

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree and Hedge Vegetation on Lands at 'Money Little and Tinahask', Arklow, Co. Wicklow.

Prepared for: Castlethorn Arklow Limited (808309)

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Castlethorn Arklow Limited (808309) (planning applicant) to assess the tree and hedge vegetation located on lands at 'Money Little and Tinahask', Arklow, Co. Wicklow and to report on the following:

- A -** To assess the present condition of the tree and hedge vegetation within and adjoining the lands in question. See '**Appendix 2**' and '**Drawing No.MLA001**' which has been prepared as a tree survey and tree constraints plan for details of my findings.
- B -** To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree and hedge vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See '**Section 5**' of this report and **drawing 'No.MLA002'** for detail.
- C -** To show the position of the tree protective fencing and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete. See '**Section 6.0**' and '**Appendix 1**' of our report and '**Drawing No.MLA003**' for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

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

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

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

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class

- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category

- 3.2 The trees within this site area have been numbered with aluminum tag reference numbers where accessible or numbered numerically where not assessable and the inspection of these trees involved a visual assessment from ground level only and did 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.
- 3.3 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to;

Arboricultural Value:

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

Landscape Value:

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

Cultural Value:

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

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

The following summarizes each of the categories:

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

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

Any category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.MLA001 & MLA002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions.

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

expectancy.

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

From our assessment of the tree vegetation on site, no trees have been allocated to this category.

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

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

Any category 'B' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.MLA001 & MLA002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

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

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

Any category 'C' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.MLA001 & MLA002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

- 3.5 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (DWG No. No.MLA001) by a land survey company and where not they have been positioned by ourselves to the best of our ability and their positions should be checked by landscaping company. This drawing has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the layout of any development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

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

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

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

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

- 4.1 The site area at 'Money Little and Tinahask' comprises rolling pastureland situated on elevated ground overlooking the east coast and Arklow town. The land is currently managed as agricultural pasture and is characterised by areas of established meadow grassland.



Google aerial plan showing the site area outlined indicatively in red and the hedgerows that make up the townland boundary running through the site area indicated by 'Blue' line.

- 4.2 The site is predominantly defined by historic field boundary hedgerows, many of which are of substantial length and width and in most places, these hedgerows have expanded out into the adjoining fields as agricultural management and maintenance have reduced over time and this has resulted in broad hedgerows.

Running through the site lands are a number of townland boundaries with one running in a general east to west direction across the site area which is formed by hedge Nos.5, 10, 20, 21 & 23 and Woodland Nos.1 & 2 areas. This feature further enhances the cultural, historical, and landscape significance of the hedgerow network across the site area.

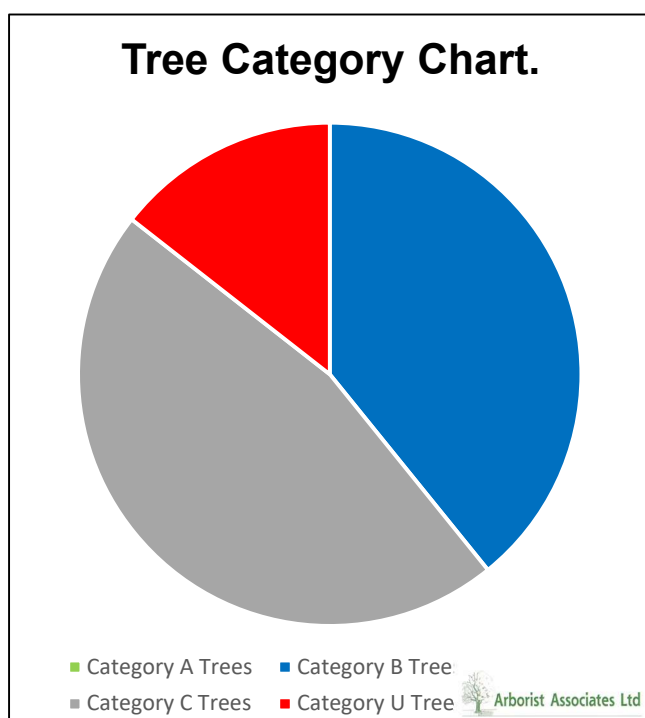
- 4.3 The hedgerows are generally associated with traditional ditch field boundaries, whereby material excavated to form the ditches was deposited centrally or to one side to form the hedgerow banks upon which the hedges were established on. The ditches remain evident throughout much of the site and, in places, are deep and densely vegetated with Bramble and other associated scrub species. Many of these

hedgerows are of particularly good quality and contribute significantly to the ecological, landscape, and arboricultural value of the site. They are generally well-structured, exhibiting good species diversity, with limited evidence of extensive dead sections, fragmentation, or dominance by a single species.

- 4.4 A number of trees are present within the field boundary hedgerows with the predominant species recorded being Oak (*Quercus robur*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), and Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*). The largest quantity of trees within the site area are located within the hedgerows (Nos.2 – 3) along the southern boundary of the overall site area.
- 4.5 Many of the trees and hedgerows exhibit a low, broad, and compact growth form and this may be attributed to by the coastal position and impacts from coastal winds and sea spray. The hedgerows are generally dense and full-bodied, a characteristic likely influenced by the site's exposed coastal location and long-term wind exposure.
- 4.6 The areas identified as Woodland Nos.1, 2 & 3 are a particularly distinctive feature of the area and these would have developed naturally with the most prominent tree species being Goat Willow with other species such as Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and Bramble developing around the outer edges.
- 4.7 Overall, the site contains an excellent example of traditional native field boundary hedgerows and associated ditch systems, reflecting historic land management practices. While the number of individual trees across the site is relatively limited, there is significant opportunity to strengthen and enhance tree cover through targeted planting within the existing hedgerow network.
- 4.8 Within the survey area, the trees have been tagged with reference numbers where accessible and where not along with the tree groups, woodland areas and hedgerows these have been numbered numerically.

The following table and pie chart give a breakdown of the category grading given to the trees as per BS5837 2012.

Category Grade	Tree Nos.
Category U 14 Trees	Tree Nos. 66, 70, 79, 80, 97, 98, 99, 100, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157 & Tree No.11.
Category A 0 Trees	No Trees. --
Category B 19 Trees + 3 Woodland Areas+ 16 Hedges	Tree Nos. 65, Tree No.1, 2, 3, 68, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89 & Tree No.12. Woodland No. 1, 2 & 3. Tree Group No. 1 Hedge Nos. 1, 2A, 2B, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27A & 27B.
Category C 29 Trees + 14 Hedges + 2 Scrub Areas	Tree Nos. 63, 64, 67, 69, 72, 73, 88, Tree No.4, 5, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, Tree No.6, 95, 96, 156, Tree No. 7, 8, 9, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, Tree No.10 & 13. Hedge Nos. 5, 7, 9A, 9B, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 28, 29 & 30. Scrub Area Nos. 1 & 2.
Total	62 Trees + 30 Hedges + 3 Woodland Areas + 2 Scrub Areas



The above pie chart consists of the following entries:

- Category 'U' - 14 entries
- Category 'A' – 0 entries
- Category 'B' - 38 entries made up of 19No. trees, 3No. woodland areas and 16No. hedges
- Category 'C' - 45 entries made up of 29No. trees, 14No. hedges and 2No. scrub areas

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

- 5.1.1 The proposed development comprises amendments to the Large-scale Residential Development permitted under WCC Reg. Ref. 24/325 consisting 352no. residential units proposed in a mix of houses and apartment units comprising 334no. houses (44no. 2-bedroom, 241no. 3-bedroom and 49no. 4-bedroom) ranging from 2 to 3 storeys, 18no. apartments (6no. 1-bedroom and 12no. 2-bedroom) in 1no. 4 storey building, 1no. creche (c. 711 sqm) at ground floor of apartment Block A; and all associated and ancillary site development works including on site attenuation, hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatment works, including public open space; communal open space, public lighting; surface car parking; bicycle parking spaces/stores for houses and apartment units; 4no. ESB substations; bin stores; vehicular access via existing Northwood road and railway overbridge from Knockmore roundabout.

