Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree Vegetation on the 'Oldcourt LRD Lands', Ballycullen & Oldcourt, Dublin 24.

Prepared for: Capami Ltd.

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

Date: 8th December 2023

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Capami Ltd (planning applicant) to assess the tree and hedge vegetation located on the 'Oldcourt LRD Lands' at Ballycullen & Oldcourt, 'Dublin 24 and to report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree and hedge vegetation within this site area. See **'Appendix 2'** for details of my findings and drawing No.OCLRD001 (Parts 1 & 2) which I have prepared as constraints drawing to aid the design team.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed LRD development layout on the surrounding tree and hedge vegetation within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of our report and 'Drawing No.OCLRD002 (Parts 1-3) 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.OCLRD002' for detail (Parts 1-3).

2.0 Report Limitations

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

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

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

2.4 Before undertaking any work to the tree and hedge vegetation, it would be advisable to check whether there is 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). The 'Forestry & Wildlife Acts' will also need to be taken into consideration.

3.0 Survey Methodology

3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached report (See **'Appendix 2'**) has been recorded in line with 'BS 5837:2012'. The survey was carried out in November/December 2023 and was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information within the vicinity of the proposed site area:

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree). As most of these lands had been surveyed previously, the existing tag numbers have been reused in this assessment.
- 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 tree and hedge vegetation were assessed and given a retention category 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 the following:

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

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

The following summaries each of the categories:

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

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

Any category 'U' trees identified have been shown on our drawings (Nos.OCLRD001 & OCLRD002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees,

they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

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

Any category 'A' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.OCLRD001 & OCLRD002) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

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

Any category 'B' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.OCLRD001 & OCLRD002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

Category C – Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy. These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term and they should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands. Where viable, they should be retained.

Any category 'C' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.OCLRD001 & OCLRD002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.4 The bulk of the trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (DWG. No.OCLRD001) by a land survey company and where not, they have been positioned by ourselves to the best of our ability and may not be fully accurate. The tree reference numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as detailed above and recommended by 'BS 5837 2012'.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in 'BS5837 2012' and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is expressed as a radius in meters measured from the tree stem. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

a) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures, open drainage ditches and underground apparatus);
b) Topography and drainage;
c) The soil type and structure;

d) The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

4.1 The site areas consist of lands in agricultural use being managed for livestock/ grazing. The findings from our assessment of the tree and hedge vegetation are presented in our condition assessment within **'Appendix 2'** of this report.

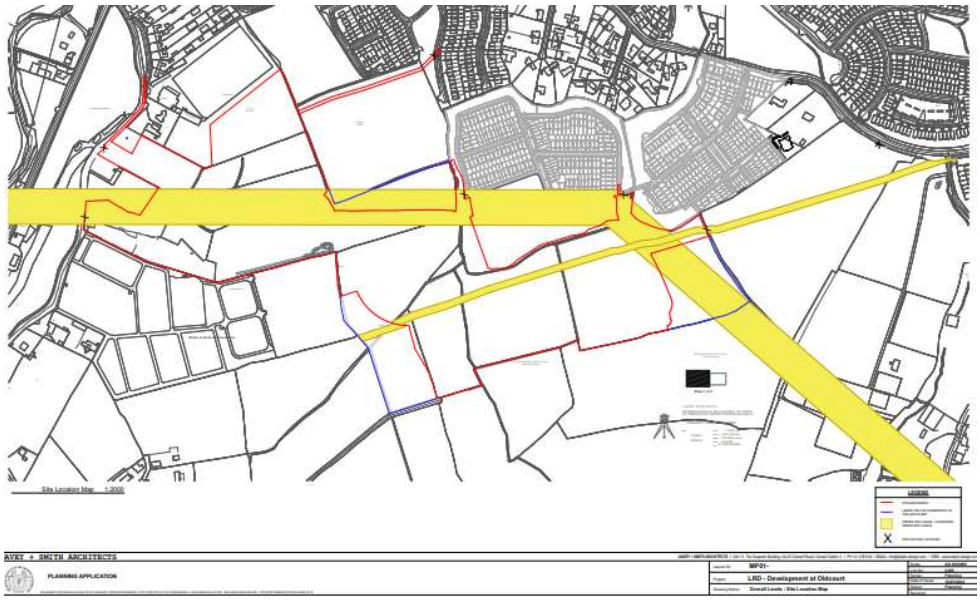


Figure 1shows site areas red line boundary on the OS map.

