Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment on Lands in the Townland of 'Glenamuck North', Kilternan, Dublin 18.

Prepared for: Durkan Carrickmines Developments Limited

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Date: 26th January 2026

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Durkan Carrickmines Developments Limited to assess the tree and hedge vegetation located on lands in the townland of 'Glenamuck North', Kilternan, Dublin 18, and to report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree and hedge vegetation within this site area. See **'Appendix 2'** for detail of my findings and Drawing No.GNLN001 which I have prepared as a constraint drawing to aid the design team in the development layout.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree and hedge vegetation within and adjoining the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of this report and 'Drawing No.GNLN002' for detail.

C - To show the position of the necessary tree protective fencing that needs to be erected and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place around the trees to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6.0' and **'Appendix 1'** of this report and 'Drawing No.GNLN003' for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

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

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

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

2.4 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling). It may also be necessary to apply for a felling license for the felling of any trees in order to comply with the Forestry Act and the Wildlife Act should also be taken into consideration when planning to carry out any tree works.

3.0 Survey Methodology

3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see **'Appendix 2'**), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site.

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).

- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category

3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been either marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number or numbered numerically and these reference numbers are used within this report and on our drawings to identify these trees. The hedges have also been numbered numerically.

3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.

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

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

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

The following summarizes each of the categories:

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

These category ‘U’ trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.GNLN001 & GNLN002) with a ‘Red’ donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

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

From our assessment of the tree vegetation within this site area, none have been allocated to this category.

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

From our assessment of the tree vegetation within this site area, none have been allocated to this category.

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

These have been identified on our drawings (Nos.GNLN001 & GNLN002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature.

3.6 The bulk of the trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (DWG. No.GNLN001) by a land survey company and where not, they have been positioned to the best of our ability. The tree reference numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in BS5837 2012 and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is usually expressed as a radius in meters measured from the tree stem. The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (No.GNLN001); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

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

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

4.1 The site area is located on the northern side of the 'Glenamuck Road' and consists of a number of fields with typical agricultural field hedgerows for this area forming boundaries both within the site area and also with adjacent lands along the site boundaries.

Google aerial plan with the site area roughly marked out in red.

4.2 The site area is cordoned off from the lands to the north by the grounds of De La Salle Palmerston Rugby Football Grounds and the future Jamestown Park, to the south by the new Glenamuck District Distributor Road (GDDR) which is recently constructed, to the east by Bective Rangers Football Grounds and its access road and to the west by unmanaged agricultural lands.

4.3 The agricultural hedgerows on these lands are predominantly made up of Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder with pockets of Holly, Goat Willow and Hazel in places with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. There has in the past been some hedgerow works carried out consisting of the removal of Bramble and scrub species encroaching into the field areas and these hedgerows are in need of further management in order to rejuvenate them and re-establish them with a good structure and stock proof quality. This can be helped with the planting up of openings with similar native hedge species and by retaining them with regular trimming/cutting.

4.4 The tree species in these hedges is predominantly Ash with some Sycamore, Elm and Willow. Many of them have structural defects such as decay cavities, weakened union formations or are diseased particularly the Ash which are at various stages of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and this will limit their long-term potential and this has affected our category grading for these trees.

4.5 Within this site area the trees have been tagged with the tag numbers 0861-0931 (excluding tags 0908 & 0913 - 0926) inclusively with seven hedges numbered numerically.

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

Category Grade	Tree Nos.
Category U **24 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0864, 0865, 0871, 0880, 0882, 0883, 0884, 0885, 0886, 0887, 0890, 0892, 0893, 0894, 0901, 0902, 0903, 0906, 0909, 0910, 0911, 0927, 0928 & 0929.
Category A **0 Trees**	**No Trees -**
Category B **0 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** -
Category C **32 Trees** **+ 7 Hedges**	**Tree Nos.** 0861, 0862, 0863, 0866, 0867, 0868, 0869, 0870, 0872, 0873, 0874, 0875, 0876, 0877, 0878, 0879, 0881, 0888, 0889, 0891, 0895, 0896, 0897, 0898, 0899, 0900, 0904, 0905, 0907, 0912, 0930 & 0931. Hedge Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7.
Total	**56 Trees + 7 Hedges**

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 Durkan Carrickmines Developments Limited intend to apply for permission for a Large-Scale Residential Development at a site in the townland of Glenamuck North, Kilternan, Dublin 18. The site is generally bounded by: the Glenamuck District Distributor Road to the south, which is recently constructed (to be known as the Kilternan Road); agricultural land to the west; De La Salle Palmerstown Football Club and the future Jamestown Park to the north; and Bective Rangers Football Club to the east.

Road works are proposed to the approved Glenamuck District Roads Scheme (ACP Ref. HA06D.303945) to provide access to the development from the Kilternan Road. The Kilternan Road access point will include works, inclusive of any necessary tie-ins to the existing footpath and cycle track.

The development will principally consist of the construction of a creche (c. 571 sq m) and 219 No. residential units comprising 69 No. houses (51 No. 3 -bed units and 18 No. 4-bed units), 108 No. apartments (38 No. 1-bed units, 31 No. 2-bed units and 39 No. 3-bed units) and 42 No. duplexes (11 No. 1-bed units, 9 No. 2-bed units, and 22 No. 3-bed units). The proposed development will range in height from 2 No. to 4 No. storeys.

The development also provides: car, bicycle and motorcycle parking; bin storage; ancillary storage; private balconies, terraces and gardens; hard and soft landscaping; boundary treatments; lighting; substations; and all other associated site works above and below ground.

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

5.1.3 On drawing No.GNLN002, I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this proposed development with a ‘Red Hatched’ crown spread, those for removal as part of management due to condition with an ‘Open Red’ crown spread and those to be retained with a ‘Green Hatched’ crown spread.

5.1.4 On drawing No.GNLN003, the tree protective fencing has been shown using an ‘Orange line and Hatching’. These tree protection fences and other tree protection measures will need to be put in place at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zones and crown spreads of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained and to ensure their successful integration into the completed development.