The proposed development also includes road upgrade works to the existing railway overbridge and the western approach to same including the provision of a 2.5m footpath, 6m carriageway, safety barrier improvement works and other ancillary works required to facilitate these elements.”

- 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.MLA002’, I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this proposed development and/or as part of management with a ‘Red Hatched’ crown spread and those to be retained to form part of the long-term tree cover on these lands with a ‘Green Hatched’ crown spread.

On drawing No.MLA003 the protective fencing has been shown using ‘Orange Hatching’ and this will need to be erected at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained and to ensure their successful integration into the development of these grounds.

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

5.2.0 Vegetation Removal

5.2.1 The following table gives a breakdown of the tree and hedge vegetation that will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development.

Hedge Nos.	Category Grade	Meters	Area	Tree Nos.
Hedge No.5	C2/C3	c.50m		
Hedge No.6	B2	c.15m		
Woodland Blocks 1 & 2	B2/B3		c.180m ²	
Hedge No.8	B2	c.83m		
Hedge No.9A	C2	c.55m		T4 & 5 (C1)
Hedge No.11	B2	c.98		
Hedge No.18	C2	c.15m		
Hedge No. 20	B2/B3	c.110m		T96 (C1)
Hedge No.21	B2/B3	c.212m		
Hedge No.22	B2	c.38m		T97 (U), T98 (U), T99 (U) & T100 (U)
Hedge No.23	B2/B3	c.12m		T7 (C1), T8 (C1)
Hedge No.25	B2	c.142m		
Tree Group No.1	B2		c.170m ²	
Hedge No.26	B2	c.152m		
Hedge No.27 (A & B)	B2	c.212m		
Totals		1,194m	350m²	9 Trees

5.2.2 **So in summary**, 9No. individual trees consisting of 4No. Category 'U' and 5No. category 'C' plus 1,194 linear meters of hedging and c.350m² of woodland/group areas are being proposed for removal to accommodate the proposed development or as part of active management. See 'Appendix 2' of this report for full details on the tree and hedge vegetation.

5.2.3 The loss of the above tree and hedge vegetation is to be mitigated against within the landscaping of this completed development with the use of trees, shrubs, hedging, herbaceous and bulb planting. See project landscape architects drawings and schedules for detail on this.

This planting as part of the landscaping will complement the development and its incorporation into the surrounding area. It will also help to provide good quality and sustainable long-term tree cover and as it establishes and grows in size, it will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created with the loss of the existing tree and hedge vegetation to facilitate the proposed development.

The design of the landscape areas within the completed development is focused on tree, woodland and hedge planting as mitigation for the existing tree and hedge vegetation loss particularly along the boundaries. A mix of tree species, forms and sizes including the use of semi-mature trees will form a strong and unifying element to the landscape areas.

The planting strategy key factors are to:

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

To facilitate the proposed development layout, it will be necessary to remove some section of the townland boundaries and in the landscaping of the completed development, the position of these townland boundaries will be identified either with new tree and hedge planting or by place markers to identify their historic locations.

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 Works	All tree felling and pruning work needs to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>. 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. 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 especially Bramble 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 urban 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 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. This will involve the ongoing monitoring of the Ash trees retained for infection and decline as a result of 'Ash Dieback' and the

Item	Comments
	necessary management will need to be undertaken to address 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.
Tree Protection	The tree and hedge vegetation being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (DWG No. MLA002) 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: <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)</i> specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details. All weather notices should be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorised by the project Arboriculturist.
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 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of this report for sample of ground protection for light weight construction works. Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant machinery with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with

Item	Comments
	retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 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 routed so they are located outside the root protection zones of the trees to be retained. Prior to the installation of any services routed near tree and hedge vegetation to be retained, 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.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the tree and hedge vegetation 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 tree and hedge vegetation 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 and hedges. In a number of places, paths/surfaces will encroach into the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation to be retained and these sections of paths and surfacing will need to be installed using a 'No-Dig' method over the existing ground levels to avoid causing damage to the soil and roots underneath. Where it is necessary to provide extra support for heavier loading on these surfaces, it will be important to use a cellular confinement system such as 'CellWeb' within the construction of these sections of paths/surfaces. See 'Section 6.8.0' of our report for general detail on the installation of such a product and the guidance of the Arboricultural Practice Note 12 'The use of cellular confinement systems near trees' A guide to good practice'.

Item	Comments
Boundary Treatments	The boundary treatments within the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained are of a fence/railing type structure where there will only be a need to dig small diameter holes for the fence/railing uprights. These holes for the uprights are to be dug manually with no machinery allowed inside the root protection areas. Work zones within the root protection areas for these trees will need to be protected during the construction of the boundary fences by boarding as per section 6.2.3 of BS 5837 2012. Where it is needed to install fences along existing hedges, it will be necessary to carry out some pruning of the side vegetation to allow access. This is to be kept to a minimum and where necessary, the hedges are to be augmented with new hedge planting to fill openings and to bulk up screening.

5.4.0 Monitoring

- 5.4.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained tree and hedge vegetation 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 and removal plan (DWG No. MLA002), tree retention and protection plan (Dwg No.MLA003) 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 tree and hedge vegetation 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.MLA003, 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. MLA003.
- 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. MLA003 & '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. MLA003 & '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 Web 150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

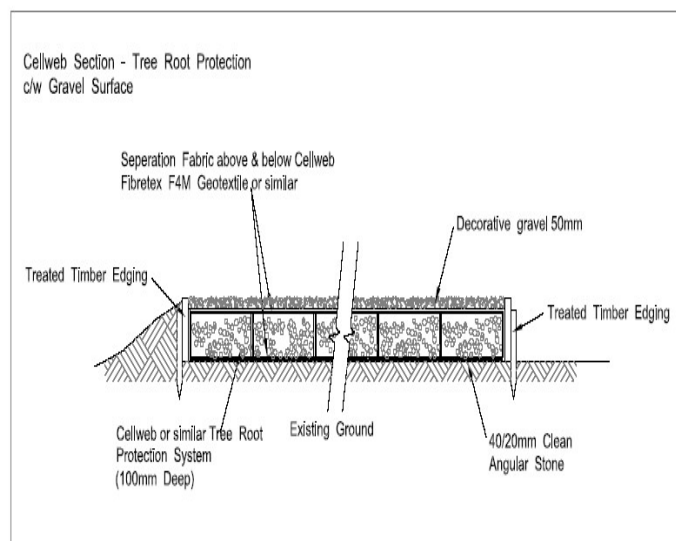
Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

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 workspace 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 25th September 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