Google aerial view showing the lands within and adjoining the LRD application lands.

4.2 The site area is made of lands in an agricultural field landscape located between the 'Bohernabreena' and 'Oldcourt' Roads, Ballycullen, Oldcourt, Dublin 24. The site area is bounded to the north by GAA grounds at its western end and for the rest of this boundary by agricultural lands some which have been developed for residential use, to the south at the western end by 'Bohernabreena Cemetery' with the bulk of the remaining boundary by lands in agricultural use, to the east by lands being developed for residential and to the west by the 'Bohernabreena Road'.

4.3 The site area is made up of a number of agricultural fields with typical agricultural type hedgerows for this area forming the boundaries between these fields and the adjoining fields that form the boundaries of this site area. These hedgerows in most instances are located on low soil banks and most are located on the side of drainage ditches some of which are deep and wet carrying water throughout the year.

These hedgerows are made up predominantly with Hawthorn with other species such as Blackthorn, Elder, Hazel, Holly and an understory being dominated by Bramble, Dogrose and Gorze in some places. The bulk of them are reasonably continuous with some small gaps/openings where the hedge vegetation has been lost and creating passage from one field to the next. They have not received maintenance for some time and as a result, scrub species such as Bramble, Dogrose, Blackthorn and Gorze where present have encroached out on either side to create broad hedges and scrub areas. In some areas, the hedges have been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering and grazing within them.

Growing out of these hedgerows and forming the upper canopy are some individual or small groups of trees made up of predominantly Ash and some Cherry, Sycamore, Elm and Goat Willow present. These range in age from young to mature and some, in particular those within their groups are of local value visually. The bulk of the Ash tree population in this area is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)* with some now at an advanced stage of decline and as a result, the category grading for the Ash tree population has been kept low due to the uncertainty over their life expectancy.

Some of these trees had in the past been cut /coppiced into the hedges as part of management but have since been allowed to grow up tall with multiple stems. Many of the trees have heavy Ivy cover extending up into their crowns leaving them more vulnerable to storm/wind damage.

4.4 Part of the sites land in the past had been used for a pitch and put/golf course and during this period a number of lines of Leyland and Lawson Cypress trees were planted to screen and subdivide the course and these were planted in most instances along original field boundary hedgerows where they have caused overcrowding/suppression of these hedges. These trees are of an early-mature age class and are of low quality.

4.5 At the western end of the site area, is a private residential property and work buildings/yards that are included within the overall LRD site area and within the grounds of this property, there is a mix of more ornamental tree species planted

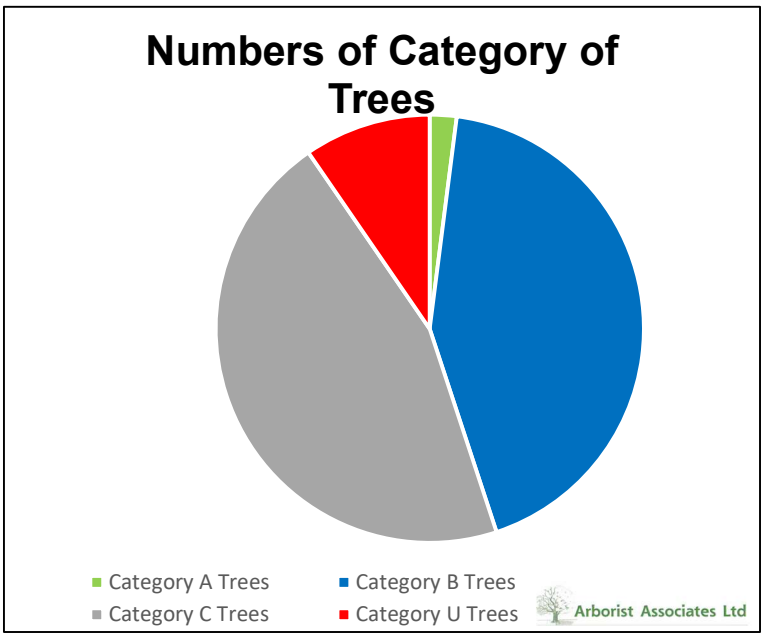
as part of its landscaping. These include Beech, Lime, Maple, Rowan and Cedar with some Leyland Cypress hedges and these are currently of an early-mature age class establishing well with some of good quality.