5.1.5 The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development and what is required to allow for its construction.

5.2.0 Tree Loss

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

Tree Nos. 0864, 0865, 0890, 0892, 0893, 0901, 0902, 0903, 0906, 0909, 0910, 0911, 0927, 0928 & 0929 have all been given a category grade of 'U' and are not directly affected by the proposed development layout, but will most likely all need to be removed on the commencement of the development or shortly thereafter due to their declining condition as part of management. In some areas tall stumps (3-6m) could be retained for wildlife and biodiversity purposes and this will need to be done in consultation with the project ecologist.

Hedge No.1 is to be retained and trimmed to tidy and incorporate into the completed landscaped development including allowing for boundary treatment works. From this hedge, it is necessary to remove tree Nos. 0861, 0862 & 0863 all category 'C' trees to facilitate the proposed development.

Hedge No.2 is to be retained and trimmed to tidy and incorporate into the completed landscaped development including allowing for boundary treatment works. Tree Nos.0864 & 0865 both category 'U' trees will need to be removed or cut back hard as part of management to address safety to the development.

Hedge No.3 is to be removed in its entirety including all trees within to facilitate the proposed development. The trees in this hedgerow include tree Nos. 0871, 0880, 0882, 0883, 0884, 0885, 0886 & 0887 all category 'U' grade trees and tree Nos.0870, 0872, 0873, 0874, 0875, 0876, 0877, 0878, 0879 & 0881 all category 'C' grade trees. All trees within this hedge are Ash and are showing varying degrees of infection and decline due to 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.

Hedge No.4 is to be retained with the exception of a c.8m wide section at the eastern end which is to be removed to allow access to the adjoining lands and tree Nos.0888, 0889 & 0891 all category 'C' grade trees are to be removed to facilitate the development layout. Tree Nos.0890, 0892 & 0893 all category U trees are also to be removed or cut back hard due to their declining condition as part of management and the hedge is to be trimmed to tidy and incorporate it into the completed landscaped development.

Hedge No.5 is to be retained and trimmed to tidy and incorporate into the completed landscaped development including allowing for boundary treatment works.

Hedge No.6 for the most part is to be retained with the exception of a number of short sections (c.24m in total) to allow access through the hedge by roads, footpaths and services. The sections of hedge to be retained will be trimmed to tidy and incorporate into the completed landscaped development including allowing for boundary treatment works. Within this hedge tree No.0894 which are category 'U' and tree Nos. 0895 & 0896 which are category 'C' will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development and as part of management tree Nos. 0901, 0902, 0903, 0906, 0909, 0910, 911, 0927, 0928 & 0929 all category 'U' trees will need to be removed due to condition. Some of these may be retained for the short-term pending the progression of decline, but it would be expected they will either be removed completely or cut back hard to address safety.

Hedge No.7 is to be retained and it is to be trimmed to tidy and incorporate into the completed landscaped development including allowing for boundary treatment works. All trees within this hedge are to be retained and incorporated into the development.

5.2.2 **In summary**, 42No. of the 56No. trees within the surveyed area along with c.201m of hedging and are being proposed for removal. See condition assessment within **'Appendix 2'**for full details on the tree and hedge vegetation.

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

- Category 'U' trees – 24 with 15 of these needing to be removed as part of management due to condition and are not directly affected by the proposed development layout.
- Category 'A' trees - 0
- Category 'B' trees - 0
- Category 'C' trees – 18 trees plus c.201m of hedging

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

The planting strategy key factors are to:

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

5.3.0 Tree Retention

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

5.3.2 **Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:**

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, as well as the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in **'Appendix 2'** of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out. All tree felling and pruning works should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons *before* any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.* For the stumps of trees that need to be removed, particularly those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained, these are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained. The hedges being retained in most instances will require trimming to bring them back into active management and to incorporate them into the completed landscaped development. This will involve trimming in of their sides, particularly excessive spread of vegetation and the poorer structured sections will need trimming/pruning to address stability issues. The objective of the trimming of the hedges is to help rejuvenate them with the encouragement of lower growth development and once trimmed back; there will be an opportunity to augment poor quality sections with new hedge planting to create better structured sustainable hedges for the future suitable for their new built environment.
Tree Management	Within the proposed development, as is the current situation, trees will be positioned within close proximity to buildings and usable surfaces such as roads, footpaths and neighbouring properties. As a result, it will be necessary to continue to review the condition of these trees on a regular basis and to carry out any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety. Any new tree planting carried out will require maintenance to encourage good growth habits and to alleviate any safety concerns that they may present as they grow in size.

Item	Comments
Tree Protection	Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (DWGNo.GNLN003) **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing, see **'Appendix 1'** for details. All weather notices should be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence on site. The fencing will need to be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorised by the project Arboriculturist.
Construction	It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested. All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones. Where workspace between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section '6.2.3of BS5837 2012' for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in **'Appendix 1'** of this report for sample of ground protection for light weight construction works. Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant machinery with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.

Item	Comments
	Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction. Notice boards, wires and such like should not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking should all be outside the work exclusion zone.
Services	Services entering and leaving the site area are to be routed so they are located outside the root protection zones of the trees to be retained. This has been discussed with the project engineers in order to achieve this. Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees or hedges, these are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the surrounding tree vegetation shown for retention.
Boundary Treatments	The boundary treatments within the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained are of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to dig small diameter holes for the fence uprights. These holes for the uprights will need to be dug manually with no machinery allowed inside the root protection areas. Work zones within the root protection areas for these trees will need to be protected during the construction of the boundary fences by boarding as per Section '6.2.3 of BS 5837 2012'. Where it is needed to install fences along existing hedges, it will be necessary to carry out some pruning/trimming back of the lower vegetation to allow access. This is to be kept to a minimum and where necessary, the hedges are to be augmented with new hedge planting to bulk up the hedges if weakened by these works.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels. All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of 'sections 8 of BS5837 2012' are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.

5.4.0 Monitoring

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

5.4.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.