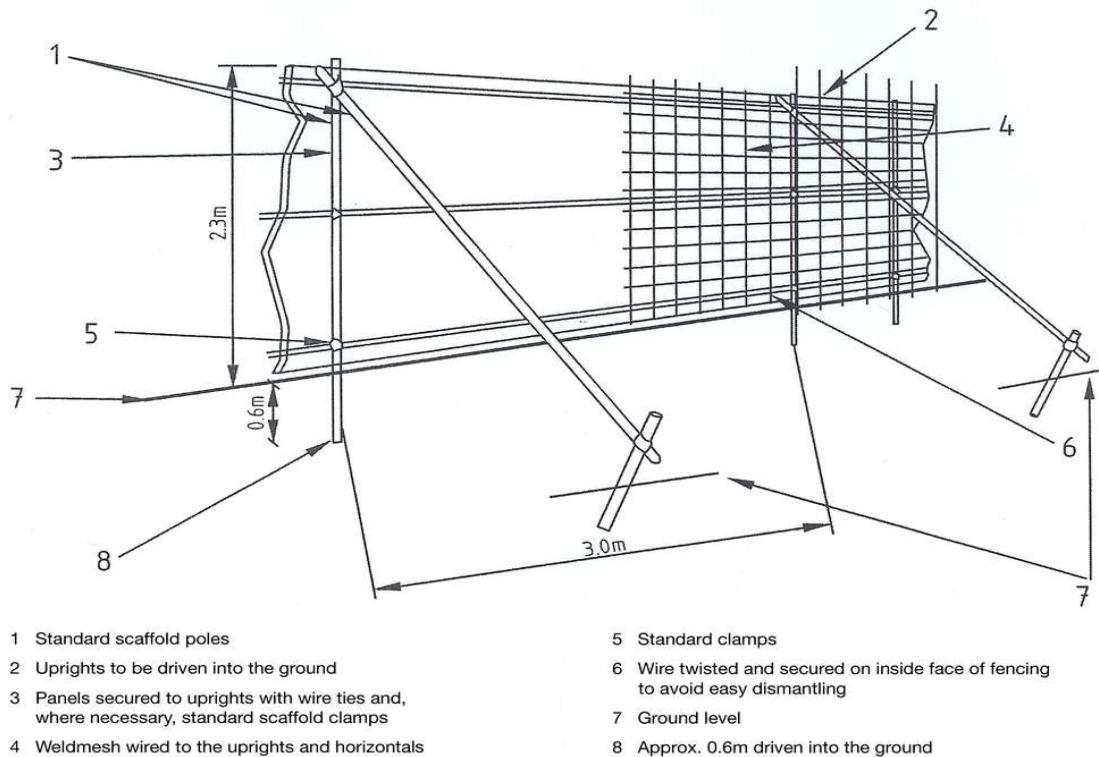


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA



Sample of signage to be placed on fence panels.

Appendix 1.2 – Samples of ground protection within root zones

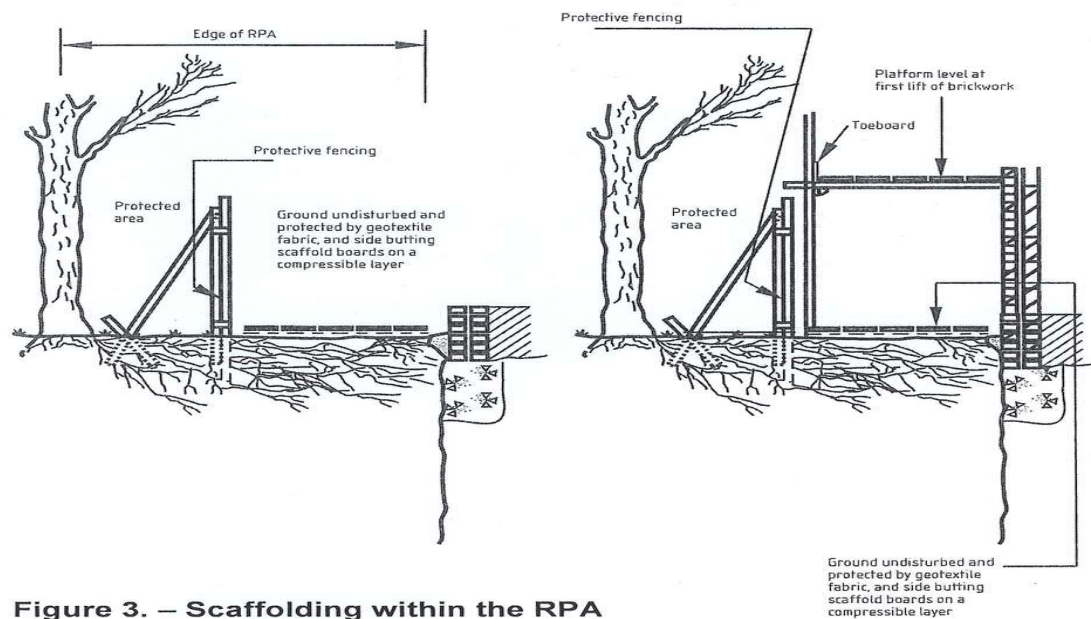
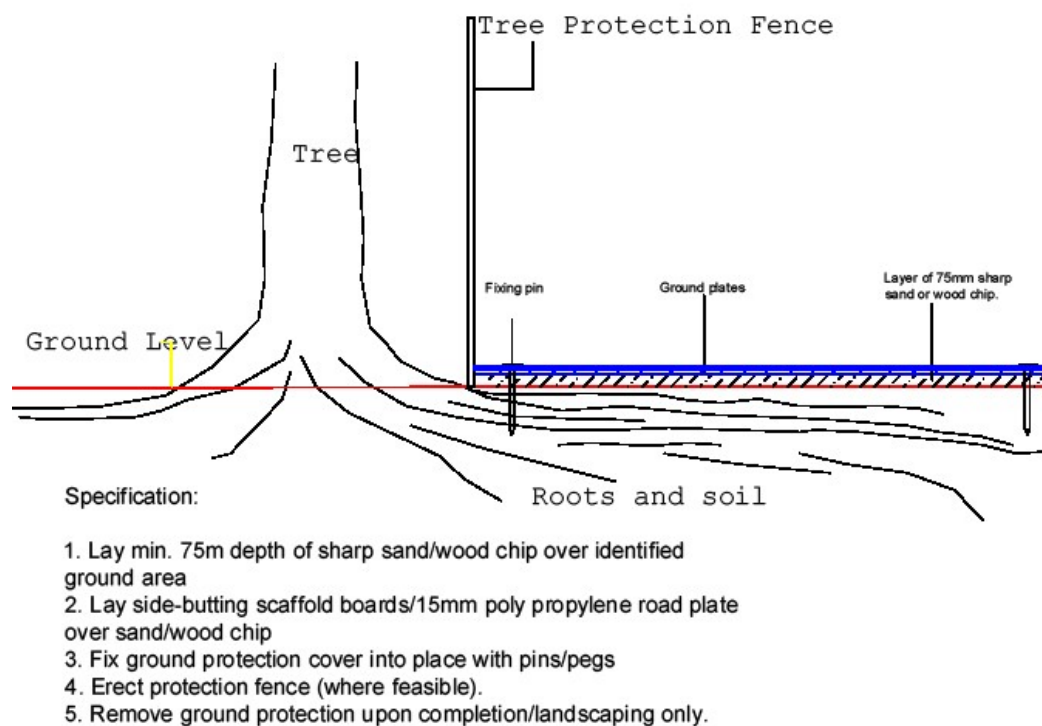
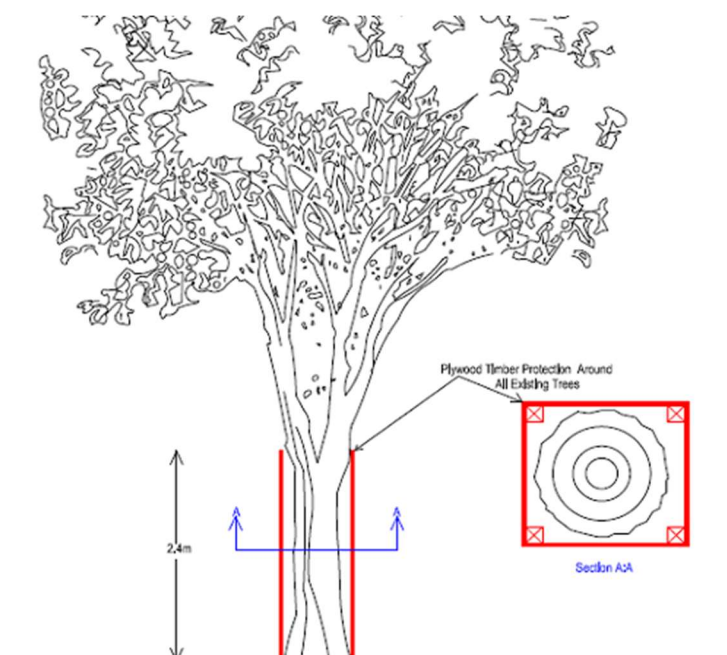