4.6 Within the overall site area, 189No. Trees have been tagged with reference numbers with 9No.Trees, 7No.Tree Lines and 28No. Hedges 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	**No. of trees**
Category U **18 Trees**	Tree Nos. 1076, 2, 5, 9, 1416, 1434, 1435, 0890, 0919, 0923, 0926, 0934, 0935, 0936, 0939, 1915, 1916 & 1917.
Category A **4 Trees**	Tree No. 1062, 1063, 1064 & 1068.
Category B **84 Trees + 2 Tree Lines + 7 Hedges**	Tree Nos. 1066, 1067, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1436, 0942, 0947-0957, 0958-0983, 1438-1443, 1444-1452, 1454, 1463-1470 & 1471-1481. **Hedge Nos.** 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 27A & 28 **Tree Line No.** 6 & 7
Category C **90 Trees + 5 Tree Lines + 22 Hedges + 1 Shrub Border**	Tree Nos. 1, 1061, 1065, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1437, 0882, 0883, 0884, 0885, 0886, 0887, 0888, 0889, 0891, 0892, 0893, 0894, 0895, 0896, 0897, 0920, 0921, 0922, 0924-0925, 0927, 0928, 0929, 0930, 0931, 0932, 0933, 0938, 0940, 0941, 0943, 0944, 0945, 0946, 0968, 1453, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458-1460, 1461, 1462, 1921, 1920, 1980, 1981, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1922, 1923, 1924 & 1925. **Hedge Nos.** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27B **Tree Line No.** 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 **Shrub Border No.** 1
Totals	**198 Trees + 7 Tree Lines + 28 Hedges + 1 Shrub Border**

(**Note:** Hedge No.27 is sub -divided into two parts (A & B) and is counted as one hedge in final totals although it appears twice in the above table).


Numbers of Category of Trees
Category A Trees
Category B Trees
Category C Trees
Category U Trees
Arborist Associates Ltd

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 Capami Ltd. intends to apply for permission for a Large-scale Residential Development on a site measuring c.20.3Ha, located in the townlands of 'Bohernabreena', Oldcourt, and Killiney, Dublin 24. The development site is located to the east of 'Bohernabreena Road', north and east of 'Bohernabreena Cemetery', south and south-east of 'St. Anne's GAA Club', south and south-west of the 'Dodderbrook residential estate', west of the 'Ballycullen Gate residential development' (currently under construction) and west of 'Oldcourt Road' (the R113).

The proposed development consists of 523 no. residential units comprised of 253 no. 2, 3 & 4 bed detached, semi-detached and terraced houses, 208 no. 1, 2 & 3 bed duplex units in 20 no. 2 & 3 storey blocks, and 62 no. 1, 2 & 3 bed apartments in 4 no. 3 & 3-4 storey blocks, along with a 2-storey childcare facility of c. 457sq.m.

Private amenity space for the residential units is provided in the form of rear gardens for houses and ground floor terraces / upper floor balconies for apartments and duplex units. The proposed development provides for c. 7.38Ha of public open space and c.4,797 sq.m of communal open space associated with proposed residential units.