5.4.3 Copies of the 'Tree Retention & Removal Plan' and 'Tree Protection Plan' (DWG Nos. GNLN002 & GNLN003) a copy of 'BS 5837(2012)' and 'NJUG 4 (2007)' should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.

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

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

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

6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See 'Drawing DWG No.GNLN003', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

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

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

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

6.5.0 Site meeting

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

6.6.0 Tree works

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

6.6.2 **Tree removal -** Trees for removal are to be identified by the Project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the works are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.

6.6.3 **Remedial tree surgery works -** The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the trees to be retained is to be carried out. A schedule of these works is to be produced by the project Arboriculturist taking into consideration the trees within their new built environment and prior to these works being carried out; they are to be agreed with the local authority.

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per 'DWG. No. GNLN003'.

6.7.2 The fencing needs to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail on 'Drawing No.GNLN003' & **'Appendix 1'**) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within 'Drawing No.GNLN003' & **'Appendix 1'**.

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

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

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

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

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

The soil surface is not to be excavated to establish a sub base for the finished surfaces.
Loose organic matter, woody vegetation and/or turf are to be removed carefully using hand tools.

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

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

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

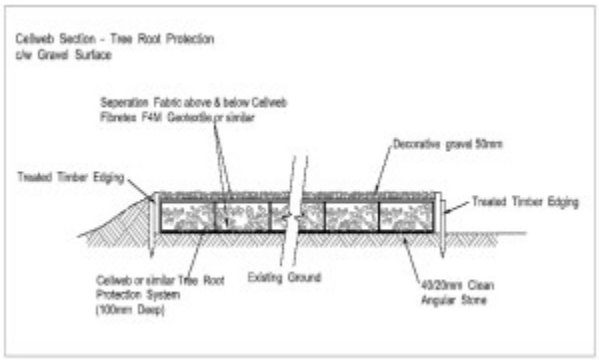
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

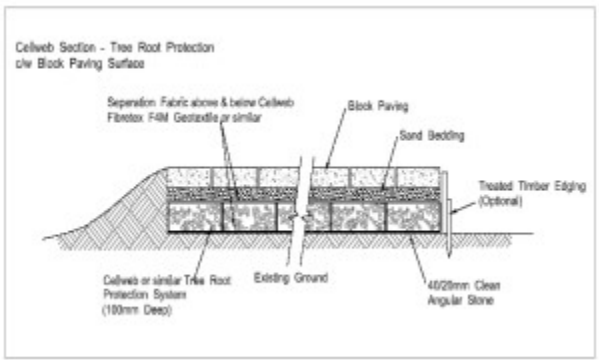
Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

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

Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.

The below diagram shows how the Cellular confinement system should be installed.





Stage 2:

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.9.4 **Finished ground levels/Landscaping -** The existing ground levels within the RPA of trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the

finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.

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

6.10.0 Other items

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

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

Stage 3:

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

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

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

Signed Felim Sheridan Date 26th January 2026

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

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

Appendix 1

1.1 Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.

1.2 Sample of Ground Protection within Root Zone.

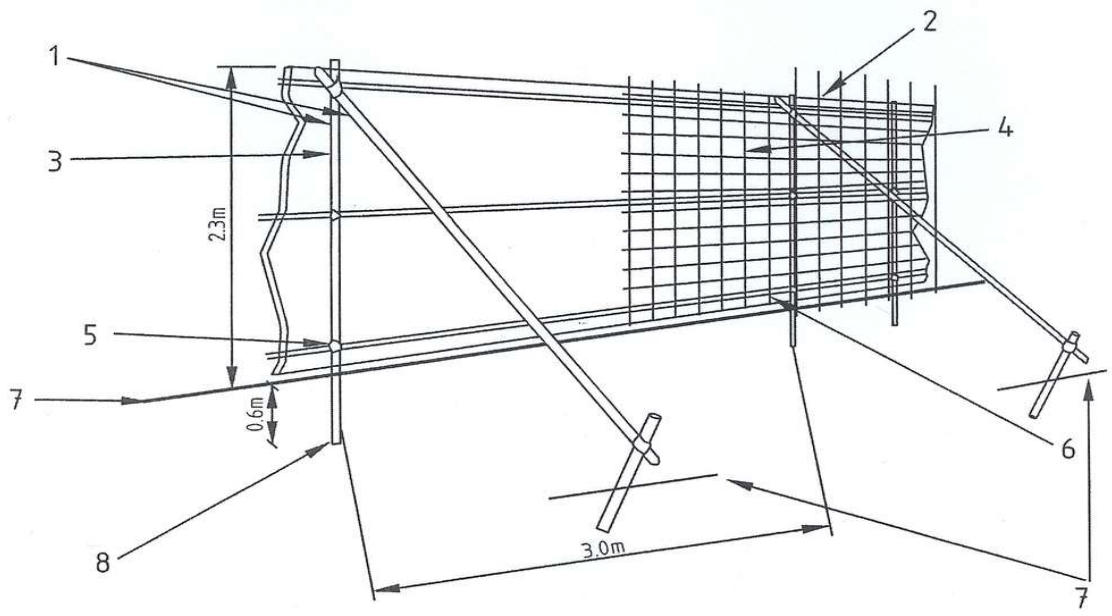
1.3 Sample of Trunk Protection

1.4 Sample of Toolbox Talk Sheet

1.5 Sample of Site Monitoring Sheet

Appendix 1.1

Protective Fence



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

Sample of signage to be placed on fence pannels.