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

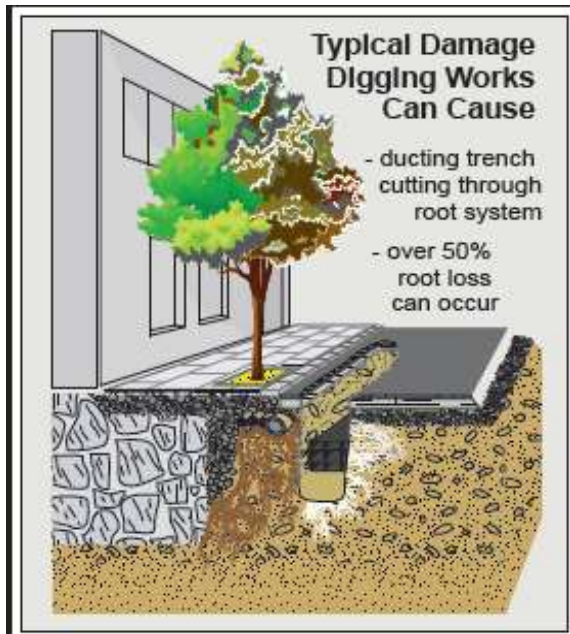


Appendix 1.3 – Sample of trunk protection.



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 hessian 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:

Appendix 2

Condition Tree and Hedgerow Assessment

**On Lands at 'Money Little and Tinahask', Arklow,
Co. Wicklow.**

Date: 9th June 2026

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 effective to the point of being dangerous.

Structural condition and other comments –

This records noted visual defects and other information about the trees health and structure.

Estimated Remaining Contribution in years

This is based on an Arboricultural assessment of the tree and is estimated based 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 categorization method is to identify the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

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

Summary

Main categories

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

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

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

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

Sub categories

1 – Mainly Arboricultural Values

2 – Mainly Landscape values

3- Mainly Cultural and conservation value

Note: Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 0mm 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)

Root Protection Area (RPA)

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

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 which is the equal to a circle with a 15m radius.

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

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

b) For trees with more than five stems (not illustrated in Annex C), 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 (No.MLA001); 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 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.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)				
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average							
		A condition assessment on the site area on lands at 'Money Little and Tinahask', Arklow, Co. Wicklow.																	
Hedge No.1	Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Common Gorse <i>Ulex</i> <i>Europeaus</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Honey Suckle Rose <i>Rosa spp</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It extends from the south of the bridge and forms the field boundary along the railway line. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is a broad hedge and has been trimmed in the past to contain its size and shape. Its lower crown along the rail track has been trimmed regularly for rail clearance.  <table><tr><td>A3</td><td>--</td><td>A 2E, A3W</td><td>--</td></tr></table>										A3	--	A 2E, A3W	--	It will require ongoing maintenance to contain hedge structure and safety towards the railway line.	20+	B2	--
A3	--	A 2E, A3W	--																
Hedge No.2A	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Rose <i>Rosa spp</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Crab Apple <i>Mauls sylvestris</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.1 along the site areas southern boundary and it forms a field boundary hedgerow. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line (site) is located on the north side of a shallow drainage ditch with hedge species paticularly Bramble encroaching out to create a broad hedge. It contains a range of mixed native species linking to its historic characteristics. <table><tr><td>A4</td><td>A150 x 4 stems</td><td>A 2E, A2W</td><td>--</td></tr></table> The following trees are located in this hedge.										A4	A150 x 4 stems	A 2E, A2W	--	It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species.	--	B2	3.6
A4	A150 x 4 stems	A 2E, A2W	--																

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>														
T63	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	7	360	4	4	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up as part of the hedge line and is significantly stunted for its age with minimal extension growth. It also has a poor formed stem, suggesting it was cut back in the past or impacted by coastal winds. It lost a limb to its north side and there is a cavity at this point. It has merit for its unique shape and form.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	4.3
T64	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	7	240	0	5	4	0	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing out from the base of Tree No.63 and it leans out to the south. It has a lower decayed section where a limb broke away in the past. It has a low stunted form and forms a pair with Tree No.63.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	2.9
T65	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	7	220 x 2 350	3	3	2	4	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is a multi-stemmed tree from low down and is growing up as part of the hedge line. It has a low squat form as a result of wind exposure and it has struggled to establish above the hedge line as a result.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1	5.6

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)								
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average											
T66	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	6	230/260	2	2	3	2	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing up within the hedge line and is multi stemmed from low down. There is a section of decay at its base where a limb failed in the past. The fungi Ganoderma spp and Kretzschmaria deusta are growing around the area of decay. Its crown is sparse and shows signs of decline.	Retain at present and allow nature to take its course.	<10	U	4.2								
Scrub Area No.1	Butterfly Bush <i>Buddleja</i> Elm <i>Ulmus spp</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Cherry Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	It extends out from Hedge No.2 and consists of scrub vegetation growing around a ground depression/ valley and it connects hedge No.2 to hedge No.22. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It forms an area of dense scrub on a sloped ground. The area has naturalised due to lapsed management and lack of grazing animals accessing the area.  <table><tr><td>A6</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td></tr></table> The following trees are of note in this area.										A6	--	--	-				-	Requires no work at the present time.	--	C2/ C3	--
A6	--	--	-																				
			-																				
Tree Nos. 1 & 2	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	A10	A500	A2	A5	A5	A5	A3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up with in an area of dense scrub and access to stem base is limited. The trees have naturalised within the area and are beginning to establish above the scrub vegetation.	Access will need to created into the dense scrub to carry out further assessments.	20+	B2	6.0								

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)				
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average							
Tree No.3	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	300	3	4	3	3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within the dense scrub and access to its stem and base have not been possible as a result. It forms part of the group within the scrub area.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2	3.6				
Hedge No.2B	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Rose <i>Rosa spp</i> Bramble <i>spp Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	It forms an old field boundary hedgerow extending east from hedge No.2A along the site areas southern boundary. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line would appear to be located on a wide soil bank on the north side of a drainage ditch with scrub species encroaching out. It has good shape and form but it has extended out into the field due to reduced maintenance in recent years. It forms a good dense hedgerow. <table><tr><td>A4</td><td>A150 x 4 stems</td><td>A 2E, A2W</td><td>--</td></tr></table> 										A4	A150 x 4 stems	A 2E, A2W	--	It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain hedge width.	--	B2	3.6
A4	A150 x 4 stems	A 2E, A2W	--																