Vehicular access to the development will be via 4 no. access points, as follows: (i) from the west of the site via 2 no. accesses located off 'Bohernabreena Road', (ii) from the north of the site via 1 no. access at 'Dodderbrook Place', and (iii) from 'Oldcourt Road' (the R113) to the east, via adjoining residential development. The proposed development includes for pedestrian and cyclist connections and accesses to adjoining lands to the north, east and west, and includes for cycling and pedestrian routes and infrastructure throughout the development.

The proposed development also includes the demolition of existing buildings / structures on the site (c.3,800sq.m), hard & soft landscaping, boundary treatments, SuDs features, drainage infrastructure, services infrastructure, bin stores, bicycle stores, car parking (including EV parking facilities), bicycle parking, public lighting etc. and all associated site development works.

5.1.2 This section of our document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree and hedge vegetation on these lands 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.OCLRD002, Parts 1-3), I have identified the tree and hedge vegetation to be removed to facilitate this proposed LRD Development application which includes a section of a link road through these lands which has

been granted under a separate planning application with a 'Open Red' crown spread and those to be retained with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.

5.1.4 On this drawing, I have also shown the necessary protective fencing with 'Orange Hatching'. This will need to be erected at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed.

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

5.2.0 Design Rational

5.2.1 The current site layout has been finalized and modified based on the information provided by us in the initial condition tree assessment on the site area and the creation of the tree constraints plan (DWG No.OCLRD001). Based on this information, changes have been made to the layout to ensure that the tree and hedge vegetation of most value to the treescape of this area are retained and incorporated successfully into the completed development.

5.2.2 This approach in the development of this site area has seen a large proportion of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained, in particular around the perimeter of the site area where it will help screen and blend the proposed development into the surrounding area and in particular above the 120m contour line to help maintain the rural character of this area.

5.2.3 This retained tree and hedge vegetation will be augmented and bulked up with new tree, shrub and hedge planting which will complement the completed landscaped development and will help to create good quality long-term sustainable tree cover within this area. See the 'Landscape Architects Drawings' and 'Schedules' for further detail on the planting and landscaping.

5.2.0 Tree and Hedge Loss

5.2.1 See **'Appendix 2'** of this report which provides more details on the tree and hedge vegetation within the site area and 'Drawing No.OCLRD002, Parts 1-3'.

5.2.2 Based on the current layout of the proposed LRD development and/or as part of management, the following tree and hedge vegetation is shown to be removed and retained within the sites red line boundary:

Ref No.	Sections of Hedge and Trees to be Removed - Meters (m)	Section of Hedge and Trees to be Retained - Meters (m)
Hedge No.1	c.27m	--
Hedge No.2	c.50m Tree Nos.1065-1069(5)	c.110m Tree Nos. Tree No.1 & 1061-1064 (4)
Tree Line No.1	--	c.50m
Hedge No.3	C56, Tree Nos.1070 & 1071	--
Hedge No. 4	c.230m Tree Nos.1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076 & Tree Nos.2	--
Hedge No.5	c.100m Tree No.5	c.50m Tree Nos.3, 4, 6, 7 & 8.
Tree Line No.2	c.210m of Leyland Cypress	--
Hedge No.6	c.210m Tree Nos.1080-1082 (3)	--
Tree Line No.3	c.68m of Leyland Cypress Tree Nos.1077-1079 (3) & Tree No.9	--
Tree Line No.4	c.26m Leyland Cypress Tree Nos.1413 & 1414-1415	--
Hedge No.7	--	c.40m
	Tree Nos. 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1425, 1426, 1427 & 1428	Tree Nos.1429 & 1430
Hedge No.8	c.32m	--
Hedge No.9	c.33m Tree Nos.1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436 & 1437	--
Hedge No.10	c.25m	--
Hedge No.11	c.93m	--
Hedge No.12	c.91m	--
Hedge No.13	c.80m	--
Hedge No.14	c.85m	--
Hedge No.15	c.230m	--