Appendix 1.2 – Samples of ground protection within root zones

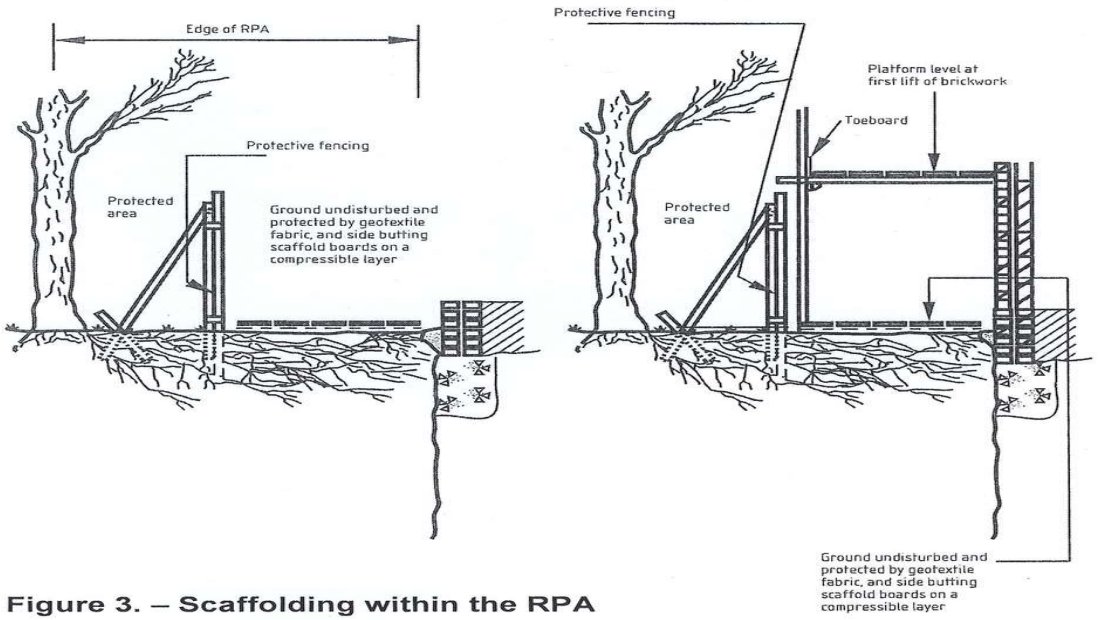
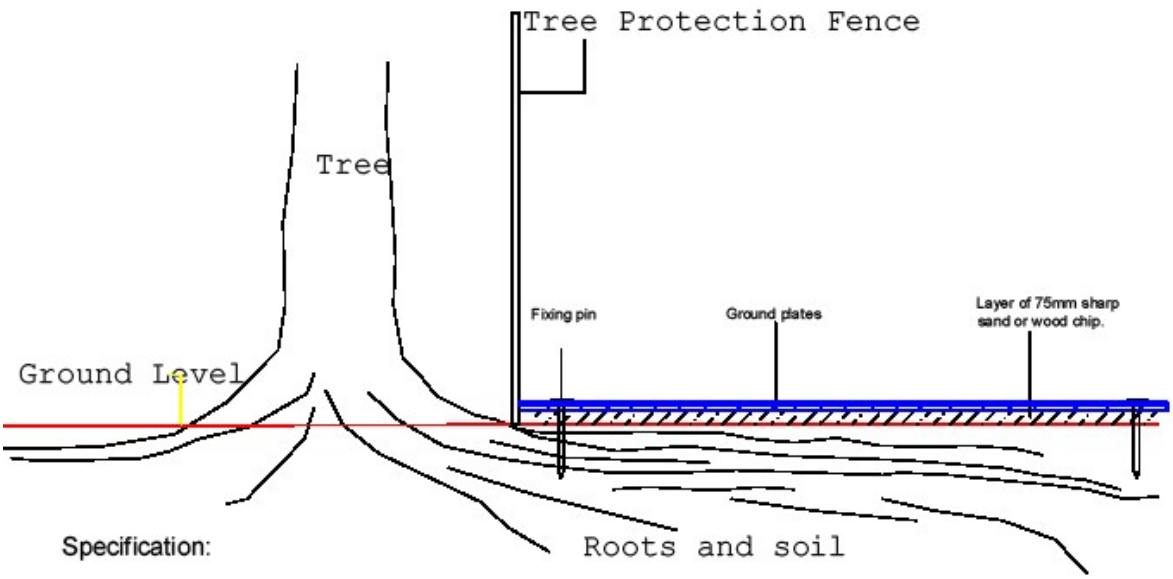


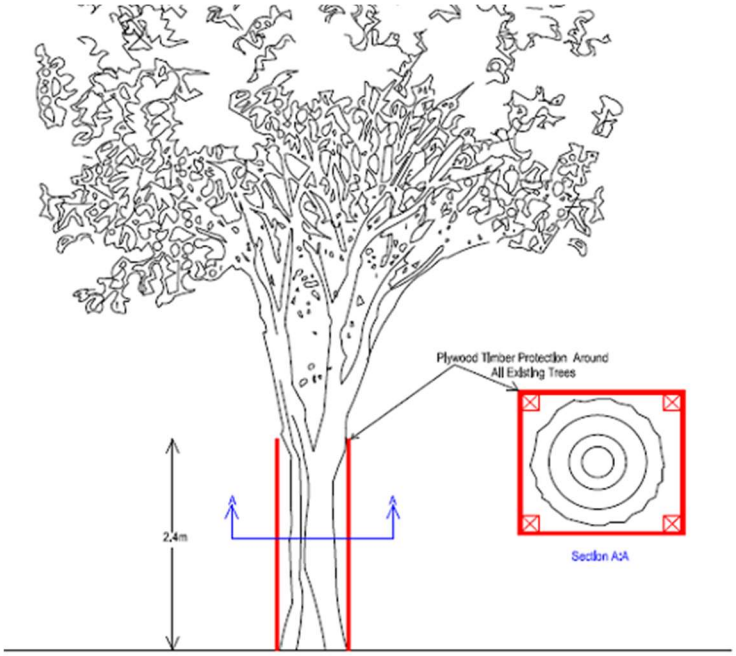
Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



Specification:

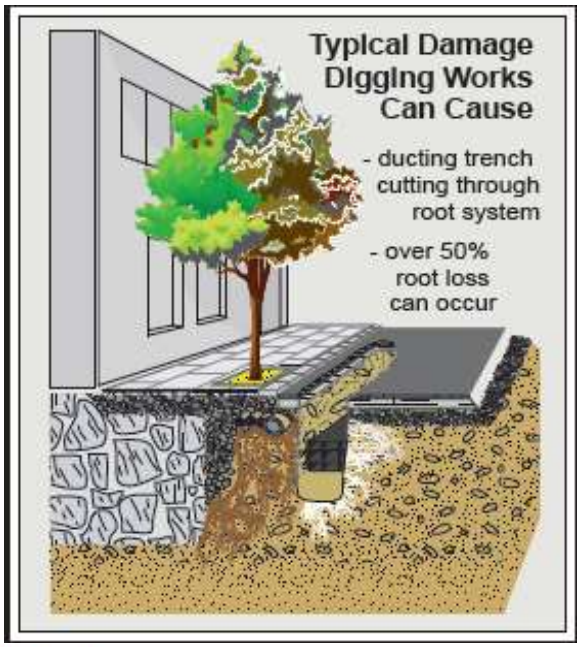
1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs
4. Erect protection fence (where feasible).
5. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping only.

Appendix 1.3 – Sample of trunk protection.



Detail on individual trunk protection

Appendix 1.4 – Sample of Toolbox talk.



Do

- ✓ when excavations are to be carried out within 10m of a tree ask a foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- ✓ report any signs of trees roots to your foreman or site engineer
- ✓ always have the tree specialist on site when excavations are in close proximity to urban trees
- ✓ always use a vacuum extractor or air spade for excavations under or near urban trees even if the trees are located on the pavement
- ✓ cover any exposed tree roots with hessien matting and soak matting throughout the period of excavation
- ✓ backfill excavations near trees with similar soils that were originally excavated

Don't

- ✗ Dig near any trees without asking the foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- ✗ Use an digger/excavator or hand dig within 10m of a tree on the street
- ✗ Excavate near trees without having the tree specialist on site to monitor the works
- ✗ Leave trees roots uncovered or dried out

Appendix 1.5 – Sample of site monitoring sheet

Protected Tree Monitoring Form
Site Inspection Report

Zone:

Location:

Tree Group / Number

Tree Protection Checked By: **Date:**

Status of tree protection:

Remedial measures / comments:

Copied to:

Project Manager **Yes / No**

Project Manager's Arboricultural Consultant: **Yes / No**

Copied To Project Manager: **Yes / No**

Contact Name

Signed: **Date**

Appendix 2

An Assessment of the Tree Vegetation on Lands in the Townland of 'Glenamuck North', Kilternan, Dublin 18.

22nd November 2024

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

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

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

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

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

Estimated Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) in years

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

Main categories.

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

Sub categories

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

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

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

Trunk diameter is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimeters (mm).

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

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

Clear crown height records the distance between the ground and the first branch from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

RPA – Root Protection Area

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

For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used. The calculated RPA for each tree should be capped to 707 m2.

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

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

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

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

The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (GNLN001); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>ULE</th><th>Cat. Grade</th><th>RPA (radius) (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.</td><td>ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="12">A condition assessment of the Tree and Hedge vegetation on Lands in the Townland of ‘Glenamuck North’, Kilternan, Dublin 18.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="12">The survey commences in Area 1 which consists of two fields located to the north of the new road, currently under construction</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.1</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Holly
Ilex aquifolium</td><td colspan="10">It extends in a broadly north to south direction along the western boundary.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition structurally and physiologically. It is located on the east side of a drainage ditch. It has been allowed to grow unmanaged with gaps along its length. Ivy and Bramble are colonising the hedge plants. Recent works have been carried out to control encroachment out into the field area.
  
<table><tr><td>A6</td><td>--</td><td>A2E
A2W</td><td>--</td></tr></table>
It contains the following trees.</td><td>Control Ivy and Bramble.

It would benefit from interplanting with hedge species to improve and thicken structure.</td><td>--</td><td>C2</td><td>--</td></tr>
<tr><td>0861</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>15</td><td>800</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>Mature</td><td>Fair/ Poor</td><td>Fair
It is a single stem growing on a low bank to the west of a shallow ditch. Ivy growth extends high into the crown. A minor stem at its base on the east side has failed in the past leaving a stump with decay extending back into the main</td><td>Retain for now.

Make safe dead/ unstable growth.</td><td>10+</td><td>C2</td><td>9.6</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											stem. It is infected with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and dieback throughout the crown.	Monitor for development of 'Ash Dieback Disease'.			
0862	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	640	6	7	11	5	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair A single stem tree growing on a low bank on the side of a ditch. It has been infected with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, branch stubs and dieback throughout the crown. Ivy growth extends up into the crown, Increasing the wind sail.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor for development of 'Ash Dieback Disease'.	10+	C2	7.68
0863	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	800	8	8	9	7	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair A single stem tree growing on a low bank on the side of a ditch. It has a large spreading tree with heavy Ivy growth extending up into the crown. It has been infected with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, branch stubs and dieback throughout the crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Make safe large side dead/ unstable growth. Monitor for development of 'Ash Dieback Disease'.	10+	C2	9.6
Hedge No.2	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	**It extends at ninety degrees from Hedge No.1 in a broadly east to west direction along the northern boundary.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor structurally. It is growing on the north side of a shallow drainage ditch. It has been allowed to grow up unmanaged which has affected its structure. Ivy and Bramble are colonizing along the line. Recent works have been carried out to control encroachment out into the field area. It provides some screening between the site and the sports grounds located to the north.										Carry out further general tidying works and prune back poor structured sections of hedge to address structure and stability. Cut Ivy where heavy on hedge plants.	--	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		  A6 -- A2N A2S -- **It contains the following trees.**													
0864	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	600/ 600/ 600/	7	9	4	7	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has grown up with Tree No.0865 with heavy Ivy growth extending high into the crown, increasing the wind sail. 'Ash Dieback' is evident in its crown. I suspect ground levels have been altered on the north side as part of the playing field development works which may have impacted the root zone on the north side of the tree. It divides at its base into three stems with an acute union formations between the stems and there is significant decay which may lead to structural failure in the future.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	12.47
0865	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	500/ 500	6	12	6	6	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It divides near the base into two stems. It has grown up with Tree No.0864 with light Ivy growth extending up the main stems. Its crown is weighed out to the south with deadwood throughout, I suspect as a result of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It is splitting apart at its base	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	8.48