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
															
				The following trees are located within this hedge.											
T67	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	200/ 100/ 100/ 100/ 450	4	3	5	5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is growing up on the hedgerow bank as part of hedge. It has grown from a stump/ stool with some other small minor stems. There are some decay points where stems failed in the past. It has a low squat crown form and its crown is sparse in foliage.	It requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1	6.3
T68	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	800	5	6	7	7	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up at the field access point within the hedge line along the bank. Ivy is progressing along its stem and there are some minor decay points where branches failed in the past. Its stem and crown are heavily flushed with epicormic growth.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	20+	B1	9.6
T69	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	680	4	4	5	4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within the field boundary hedge at the access gate between fields. Its roots were damaged in the past along the bank, possibly from passing machines or livestock and there are decay points low down along these older exposed roots. Its crown is somewhat sparse. It divides into two stems at circa 2m.	It requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition and reinspect in 12 months.	10+	C1	8.2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.- diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
T70	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	9	A360 8st	6	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing on top of the embankment from a coppice stool. It was cut back in the past, possibly as part of a previous hedgerow management. There are some decay points at old branch failures and its crown is very sparse. There are sections of dead stems within the crown centre.	Retain at present and monitor its condition and reinspect in 12 months.	<10	U	12.2
T71	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	270/ 300/ 250/ 260	5	4	6	5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is multi stemmed from low down and is growing on the hedgerow bank formed between the ditches. Some of its lower branches have been broken away in the past. There is a large volume of epicormic growth forming along its stems and branches.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2	6.5
T72	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	10	360/ 240	7	4	6	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up as part of the hedgerow. Some of its lower branches have failed or have been broken off in the past. It leans outwards from the hedge with a low squat crown. It forms bulking in the hedgerow.	It requires no work at the present time.	10- 20	C1	5.2
T73	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	10	400 x 3	6	8	5	5	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up as part of the hedgerow, towards the end of this paddock where the hedges meet at the field junction. It leans outwards from the hedge with a low squat crown. It has a poor union formation over the gate and the union has spilt here as a result. Its suppressed with Ivy and new stems have begun to grow up right at ninety degrees off the main stem and will put further pressure on the limb extending out over the field gate. It forms bulking in the hedgerow around the gate.	Reduce in extended crown form over the gate/entrance by 4-5m to address structural issues and prune remaining crown to shape/ balance.	10- 20	C1	8.3
Hedge No.3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble	It extends east along the site areas southern boundary from hedge No.2B. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The hedge is growing on a soil bank with no defined drainage ditch. It has extended out into the field on either side in recent years as the management on the site has reduced. There are gaps within sections of the hedge where the larger trees are located.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge	--	B2	3.6

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)			
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average species to contain hedge width.						
	spp <i>Rubus</i> Rose <i>Rosa spp</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Honey Suckle <i>Lonicera Caprifolium</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Holly <i>ilex aquifolium</i>	<table><tr><td>A6</td><td>A150 x 4 stems</td><td>A 3E, A3W</td><td>--</td></tr></table>  The following trees are located in this hedge.										A6	A150 x 4 stems	A 3E, A3W	--			
A6	A150 x 4 stems	A 3E, A3W	--															
T74	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	10	600/ 240/ 270/ 370/ 200	5	3	7	7	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large, multiple-stemmed tree growing as part of the hedgerow and is multi stemmed from its base. It has grown up as part of a small group with an asymmetrical crown as a result. There is minor Ivy and Bramble progressing into its crown. A section of	Remove hanging branch.	20+	B2/ B3	9.8			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W								
											N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category, stem in its upper crown has failed in the recent past and is hung up in its crown.	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
															
T75	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	560/ 270	3	4	0	8	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing along the top of the hedgerow bank. It is suppressed by Ivy and has a very low squat crown and is slightly sparse. A Hawthorn has grown up entangled in its lower crown. There is some decayed areas at its base where limbs failed in the past. There is a large hanger caught in its lower crown which has failed from a neighbouring tree.	Remove hanging branch. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2	7.5
T76	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	520/ 550	7	7	9	8	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a larger size tree within the line and it is twin stemmed from low down. It is growing on the hedgerow bank and it is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. It has received no past maintenance and has a small, low size crown for the age of the tree.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	20- 40	B2	9.1
T77	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	520/ 360	7	8	10	2	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It grows up on the hedge bank edge and shares a crown with Tree No.78 with an asymmetrical crown	It requires no work at present.	20+	B2	7.6

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W								
											N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category, as a result. It has light deadwood in its crown and there is a dead former stem at its base. It has a low squat crown formation.	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
T78	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	520/ 280/ 270	5	7	3	9	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is three stemmed tree from low down and it has grown up sharing a crown with Tree No.77. It grows outwards in a southern direction due to competition. There is minor deadwood in its crown and it has suffered minor storm damage in recent times. There is light Ivy cover on the main stem.	It requires no work at present.	20+	B2	7.8
T79	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	200	3	0	3	2	2	Semi Mature	Poor	Poor It shows signs of decline from 'Ash Dieback'. There is Ivy on main stem and deadwood in its crown.	Remove stems and retain coppice stool.	<10	U	2.4
T80	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	160/ 170	1	0	2	0	4	Semi Mature	Dead	Poor. This tree is standing dead.	Remove tree and retain a tall stump.	<10	U	2.8
T81	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	15	680	7	2	7	6	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up on top the hedge bank. It was cut back a number of times in the past and there are decay points at old wounds. The decay is significant in size and in parts, up to 1m in length within the stem. Its crown is slightly sparse and Ivy is progressing along its stems.	Monitor its condition and reinspect in 12 months.	10+	B2	8.2
T82	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	500 x 2 200	4	11	12	8	3	Mature	Fair	Fair A multi stemmed tree from low down, it has grown a top the hedge bank. It has a low formed crown with minor natural deadwood. It is growing up with tree No.81 and has an asymmetrical crown weighted to the north east and is sheltered in its present group environment.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2	8.8
T83	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	350/ 330/ 240	4	2	2	6	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within the hedge line and has a	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2	6.4

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W								
											N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category, somewhat stunted form. It splits into 3 stems at circa 1m.	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
T84	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	540	4	6	7	6	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank. It is suppressed by Ivy cover. It has a low squat crown form. It has received no past maintenance.	It requires no work at present time.	20+	B2	6.5
T85	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	5	400	3	0	5	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a small sized tree that splits into two stems at circa 0.6m. It has a low squat stunted crown form for its age.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2	4.8
T86	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	7	640	5	3	6	0	2	Veteran	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a low squat tree, growing on the hedgerow bank. It has a hollow trunk centre and it has formed from a number of stems, growing from an older stump. There are large areas centralised decay within. It forms character within the hedge and has merit in its features and habitat quality.	It requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition and reinspect in 12 months.	20+	B2/ B3	7.7
T87	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	6 stems A180	5	4	4	6	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is multi stemmed from low down and it is growing on the hedgerow bank. It forms bulking within the hedge	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2/ B3	5.3
T88	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	8	330	4	0	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a single stem tree, growing as part of the hedge line. It lost a lower branch in the past and Ivy is progressing into its crown.	It requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2	4.0
Hedge No.4	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.3 in a general north south direction along the east boundary of the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It forms an old field boundary between fields. Dry drainage ditch would appear to be located on the west side and it gets deeper as you move north along the hedge. In the past it had been cut in on the west side but no recent management and has extended outwards into the fields on either side. Its dense and shows vitality with a good mixed species composition.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species.	--	B2	3.6

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
	Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	A5	A150 x 4 stems	A 3E, A3W				--							
															
Woodland No.1	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It forms an intersection between hedge Nos.4, 5, 6 and Woodland No.2 and has merged with the hedges. It is of an early mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It has expanded out on either side of the original townland boundary to create the current woodland block. It is dominated by Goat Willow and blackthorn and forms an area of dense cover with limited access.										Requires no work at the present time.	--	B2/ B3	4.0
															
		A8	A150 X 5 stems	A3N, A3S, A3E, A3W				A1							

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)								
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.- diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average											
Woodland No.2	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It extends eastwards from woodland No.1 along the site areas southern boundary. It is of an early mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It consists of an area of naturalised linear woodland. It has grown up with in a valley depression area. It has expanded out on either side of the original townland boundary to create the current woodland block. It is predominately Willow and Blackthorn, with has limited the access. Dense Bramble has also begun to grow up and cover the area. It forms an area of habitat cover.										Requires no work at the present time.	--	B2/ B3	3.6								
		<table><tr><td>A9</td><td>A150 X 4 stems</td><td>A 4N, A4S, A4E, A4W</td><td>A1</td></tr></table>				A9	A150 X 4 stems	A 4N, A4S, A4E, A4W	A1														
A9	A150 X 4 stems	A 4N, A4S, A4E, A4W	A1																				
Hedge No.5	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	It extends out west from Woodland No.1 and forms the boundary between fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It is broad and has extended out into the fields on either side considerably in parts from its original alignment due to lapsed management. It is indicated as a town and boundary hedge.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width.	--	C2/ C3	--								
		<table><tr><td>A5</td><td>--</td><td>A2E, A2W</td><td>--</td></tr></table>				A5	--	A2E, A2W	--														
A5	--	A2E, A2W	--																				