Ref No.	Sections of Hedge and Trees to be Removed - Meters (m)	Section of Hedge and Trees to be Retained - Meters (m)
Tree Line No.5	c.230m	--
Hedge No.16	--	c.93m Tree Nos.0882-0897 (16).
Hedge No.17	c.26m Tree Nos.0919-0926 (8), 0934-0936 (3)	c.156m Tree Nos.0927-0933 (7) & 0936-0941 (6)
Hedge No.18	c.30m	c.125m
Hedge No.19	c.35m	c.165m Tree Nos.0942-0946 (5) & 0947-0957 (11)
Hedge No.20	--	c.80m Tree Nos.0958-0983 (26) & 0968
Hedge No.21	--	c.182m Tree Nos.1438-1463 (26)
Hedge No.22	c.36m Tree No.1921	c.127m Tree Nos.1920
Hedge No.23	--	c.168m Tree Nos.1463-1470 (8)
Tree Line No.6	--	c.150m Tree Nos.1471-1481 (11)
Hedge No.24	c.22m Tree Nos.1980 & 1981	c.20m
Tree Line No.7	c.22m	c.8m
Hedge No.25	-- Tree Nos.1915, 1916 & 1917	c.129m Tree Nos.1910 – 1914 (5)
Hedge No.26	--	c.50m
Hedge No.27	c.20m	c.286m Tree Nos.1922 – 1925 (4)
Hedge No.28	c.17m Tree No.0881	c.60m
Totals	**c.1,533m of hedging + 48 trees +c.557m of tree lines which are mostly Leyland Cypress.**	**1,841m of hedging + 148 trees + c.208m of tree lines.**

5.2.3 The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading of the trees that ae being highlighted for removal.

Category Grade	No. of trees for removal
Category U **13 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 2, 1076, 5, 9, 1416, 1434, 1435, 0919, 0923, 0926, 1915, 1916 & 1917. These trees are in poor condition and will need to be removed as part of active management, either now or in the short-term irrespective of the development of this site area.
Category A **1 Tree**	**Tree No.** 1068
Category B **3 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1066, 1067 & 0881.
Category C **31 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1065, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1077-1079 (3), 1414, 1415, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1437, 0920, 0921, 0922, 0924-0925, 1921, 1980 & 1981.

5.2.4 **So in summary**, 48No. individual trees (24.4%) out of 196 trees included within our assessment area and c.1,533 linear meters (45.4%) of hedging from a total of c.3,374 linear meters within the sites red line boundary and c.557m of trees lines which are mostly Leyland and Lawson Cypress will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed LRD development application. The hedging for removal is made up predominantly of Hawthorn with some Elder and Blackthorn with an undergrowth of Bramble and Dog Rose.

The loss of the above tree and hedge vegetation from these lands is to be mitigated against in the landscaping of this completed development with the planting of new tree, shrub and hedge planting. A range of tree sizes are being proposed from whips to semi- mature trees including a large number of native species and as these establish and grow in size, they will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created in the first place by the loss of the existing hedge and tree vegetation and will enhance and secure the treescape of this area into the future. See 'Project Landscape Architect Drawings' and 'Schedule' for detail.

5.3.0 Hedge/ Tree Retention and Protection

5.3.1 The remaining tree and hedge vegetation within and adjoining the site area are proposed for retention and incorporation into the development of this area.

5.3.2 As part of the management of the trees being retained, it will be necessary to carry out remedial tree surgery works to address current health and safety issues and to ensure a satisfactory juxtaposition is achieved within the completed

development. A schedule of these works taking into consideration the trees within their new built environment will need be prepared for agreement with the local authority prior to being carried out. All tree works will need to be carried out by a competent tree surgery firm to the recommendations of 'BS3998 2010'.

As a lot of the Ash trees within this site area and on the adjoining lands are showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)* and it is likely that as more and more of the retained Ash trees succumb to this disease, that these will either need removal or pruning to address health and safety. Unfortunately, this disease is prevalent in Irelands Ash tree population and when present within developed areas, it will be necessary to manage it in order to abate safety concerns.