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											with extensive areas of wood exposed to decay. It has no potential. 				
0866	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	20	400/ 500/ 250/ 350/ 600	7	10	9	9	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large, multiple-stemmed from near base. Its crown shows early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, branch stubs and dieback present. There are decay pockets developing in some of its branches. There are signs of recent cutting of its lower crown on the south side leaving branch stubs. Light Ivy growth is beginning to develop on its main stem.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months.	10+	C2	11.73
0867	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	20	800/ 800	9	10	4	6	7	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is a twin stem tree from near the base, it shares a canopy with Tree Nos. 0868 and 0869, that have grown up together. Heavy Ivy growth has been controlled. There is deadwood in its crown and there is evidence of infection by 'Ash Dieback' through its crown.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months.	10+	C2	13.58
0868	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	22	540	9	10	2	4	7	Mature	Fair	Fair	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	10+	C2	6.48

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											It is a single stem, central tree in the group. Its crown has been somewhat suppressed by Tree Nos. 0867 and 0869 on either side. There is deadwood in its crown, and it is showing early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. There are signs of recent pruning to its lower crown on the south side.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months.			
0869	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	22	600/ 800	10	12	9	3	6	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is growing partially in a drainage ditch. It is a twin stemmed tree from near base with an acute union formation between the stems. It has grown up with Tree Nos. 0868 and 0867. Ivy growth is extending up the main stems and will require management in the future. It shows signs of recent pruning on the south side. Its crown is showing signs of infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, branch stubs and dieback present.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months.	10+	C2	12.0
Hedge No.3	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	**It extends at ninety degrees from Hedge no. 2 in a broadly north to south direction forming a boundary between the two fields within the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It has been cut recently to control encroachment into the field areas to its east and west. There is a field access point towards the northern end of the Hedge.										Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut back remaining poorly structured sections of the hedge to address stability and help rejuvenate the hedge.	--	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		  A7 -- A2E A2W -- **It contains the following trees.**													
0870	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	440/ 400	5	4	5	5	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It was originally a multiple-stemmed from base, two stems have been cut away and its lower crown has recently been pruned. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and dieback present.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months in particular for progression of 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	7.13
0871	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	560	5	6	5	6	4	Early Mature	Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a single stem tree with minor stems recently cut away at the base. It is growing on a low bank on the east side of a shallow ditch. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and dieback throughout. Heavy	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	6.72

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											Ivy growth on its main stem extends up into its crown, increasing the wind sail.				
0872	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	320/ 320/ 350	4	5	8	3	6	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It divides near the base into three stems with an acute union formation between the stems. It is growing on a low bank with buttress roots exposed. Its crown is beginning to show some decline due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. There is heavy Ivy growth extending up some of the stems that will require management.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months.	10+	C2	6.86
0873	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	340/ 320/ 140/ 180/ 280	6	3	1	7	6	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formations between the stems. It is growing in the drainage ditch. The crown is somewhat suppressed by Tree No. 0872 to the north. The crown shows signs of infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, branch subs and dieback.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months, condition likely to have declined further.	10+	C2	7.1
0874	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	A.300 7 stems	4	4	6	6	6	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from near the base with acute union formations and stem fusion between stems. It is growing in the drainage ditch. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown. Its crown shows signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, and dieback throughout.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months, condition likely to have declined further.	10+	C2	9.52
0875	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	440/ 300	2	3	4	4	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor A twin stem tree from near the base with a very acute union formation and stem fusion. A Holly tree is developing on the east side is impacting	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10+	C2	6.39

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											its crown. Its main stem divides at c.5m into several stems and its crown has a distorted structure. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, and dieback throughout. A small decay pocket is developing on the west stem at c.2m. Ivy growth is developing and will require management.	Review again in twelve months, condition likely to have declined further.			
0876	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	620	8	6	6	7	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor A single stem tree growing on a low bank with large roots exposed on the surface. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, and dieback throughout. Its lower crown shows signs of recent pruning, in particular on the west side. Heavy Ivy extends up into the crown, increasing the wind sail.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months, I suspect its condition will have declined.	10+	C2	7.44
0877	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	460	2	2	4	4	6	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor A single stem tree, it has been drawn up for light, affecting the structure. It is growing in an old drainage ditch. There is a Hawthorn developing at the base on the west side, impacting the lower crown. Its crown shows signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). Its lower crown contains deadwood and branch stubs. Light Ivy growth is developing.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months, I suspect its condition will have declined.	10+	C2	5.52
0878	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	440	2	1	1	5	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor A single stem tree, that been drawn up for light affecting the structure. It is growing in an old drainage ditch. Ivy growth is developing on the	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10+	C2	5.28

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											main stem. Its crown shows signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and branch stubs in the crown, in particular on the west side.	Review again in twelve months, I suspect its condition will have declined.			
0879	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	A.300 7 stems	7	4	1	7	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from near the base and is growing on the hedge bank. Heavy Ivy cover extends high into its crown. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and its crown contains deadwood, branch stubs and dieback throughout.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months, I suspect its condition will have declined.	10+	C2	9.52
0880	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	260	2	0	7	0	6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a single stem tree with an unbalanced crown, heavily weighed out to the east. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into its crown increasing the wind sail. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and its crown contains deadwood, branch stubs and dieback throughout. It has no potential.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	3.12
0881	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	840	7	7	7	8	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a single stem tree to c.4m. A large scaffold limb extends out to the south. Ivy growth is extending up into its crown, increasing its wind sail. Its crown shows signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and branch stubs in the crown. There are large decay pockets on its main stem on the west side.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months, I suspect its condition will have declined.	10+	C2	10.08