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>														
Hedge No.6	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elm <i>Ulmus spp</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	It extends northwards from woodland No.1 to connect with Hedge No.7 forming a subdivision between the fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line would appear to be on the north side of the drainage ditch with hedge species in particular Bramble and Blackthorn encroaching out. It has extended outwards from the original hedgerow line due to lapsed management.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width.	--	B2	3.6
		A4	A150 x 4 stems	A3E, A3W		--									
															
		The following tree is located in this hedgerow.													
T89	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	A400 x 6 stems	5	6	5	6	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the edge of a deep ditch. It is multi stemmed from the base and has begun to form above the hedge line. Access to its stem and base have not been possible due to the deep ditch which runs along its base and dense undergrowth.	It requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1	11.7
Hedge No.7	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i>	It runs between hedge No.5 & 6 and forms the boundary between the fields within the site area. It is of a semi mature age class in fair condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. It forms a short hedge line of predominately Bramble which has grown around the old wire fence line.										It would benefit from the cutting back of the Bramble and infill planting the area to form a more structured native hedge.	--	C2	--
		A2	--	A2N, A2S		--									

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)				
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average							
																			
Hedge No.8	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	It forms a broad field boundary hedgerow which runs east west forming between two fields within the site area and has vegetation growing on both sides of the field drainage ditch. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is a very wide hedgerow and has extended outwards on both sides significantly into the fields due to lapsed management. It is dense and has a range of mixed native species which have retained a balanced growth form. <table><tr><td>A6</td><td>A150 x 4 stems</td><td>A3N, A3S</td><td>--</td></tr></table>										A6	A150 x 4 stems	A3N, A3S	--	It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width.	--	B2	3.6
A6	A150 x 4 stems	A3N, A3S	--																
Hedge No.9A & B	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i>	It extends out north from woodland No.2 forming the boundary between two fields. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It tapers at northern end into just Bramble (hedge No.9B) alone growing along the wire fence lines. It has extended significantly into the fields either side with mainly Bramble and Blackthorn. It has large ditch, towards the eastern end of the hedge.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width.	20+	C2	A4				

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)			
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average						
	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	A5	A150 x 4 stems	A4E, A4W		--		 The following trees are located within this hedge.										
Tree Nos. 4 & 5	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A12	A400	A4	A5	A5	A5									A2	Early Mature	Fair
Hedge No.10	Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It extends eastwards from woodland No.2 block and extends along part of the southern boundary line of the site area with the adjoining golf course. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It forms continuous vegetation into the neighbouring site. It has expanded out on either side of the townland boundary to create the current wide hedge.																
		A6	A150 x 4 stems	A3N, A3S		--												

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)											
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average														
																										
Hedge No.11	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Honey Suckle Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	It extends northwards from hedge No.10 and forms part of the eastern boundary of the site area along the golf course . It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It has extended significantly outwards into the field in recent years from lapsed management paticularly with the Bramble and Blackthorn forms a wide buffer with the golf course. It forms a strong dense hedge line along the site boundary.										<table><tr><td>A6</td><td>A150 x 4 stems</td><td>A4E, A4W</td><td>--</td></tr></table>		A6	A150 x 4 stems	A4E, A4W	--					It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species.		--	B2	3.6
A6	A150 x 4 stems	A4E, A4W	--																							
Hedge No.12	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.11 and extends along part of the site areas northern boundary. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It contains a good mix of native species within with some isolated clumps of Goat Willow and Hawthorn forming the higher canopy. It has extended outwards due to										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in		--	C2	3.6										

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	lapsed management creating a broad hedge. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the north side of a dry drainage ditch.										encroaching hedge species.			
		A2	A150 x 4 stems	A3N, A3S		--									
															
The following trees are located within this hedge.															
T90	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	7	270 x 2		3	5	1	1.8	Mature	Fair	Poor It is a twin stemmed tree from low down and it is growing out from the hedgerow bank. Its lower stem has spilt some time ago in a number of points and failed into the ditch. The remaining stem is more up right and was cut back in the past and has a number of smaller regrowth's developing.	Manage as part of the hedgerow bulking.	10+	C1	4.6
T91	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	7	300 x 2	4	5	5	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the site side of the drainage ditch and its lower stem grows with a crooked form. It splits into three stems at circa 2m.	Manage as part of the hedgerow bulking.	10-20	C1	5.1
T92	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	8	600	4	6	3	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Its upper crown was reduced or failed in the past. Its lower stem has some decay at old stem unions. It	It may need to be cut/ coppiced in the	10+	C1	7.2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)				
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average							
											forms bulking in the hedge line and some habitat value.	future as part of management.							
Hedge No.13	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	It extends at ninety degrees to hedge No.12 along part of the western boundary of the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It is densely overrun by Bramble which along with Blackthorn has extended into field due to lapsed management. <table><tr><td>A13</td><td>A150 x 4 stems</td><td>A2E, A3W</td><td>--</td></tr></table>  The following tree is located in this hedge.										A13	A150 x 4 stems	A2E, A3W	--	Cut back encroaching hedge vegetation paticularly Bramble and it may benefit from infill planting to create a more structured hedge.	--	C2	3.6 A4
A13	A150 x 4 stems	A2E, A3W	--																
T93	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	620/ 600	8	7	8	7	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank and the area around it is heavily overgrown limiting access. Its crown is heavily suppressed by Ivy and it forms two stems from low down. It shows strong leaf vitality and limited to little signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' presently which is unusual. It is unclear where it sits along the boundary.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up undergrowth to allow a more detailed assessment.	10- 20	C2/ C3	10.3				
Hedge No.14	Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Hawthorn	It runs at an angle to hedge No.13 and it extends along part of the northern boundary of the site area forming the boundary between fields.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in	--	C2	--				

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It has been suppressed by Bramble in parts and Bramble is encroaching out from the hedge to create a broad hedge.													
		A4	A150 x 4 stems	A4N, A4S				--							
		The following tree is located in this hedge.													
T94	Willow <i>Salix spp</i>	8	6st A270	5	5	5	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the south side of the main hedge line. It is multi stemmed from low down and it has seeded out from the main hedge line. Some of its stems have collapsed/ failed but are still growing.	Tidy up failed stems and undergrowth.	10+	C1	7.9
Hedge No.15	Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It is located along part of the site areas eastern boundary running at ninety degrees to hedge No.14. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. It is predominately Bramble, which has grown up around a wire fence. Other species are present in small numbers having failed to grow through the dense Bramble.													
		A2	--	A2E, A2W				--		 It would benefit from tidying works and bulking up with some additional native hedge planting to create a more structured and continuous hedge.					