5.3.3 The hedgerows being retained will require trimming to incorporate them into the completed landscaped development. This will involve the trimming in of their sides in particular the excessive spread of vegetation especially Bramble and Blackthorn and Gorze where present and the poorer structured sections of hedges 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 the poor-quality sections with new hedge planting to create better structured sustainable hedges suitable for their new urban environment. Going forward, these hedges will need to be more regularly cut to contain them in this urban environment.

In most instances, the drainage ditches are to be retained open and incorporated into the completed development while in some areas, it will be necessary to pipe and fill in the existing field drainage ditches in order to incorporate these areas into the completed landscaped development. Where this is necessary, the hedge vegetation will need to be cut back neatly to allow access. The existing ditch is to be cleaned out of debris and the ditch piped. The filling of the ditch will need to be made up with a large clean stone finished off with small gravel and topped off with soil. Level changes will need to be kept to a minimum and should not exceed the height of the hedgerow bank.

In other areas, it will be necessary to re-grade the sides of the drainage ditches to address safety issues or to repurpose these as swales and where this is necessary, the works are to be carried out working away from the hedgerow bank ensuring no impact on the hedgerow bank or the vegetation.

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

This fencing needs to be erected to enclose the calculated root protection areas of the tree and hedge vegetation as shown on drawing (No. OCLRD002, Parts 1 - 3) and this is to remain in place for the duration of the works within these areas. It is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity and it is to be secured to the ground. Where it is

expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, the fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with 'figure 2 of BS 5837 2012' (see Type 1 Fence in **'Appendix 1'** for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres, and onto this weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Where there is a lesser intensity of works, a rail or wire mesh fence structure 1.5m high will be sufficient, (see 'Fencing Detail Type 2' within **'Appendix 1'**).

Signs will need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out' that this is the root protection area of the hedge/tree vegetation and that no works are allowed within these fenced off areas without prior consultation and agreement with the project Arboriculturist. See Sign Detail on 'Drawing No.OCLRD002'.

5.3.5 Landscaping

The landscaping should be kept simple around the tree and hedge vegetation being retained. The existing hedges are to be tidied up and augmented where weak with new planting of trees and shrub species preferably native.

The existing ground levels within the RPA of the tree and hedge vegetation are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped areas. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA.

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. 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 the hedge vegetation.

Any new tree, shrub / hedge 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.

In some areas, it may be necessary to erect new fences to secure areas and in places it will be necessary to carry out some breasting/cutting back of the hedge vegetation to facilitate these which will not impact negatively on them. The holes for the uprights for these fences within the root zones of the hedge vegetation to be retained are to be dug manually with no machinery allowed inside the root protection areas. Work zones within the root protection areas for these hedges will need to be protected during the construction of the boundary fences by boarding as per section 6.2.3 of 'BS 5837 2012'.

5.4.0 Tree and Hedge Retention and Protection

5.4.1 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees being retained are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in **'Appendix 2'** of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out. The hedges being retained in most instances will require trimming particularly of their sides to contain their width and encroachment out onto the surrounding areas and to better incorporate them into the completed landscaped area. The future management of these hedges will see them being cut back on a three-to-five-year cycle to contain their structure and quality. All tree felling and pruning work needs to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons *before* any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.* All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and where necessary the stumps are to be removed, otherwise they are to be left in the hedgerow to sprout and form part of the hedge bulking. Where stumps need to be removed and are located within the root zone of trees being retained, these will need to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained. Within hedge sections being retained, the tree stumps can be retained and allowed to sprout to form part of the hedge bulking and managed thereafter as part of the hedge structure.
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.OCLRD002) **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and*

Item	Comments
	construction (2012) specifies appropriate fencing, see **'Appendix 1'** for details. The fencing is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, the fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see **'Appendix 1'** fence type 1 for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Where there is a lesser intensity of works, a three rail fence structure or chain link wire fence 1.5m high will be sufficient, (see fencing type 2 details within **'Appendix 1'**). All weather notices will need to 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 authorized 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 and hedge vegetation proposed for retention. See 'Section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012' for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in **'Appendix 1'** of this report for sample. Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings,