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
0882	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	490	2	1	1	5	6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a single stemmed tree with an unbalanced crown weighed out to the west. Heavy Ivy extends high into the crown, increasing the wind sail. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and its crown contains deadwood, branch stubs and dieback throughout. It has no potential.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management. At present, make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	<10	U	5.88
0883	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	270/ 340	2	1	2	6	6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a twin stem tree from the base with an acute union formation between the stems. Ivy growth is extending up into its crown. Its lower crown has been cut back on the west side with some regrowth from the cut points. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and its crown contains deadwood, branch stubs and dieback throughout. It has no potential.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	5.21
0884	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	A.380 8 stems	6	6	7	7	6	Mature	Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a multiple-stemmed tree from near the base and is growing on a low bank. Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the wind sail. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and its crown contains deadwood, branch stubs and dieback throughout. It has no potential.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	12.1
0885	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	130/ 280	2	0	1	2	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a twin stemmed tree from base with a decay pocket in the north stem near the base. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into its crown,	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	3.7

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											increasing the wind sail. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and the crown contains deadwood, branch stubs and dieback throughout. It has no potential.	At present, make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.			
0886	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	310/ 320/ 210/ 360/ 350	6	8	6	8	5	Mature	Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a multiple-stemmed tree from near base. Ivy growth is extending up some of its stems. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and its crown contains deadwood, branch stubs and dieback throughout. There are stubs from previous cutting and there is some decay developing, in particular on the stems on the west side. It has no potential.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management. At present, make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	<10	U	8.44
0887	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	11	150/ 360/ 280/ 320	3	5	6	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is a multiple-stemmed tree from near base that has suffered extensive mechanical damage. There is decay developing where large a large branch was lost in the past. It has no potential.	I will need to be **removed** as part of management.	<10	U	6.92
Hedge No.4	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Holly** *ilex aquifolium* **Willow** *Salix Fragilis*	**It extends on from the junction of Hedge No.2 and Hedge No.3 for part of the northern boundary and main hedge is located on the north side of a drainage ditch which is wet.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It has been cut down underneath the overhead pylon. It has been left unmanaged for many years and was encroaching out into the field area. It has recently been cut back to the ditch at the base. Ivy and Bramble have colonised the line. It is growing at an old stone wall / bank. It provides some screening to the adjacent lands to the north.										Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and cut back poor structured hedge plants.	--	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		  A7 -- 2N 1S -- **It contains the following trees.**													
0888	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	7	230/ 230/	4	3	4	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is a twin stemmed from near base and is located forward (south) of Hedge line 4. Both stems divide again with acute union formations between stems and included bark and stem fusion present which are points of structural weakness. It has suffered recent mechanical damage during site clearance works.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Prune to target pruning points to reshape and tidy up damage.	10+	C1	3.9
0889	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	7	190/ 120	1	4	3	1	4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It was originally a three stemmed tree, the south stem has been cut away at the base. It is most likely self-seeded into this area and has been drawn up for light. There has been damage to both stems exposing underlying timber to decay.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10+	C1	2.69

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
0890	**Willow** *Salix Fragilis*	7	600	0	6	7	0	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has collapsed in the past out to the south from Hedge no. 4 from where it has continued to grow. It has suffered recent mechanical damage during site clearance works causing significant damage. It has no potential in this location. 	Cut/ coppice into the hedge and allow to sprout to form part of the hedge bulking.	<10	U	7.2
0891	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	530	4	6	7	6	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a single stem tree growing on top of a low stonewall. Part of the crown has collapsed on the north side. There are broken branches / stubs in its lower crown on the south side. Ivy growth extends up into the crown, increasing the wind sail.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove collapsed stems. Prune broken branches /stubs to target pruning points. Review again in twelve months.	10+	C1	6.36
0892	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	400	1	1	1	1	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has been cut down to clear adjacent overhead power lines. It is regrowing from the cut points and has a small compact crown at present. It will require ongoing cutting to	I would recommend its **removal** due to overhead utility lines as part of management.	<10	U	4.8

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											maintain clearance of the overhead lines. It has no potential in this location.				
0893	**Willow** *Salix Fragilis*	8	220/ 400	8	0	7	0	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing out of the base of the ditch and has heaved at root plate at the base to the north east and is resting on the fence beside the pylon. It had been cut down previously due to overhead utility lines. 	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	5.48
Hedge No.5	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dog Rose** *Rosa canina*	**It extends at ninety degrees from the Hedge No. 4 in a broadly north to south direction along the eastern boundary of the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair condition structurally. It consists of mainly coppiced Ash trees, topped at c.5m to clear the overhead power line. The Ash trees are regrowing from the cut points forming weak unions. It is mostly continuous along its length. It had been encroaching out into the field area but has recently been cut back on the site side. Ivy growth is colonising the line and is beginning to suppress some of the crowns.									It requires no work at the present time.	--	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		 													
		A8	--	2E 2W				--							
Hedge No.6	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	**It extends at ninety degrees from Hedge no. 5 in a broadly east to west direction.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. There is a small stream flowing along the northern side of the hedge. The western end of the hedge has trees on both sides of the stream forming a double row. The hedge has been cut down at the eastern end to clear the overhead powerlines at this location. It has been allowed to grow in an unmanaged manner and the undergrowth has recently been cleared, mainly on the north side, leaving the trees.										It requires no work at the present time.	--	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		  A6 -- 2N 3S -- **It contains the following trees**													
0894	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	320/ 130/ 320/ 340 4 stems	5	5	6	1	4	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from near base with heavy undergrowth of Holly, Sycamore and Bramble around the base. Significant excavations have taken place in the root protection area of the tree, c.1m off the base on the west side and part of the south side, impacting the root zone and severing roots. It has been infected with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with dieback evident in the crown. It has no potential.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	9.97