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)	
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average				
																
Hedge No.16	Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.15 forming part of the site areas northern boundary. It is of an early mature age class in fair condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. There was limited hedge here and the wire fence has provided a growth area for the Bramble. There are two self-seeded young Oaks developing above the Bramble growth.											It would benefit from general tidying works and bulking up with some additional native hedge planting to create a more structured and continuous hedge.	--	C2	--
	A4	--	A2N, A2S	--												
Hedge No.17	Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Hawthorn	It extends on from hedge No.16 & 26 along part of the site areas northern boundary. It is of an early mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and structurally. It has grown up around the wire fence line and its overrun with Bramble in parts and this has smothered out other species.											It would benefit from general tidying works and bulking up with some additional native	--	C2	--
	A2	--	A2N, A2S	--												

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)				
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average							
	Crataegus monogyna																		
Tree No.6	Oak Quercus robur	6	#150	2	2	2	2	0.5	Young	Fair	Fair It is growing up within the open field out from the boundaries, I suspect it seeded naturally. The area around it has gone unmanaged and it has naturalised as a result.	It requires no work at the present time.	40+	C1	1.8				
Hedge No.18	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	It extends east west between fields within the site area. It is of a young age class having been recently planted in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is growing along the wire fence line which divides the fields. It is suppressed by grass and weeds along its base. <table><tr><td>A1</td><td>--</td><td>A0.5N, A0.5S</td><td>--</td></tr></table> 														A1	--	A0.5N, A0.5S	--
A1	--	A0.5N, A0.5S	--																
												Pull back/ weed around its base. Provide a slow-release fertiliser and mulch the area to suppress weed growth.	--	C1	--				

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)				
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average							
		The following tree is located in this hedge.																	
T95	Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	4	80	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair It is a young tree growing along the wire fence. It may have been planted but its early establishment is unclear.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1	1.0				
Scrub Area No.2	Cordyline <i>Cordyline australis</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i>	It consists of an area of scrub, predominately Bramble which has formed out from the field boundaries. It is of an early mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. Cordyline trees are establishing through this Bramble most likely from seed. <table><tr><td>A4</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td></tr></table> 										A4	--	--	--	It would benefit from tidying and clearing up back into the hedge line.	--	C1	--
A4	--	--	--																
Hedge No.19	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn	It is growing along the boundary with railway line. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge would appear to be located with the roadway side of the field drainage ditch. Its growth has extended outwards into the field in parts and it has been trimmed for clearance on the rail side. It is of some quality along the site. <table><tr><td>A5</td><td>A150 x 4 stems</td><td>A2E, A3W</td><td>--</td></tr></table>										A5	A150 x 4 stems	A2E, A3W	--	It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species.	--	B2	3.6
A5	A150 x 4 stems	A2E, A3W	--																

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)	
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average				
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Pheasant Eye Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> Dogwood <i>Cornus alba</i>															
Hedge No.20	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Gorse <i>Ulex Europeaus</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.19 and forms the boundary between fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It follows the sloping topography of the site and forms part of the townland boundary that runs through the site area. It has grown out into the fields from lapsed management and it forms a dense hedge with a mixed species composition. At the south eastern end, a section has been pulled out creating a break in the hedge line. The main hedge line would appear to be on the west side of the field drainage ditch.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width of hedge.		--	B2/ B3	4.3
		A5	A160 x 5 stems	A3N, A2S		--										
																
		The following tree is located within this hedge.														

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
T96	Willow <i>Salix spp</i>	7	260 x 2	4	5	4	2	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is twin stemmed from low down and it is growing up as part of the hedgerow. It is being suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1	4.4
Hedge No.21	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It extends southwards from hedge No.20 to connect up with hedge No.22 and forms a boundary between the fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It forms part of the townland boundary that runs through the site area. It has a main hedge soil bank running between two ditches with the main ditch appearing to be on the east side of the hedge. It has good vitality and it has extended out on either side particularly with Bramble due to lapsed management. It forms a good wildlife corridor.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width of hedge.	--	B2/ B3	4.3

A8	A160 X 5 stems	A4E, A4W	--
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Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)	
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average				
																
		Shows central hedge bank in hedge No.21.														
Hedge No.22	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Rose <i>Rosa spp</i> Bramble <i>Rubus</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.21 to connect up with scrub area No.1 and forms a wide boundary hedge between fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is growing on both sides of a central deep drainage ditch with the main hedge line being on the west side of the drainage ditch. The hedge vegetation has extended into the fields on either side due to lapsed management. Some damage is being caused in places by livestock sheltering in hedge.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width of hedge.		--	B2	3.8
		A6	A160 x 4 stems	A4N, A4S		--										

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
		 The following trees are located in this hedge.													
T97	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	520	5	3	5	6	4	Mature	Poor	Fair/ Poor It is growing along the ditch line within the hedgerow. It shows signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' within its crown. It has Ivy progressing along its main stem and extending into its crown. There is large sized deadwood forming in its crown as a result of the 'Ash Dieback'.	It will require works in the short term and possibly removal. Monitor the progress of 'Ash Dieback'.	<10	U	6.2
T98	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	490	4	4	3	6	4	Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing up as part of the hedge line. It is in decline from 'Ash Dieback' with deadwood forming.	It will require management in the short term. Monitor the progress of 'Ash Dieback'.	<10	U	5.9
T99	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Group)	15	9st A400	8	8	7	7	3	Mature	Poor	Poor It consists of a large cluster of stems growing on top of the hedge bank. They have suffered some storm damage within their crowns in the past. They are in decline from 'Ash Dieback'.	They will require work in the short term. At present monitor the progress of 'Ash Dieback'.	<10	U	14.4

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W								
											N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
T100	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	360/ 330	8	0	1	4	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing up as part of the hedge line and is twin stemmed from low down. It is in the final stages of decline from 'Ash Dieback'.	Fell tree to hedge height or to leave a 5m high monolith (standing deadwood).	<10	U	5.9
T152	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	240/ 200	1	2	2	1	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is in decline from 'Ash Dieback' with large sized deadwood forming. There is a volume of epicormic growth forming on the main trunks.	It will require management in the short term. Monitor the progress of 'Ash Dieback'.	<10	U	3.7
T153	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	200 x 4	1	2	2	2	4	Semi Mature	Dead	Poor This tree is standing dead.	Fell to the height of the hedge to leave a high trunk as standing deadwood.	<10	U	4.8
T154	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	450	4	3	1	4	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing up within the hedge line and has been cut back from the overhead utility lines. It shows signs of decline from 'Ash Dieback' within its crown. The line clearance works has had an impact on its crown structure and appearance.	It will require maintenance in the short term. Monitor the progress of 'Ash Dieback'.	<10	U	5.4
T155	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	400 x 3	3	8	7	7	4	Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing up on the raised embankment, within the hedge line. It grows up between the two deep ditches. Its crown is sparse with deadwood forming, some of which is large sized. It has a large cavity at its base to the west where a limb failed in the past.	Reduce in height by 3 to 4m and allow to naturalise as part of the hedgerow	<10	U	8.3
T156	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	11	310	7	4	3	4	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing up within the hedge line and shows signs of decline. It has a large lower wound with decay forming on its southern side where a branch was removed in the past.	Monitor its condition and reinspect in 12 months.	10+	C1	3.7

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
Tree Nos. 7 & 8	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	280	4	4	6	3	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It consists of two trees, growing up within the dense hedge line. Access to their bases or stems has not been possible due to the dense Bramble which has extended out into the field by 8-9m. They show some signs of 'Ash Dieback' within their crown.	Cut back Bramble to allow access to reinspect. Monitor the progress of 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C1	3.4
Hedge No.23	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Rose <i>Rosa spp</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	It extends southwards from hedge Nos.21 & 22 to connect up with hedge No.5. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is a wide field boundary hedgerow, that forms the boundary between fields within the site area and forms part of the townland boundary that runs through this site area. It was planted between deep double ditches and has extended out significantly into the fields over the years to create its wide structure due to lapsed management. It has a good range of species and provides a good area of habitat.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width of hedge.	--	B2/ B3	4.0
				A5	A150 x 5 stems	A5N, A5S,	0								
				The following trees are located within this hedge.											
T157	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	250	4	4	5	4.5	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It shows signs of decline from 'Ash Dieback' with major deadwood in crown. It is growing up through the very dense Bramble, either side of a deep double ditch on the hedgerow bank embankment.	Fell tree to hedge height or 5m (monolith) and retain as standing deadwood.	<10	U	3.0
Tree No.9	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	200	4	3	3	2	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing at the bottom of the deep ditch. Access to its stem and base has been prevented due to the dense Bramble and deep ditches. Its heavily suppressed by Bramble and Ivy. It shows signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	Clear around the area to allow access into its base to carry out a more detailed assessment.	10+	C1	2.4
Hedge No.24	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Bramble	It extends south west from hedge No.23 to connect up with hedge Nos. 2 & 3. It is of an early mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. It forms an inconsistent hedge line along the field boundary between fields and it is predominantly Bramble that has grown around a wire fence with some clumps of natural generating Goat Willow.										It would benefit from general tidying works and bulking up with some	--	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)				
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average							
	spp <i>Rubus</i>	<table><tr><td>A3</td><td>--</td><td>A3N, A3S,</td><td>--</td></tr></table>  The following trees are located in this hedge.										A3	--	A3N, A3S,	--	additional native hedge planting to create a better quality and structured hedge.			
A3	--	A3N, A3S,	--																
T158 &159	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	5	100, 100, 120, 120, 130, 80, 110	5.5	6	5	6	0.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They have self-seeded here and are growing up along the wire fence line. They form one crown and they were cut back in the past and regrown. The area to their east is partly dense with Bramble.	They require no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	3.48				
Hedge No.25	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It runs north south between hedge No.6 and tree group No.1 and forms the boundary between the fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge would appear to be located on the east side of the field drainage ditch with hedge species developing on the west side. There is some minor deadwood within its centre in places. It has received no recent maintenance and has extended in parts, outwards into the fields on either side. It has a good variety of mixed species and shows signs of good vitality. <table><tr><td>A4.5</td><td>A120 x 4 stems</td><td>A4.5E, 4.5W</td><td>A.0</td></tr></table>										A4.5	A120 x 4 stems	A4.5E, 4.5W	A.0	It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width of hedge.	--	B2	2.9
A4.5	A120 x 4 stems	A4.5E, 4.5W	A.0																