Item	Comments
	diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires cannot 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 cannot be attached to any trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking will need to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.
Services	See 'Engineering Drawings' prepared by the project engineers for detail on the service routes. From my understanding of the service drawings provided to me for assessment and with some minor amendments to these, there should be no conflict between these, and the tree and hedge vegetation proposed to be retained. There is sufficient area on site to adjust or re-route the proposed services without a need to encroach into the root zone of the trees and hedge vegetation being retained. Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees or hedges being retained, they are to be marked out on site for review with 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 tree vegetation shown for retention. In some areas it will be necessary to pipe and fill in the existing field drainage ditches in order to incorporate these areas into the completed landscaped development. Where this is necessary, the hedge vegetation will need to be cut back neatly to allow access. The existing ditch is to be cleaned out of debris and the ditch piped. The filling of the ditch will need to be made up with a large clean stone finished off with small gravel and topped off with soil. Levels changes will need to be kept to a minimum and should not exceed the height of the hedgerow bank. In other areas, it will be necessary to re-grade the grade of some of the drainage ditch to address safety issues or to repurpose those as swales and where this is necessary, the works are to be carried out working away from the hedgerow bank ensuring no impact on the hedgerow bank or the vegetation.
Boundary Treatments	It is my understanding that all boundary treatments along by the tree and hedge vegetation being retained is to be of a fence

Item	Comments
	type structure where there will only be a need to excavate small diameter holes for the fence uprights and these will need to be dug manually or with an augur with no machinery allowed to operate within the work exclusion zones fenced off by the tree protection fencing. The working ground area required during these works will need to be protected from impacts/damage by a suitable ground protection such as scaffold planks laid butt jointed on a bed of woodchip.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels. All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of 'sections 8 of BS5837 2012' are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees. **Paths -** In a number of areas, there are pedestrian foot paths and cycle paths which meander into the marked out root zones of the trees and the position of these will need to be reviewed once marked out on site to look at altering their position to avoid the root zones in the first place and if this is not possible, then the sections of these paths which encroach in on the root zone of the trees will need to be installed using a 'No-Dig' method and if necessary incorporate a product such as 'Cell Web' to provide support and protect the underlying rooting material. See 'Section 6.8' of this report for general guidance on the installation of such a product.

5.4.2 **Monitoring**

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 hedges to ensure their retention and planning compliance. It is advised that 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 the protection measures throughout all construction phases.

Copies of the tree and hedgerow retention and protection plan (Dwg No. OCLRD002, Parts 1-3) 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.

On the completion of the construction works, all tree and hedge vegetation retained is to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of this tree and hedge vegetation and their 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 contractor/site manager on how the tree and hedge vegetation needs 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 protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the construction works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the vegetation proposed for retention. See 'Drawing (Dwg No. OCLRD002, Parts1-3)', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

6.3 The protection of the tree and hedge vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and its reassessment.

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 protection measures are in place and adhered to.
2. The main contractors and all sub-contractors work force are to be briefed on the 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 tree and hedge vegetation 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 tree and hedgerow removal and the line of the protective fencing.

6.6.0 Hedge/Tree works

6.6.1 The client or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and 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 **Hedge/Tree removal –** Hedges/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 hedges/trees in the way of the development layout are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the hedges/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 hedges/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 hedge/trees being retained.

6.6.3 **Remedial tree surgery works -** The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the hedges/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 hedges/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 hedge/tree vegetation has been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the hedges/tree vegetation being retained **must be** erected as per 'Dwg No. OCLRD002', Parts1-3.

6.7.2 Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, the fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of 'BS 5837 2012' (see 'Fencing Detail' within **'Appendix 1'**) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

Where there is a lesser intensity of works, a three rail or chain link fence structure 1.5m high or similar will be sufficient, (see 'Fencing Detail' within **'Appendix 1'**).

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. (See detail within **'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 hedges/trees being retained.

6.7.6 **Ground Protection Installation for Pathway/Playground Surfaces and work areas within the root zone of trees.**

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, steel or railway sleepers.