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
															
0895	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	520/ 400	6	4	3	3	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It divides near base into two stems. The east stem has been cut back due to overhead cable at c.6m with regrowth developing from the broken point. Heavy Ivy extends high into its crown, increasing the wind sail. It is being suppressed by the larger Tree No. 0896 to the west. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with minor dieback evident in the crown.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months for impact of 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	7.87
0896	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	A320 x 8 stems	5	7	5	9	5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formations between the stems. Heavy Ivy growth has been controlled. It has been infected with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and dieback throughout.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months for impact of 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	10.86
0897	**Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	8	260 x 3 stems	3	3	5	2	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from near base with a very acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy cover extends up into the crown. It	Prune damaged stubs to target pruning points.	10-20	C2	5.4

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											has suffered damage during hedge cutting recently leaving stubs.				
0898	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	500/ 240/ 200/ 520/ 400	6	7	5	2	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is multple-stemmed from near the base with heavy Ivy cover extending high into the crown, increasing the wind sail. It has been infected with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and dieback evident in the crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months for impact of 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	10.58
0899	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	600	4	7	3	1	6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a single stem tree that is being suppressed by larger, surrounding trees and has been drawn up for light, affecting its structure. There is heavy Ivy growth extending high into the crown, increasing the wind sail. There are broken branches in its lower crown on the south side.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Prune damaged branches to target pruning points. Review again in twelve months in particular for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	7.2
0900	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	260/ 200/ 280/ 260	4	7	1	2	6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a multiple stemmed from near base. Heavy Ivy cover extends high into its crown, increasing the wind sail. There are broken branches in its lower crown, in particular on the south side.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of the hedge. Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Prune damaged branches to target pruning points. Review again in twelve months in particular for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	6.04

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
0901	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	300/ 400	3	7	3	2	7	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a twin stemmed tree from near base, the north stem divides again almost immediately with a very acute union formation. There is stem fusion and included bark present which are points of structural weakness. Ivy growth is extending up into its crown. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with most of its crown now dead.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	6.0
0902	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	300/ 260/ 400	3	3	2	3	7	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with a very acute union formation between the stems. Heavy Ivy cover extends up into the crown. It is mostly dead due to infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	6.76
0903	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	290/ 200/ 250	2	1	0	3	6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from near base with a very acute union formation between the stems. It has heavy Ivy cover extending into its crown. It is mostly dead due to infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	5.18
0904	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	A400 x 6 stems	5	7	6	5	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with very heavy Ivy cover extending into its crown. It has been infected with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and dieback evident in the crown.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months in particular decline due to 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	11.75
0905	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	190 x	0	7	1	3	6	Semi Mature	Poor	Poor	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10+	C2	3.22

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
			2 stems								It divides at the base with an acute union formation between stems. It has grown up with a distorted structure. Ivy growth extends up into its crown. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and dieback evident throughout.	Cut Ivy at ground level.			
0906	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	A280 x 7 stems	4	6	4	5	4	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a group of stems with heavy Ivy cover extending high into the crowns, increasing the wind sail. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and dieback evident throughout.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management due to decline in health.	<10	U	8.89
0907	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	280/ 200/ 220	4	6	3	5	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is multiple stemmed from base. It has been somewhat isolated from the rest of the line. A number of stems have been cut/ broken out on the north side.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months in particular for decline due to 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	4.77
	Tag no. 0908 is not in use.														
		The following trees are located on the north side of the stream.													
0909	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	310/ 300	2	1	2	2	7	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is multiple stemmed from the base and is growing on the north side of the stream. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing its wind sail. Branches have been cut on the north side during recent works and minor stems have been cut down at the base. There is a hanger in the crown on the north side. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood and dieback evident throughout.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management due to declining health.	<10	U	5.17

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
0910	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	250/ 220/ 240/ 420	6	2	5	2	6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from near base with very heavy Ivy growth extending high into its crown increasing its wind sail. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, branch stubs and dieback evident throughout. It has no potential.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management due to declining health.	<10	U	7.04
0911	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	230/ 130/ 130	4	0	4	3	6	Semi mature	Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from near base with heavy Ivy growth extending high into its crown increasing its wind sail. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, branch stubs and dieback evident throughout. It has no potential.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management due to declining health.	<10	U	3.53
0912	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	400	2	4	4	3	5	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a single stem tree growing up out of the hedge line. It has been infected with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with dieback and branch damage present.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months in particular infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	4.8
	Tag nos. 0913 – 0926 not in use														
0927	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	210/ 270	2	1	1	3	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It was originally a multiple-stemmed tree from base, the two stems remaining are growing in a co-dominant manner. There is an extensive decay area in the east stem. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, branch stubs and dieback evident throughout. It has no potential.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management due to declining health.	<10	U	4.1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
0928	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	420	0	0	0	0	-	Early mature	Dead	Poor It is a single stem tree with a minor stem on the east side. It is standing dead.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	5.04
0929	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	470	5	1	4	3	6	Early mature	Poor	Poor It was originally a multiple-stemmed tree from base, the other stems have been cut away at the base. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with deadwood, branch stubs and dieback evident throughout. It has no potential.	It will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management due to decline by 'Ash Dieback'.	<10	U	5.64
Hedge No.7	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	**It extends at ninety degrees from Hedge no. 6 at the southern end of Hedge No.5 in a broadly north to south direction along the eastern boundary of the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It has been allowed to grow in an unmanaged manner and consists mainly of young, sapling Ash and Sycamore trees starting to develop above an understorey of Holly and Hawthorn. Ivy and Bramble are colonising the line. It has been cut recently on the eastern side to maintain clearance over the adjacent roadway and a central section has been removed for the road reservation creating a break in the hedge and the section of hedge south of break is of the better quality.  									It requires no work at the present time.	--	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		A6	--	1E 1W		--									
		It contains the following trees													
0930	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	7	290	2	2	2	3	1.2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is developing up out of the hedge line. It divides at c.1.8m into several stems with acute union formations. It leans out to the west before it straightens up.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	20+	C2	3.48
0931	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	220	3	3	2	3	4	Semi mature	Fair / Poor	Fair It is a single stem tree growing up above the hedge line. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with dieback and branch damage evident.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Monitor its condition in particular for impact from 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	2.64
Notes:															