod location

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera | NIKON D600 | Easting | 685282 | Title: VP04 L2030 /Newhall Junction Phases 1-3 Montage - Year 10 | Appendix | Drawn by: | PM | Project: Herbata Data Centre Jigginstown, Naas | Client: Herbata Ltd | RPS Making Complex Easy |
| Date | 20:10:22 12.55 | Northing | 719427 | | Projection: IRENET 95 | Checked: | A McK | | | Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road BELFAST, BT12 6RZ \| 028 9066 7914 |
| View height | 1.65 m AGL | Direction | 72° | | Data Source: RPS 2023 | Job Ref: | NI 2615 | | | |
| Field of View | 60° | Distance | 750 m | | Status: Issued | Date: | July 2023 | | | |