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)					
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average								
	Honey Suckle <i>Lonicera Caprifolium</i>																			
Tree Group No.1	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It is located between hedge No.25 & 26. It consists of an area of Willow which has grown up around a small wet land/ pond between hedge Nos.25 & 26. They are of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. Some of the Willow has been cut back in the past. The area has been allowed naturalise and provides some habitat value. The area is prone to water ponding during wet periods.										It requires no work at the present time.					--	B2	3.6	
		A6	A150 x 4 stems	A3N, A3S, A3E, A3W		A0.5														

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.- diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
		 The following trees have been tagged in this tree group.													
T160 &161	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	A5	A300	A5	A4	A4	A4	A0	Mature	Fair	Fair. It consists of clumps of mature stems growing up on the edge. This area with these trees are separated from the main tree group by a body of water (pond)	They require no work at the present time.	10+	C2	3.54
Hedge No.26	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i>	It extends north from tree group No.1 to connect up with hedge No.16 & 17 and forms the boundary between the fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the east side of the field boundary drainage ditch. It is dense in its form and has had no recent works carried out and encroaching out into the fields on either side. It has a good range of species within the hedgerow and it provides for habitat and value to the area.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width.	--	B2	2.9 A3
		A5.5	A120 x 4 stems	A4E, A3W		0									

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)	
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average				
	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Holly <i>ilex aquifolium</i>															
Hedge No.27A	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	It extends west at ninety degrees to hedge No.26 and forms the boundary between fields within the site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is a dense hedge and provides good habitat value. It has had no recent works carried out and extends outwards into the fields on either side due to lapsed management. It is growing up along a ditch line.											It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width.	--	B2	2.9
		A5.5	A120 x 4 stems	A3.5N, A3.5S,	--											
Hedge No.27B	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Holly	It extends westwards from hedge No.27A and forms the boundary between fields within the site area and connects to hedge No.20 & 21. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is a dense hedge in sections and it contains mixed species showing signs of good vitality. It has had no recent works carried out and has extended out into the fields on either side due to lapsed management. It grows along a ditch line and Bramble dominates some sections.										It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge	--	B2	A3.0	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)				
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average							
	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Rose <i>Rosa spp</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Dog Rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	<table><tr><td>A5.5</td><td>A120 x 4 stems</td><td>A3.5N, A4S,</td><td>0</td></tr></table>  The following tree is located in this hedge.										A5.5	A120 x 4 stems	A3.5N, A4S,	0	species to contain width of hedge.			
A5.5	A120 x 4 stems	A3.5N, A4S,	0																
T162	Grey Willow <i>Salix cinerea</i>	6	570	4.5	4	3	3.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within the hedge line. It is an older tree, growing from an old root stock. It splits into 2 stems at circa 1m and has poor formed union here with some minor decay and bark dieback. Its root zone has been impacted by livestock in the past.	It requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition and reinspect in 12 months.	10+	C2	6.9				
Woodland No.3	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Common Gorse <i>Ulex Europeaus</i> Hawthorn	It consists of an area of self-seeded naturalised scrub, growing along the side of the access road. It is of an early mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It has received no maintenance and suffered from anti-social behaviour within it. <table><tr><td>A6</td><td>A100</td><td>A3N, A3S, A3E, A3W</td><td>A1</td></tr></table>										A6	A100	A3N, A3S, A3E, A3W	A1	It would benefit from management to combat dumping and anti-social behaviour issues.	--	B2/ B3	1.2
A6	A100	A3N, A3S, A3E, A3W	A1																

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)							
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average										
	Crataegus monogyna																					
Hedge No.28	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Common Gorse <i>Ulex</i> <i>Europeaus</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	It consists of a short section of hedge bounding the open space of the neighbouring residential development and is located west of woodland No.3 . It has been trimmed for clearance from the footpath, creating the hedge structure.										Continue present maintenance.	--	C2	2.1							
				<table border="1"><tr><td>A6</td><td>A100 X 3 stems</td><td>A2.5N, A3S,</td><td>--</td></tr></table>				A6	A100 X 3 stems	A2.5N, A3S,	--											
A6	A100 X 3 stems	A2.5N, A3S,	--																			
																						

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)				
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average							
Hedge No.29	Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	It extends along the fence line on the southern side of the access road. It is of an early mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It has naturalised around the fence line over time and is heavily dominated by Bramble with some Hawthorn further along at the western end. <table><tr><td>A3</td><td>A100 x 3 stems</td><td>A2N, A2S,</td><td>0</td></tr></table> 										A3	A100 x 3 stems	A2N, A2S,	0	It would benefit from cutting back the Bramble and infill planting to improve structure and quality.	--	C2	2.1
A3	A100 x 3 stems	A2N, A2S,	0																
Hedge No.30	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble spp <i>Rubus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Common Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> Willow <i>Salix spp</i>	It is located on the north side access road to 'Tinahack'. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It has been trimmed in from the road for clearance but has been allowed to grow out wide on the north side. <table><tr><td>A3.5</td><td>--</td><td>A3N, A2S,</td><td>--</td></tr></table>										A3.5	--	A3N, A2S,	--	Management is outside the boundary of the site.	--	C2	1.08
A3.5	--	A3N, A2S,	--																

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
		 Google Street View The following trees are located in this hedge.													
Tree No.10	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	120	2	2	2	2	1.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within the hedge line; it shows some signs of 'Ash Dieback' within its crown. It forms higher bulking for the hedge. Inspection of the base or stem has not been possible due to dense undergrowth.	Management is outside the boundary of the site.	10+	C1	1.44
Tree No.11	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	200, 250, 200, 230	4.5	5	4.5	4.5	2	Early Mature	Dead	Poor This tree is standing dead.	Remove tree and retain stump, chamfer edges.	<10	U	5.3
Tree No.12	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	450	4	4	4.5	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up as part of a small group. It has a somewhat asymmetrical crown and Ivy is progressing into its crown. Inspection of its lower base and stem has not been possible due to undergrowth.	Management is outside the boundary of the site. It would benefit from Ivy being cut at ground level.	20+	B1	5.4

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia	Branch Spread (m)				C - Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Structural Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade	RPA (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological. Cat.-category,	ULE-useful life expectancy A-average			
Tree No.13	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	120	1.5	3	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up as part of the hedge line from under neighbouring canopy and has an asymmetric crown as a result. Some signs of 'Ash Dieback' is evident within its crown.	Management is outside the boundary of the site.	10+	C1	1.44
Notes:															