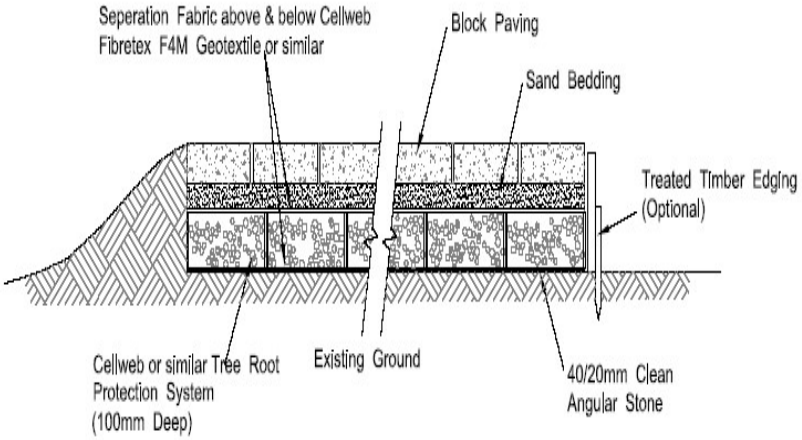
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

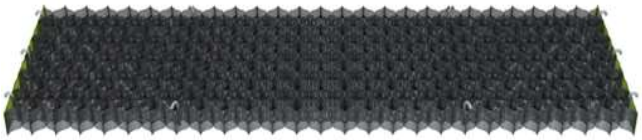
Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

Step 6 – Slightly surcharge the Cell Web product with 25mm of 40/20mm clean angular stone and place the finished wearing course over this.

Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.

Cellweb Section - Tree Root Protection
c/w Block Paving Surface





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 fences and all other 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 hedge 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 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 hedges/ 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 hedges/trees to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.
Where roots of hedges/trees to be retained are exposed during the excavation works, these are to be assessed by the project Arborist and pruned back beyond damaged material. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and 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 hedge/tree, 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 hedges/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 hedges/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 hedges/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 hedges/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 hedges/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 hedges/trees have been re-examined by the project Arboriculturist and the remedial works necessary to ensure the health of the hedges/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 these lands and is for the sole use of the above-named client and refers to only those hedges/ trees 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 24th July 2024

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.

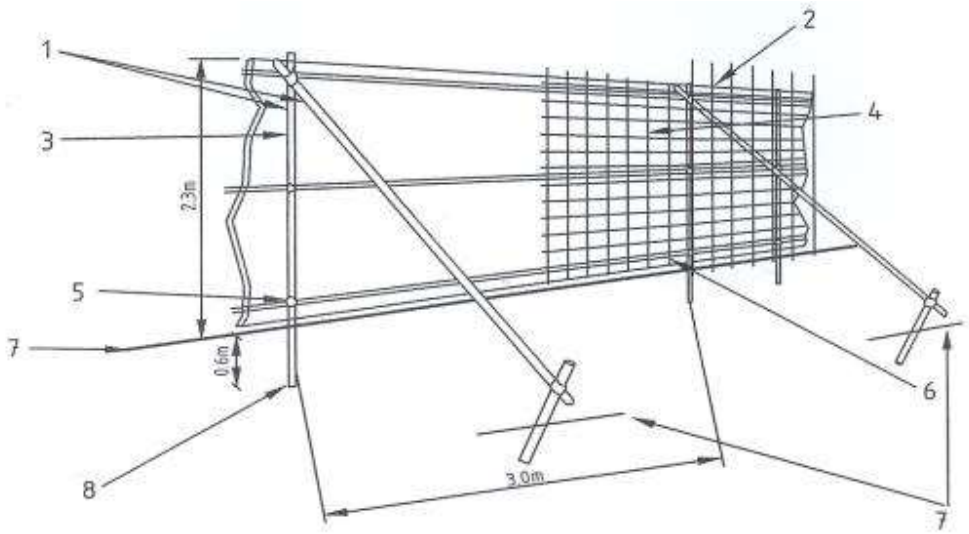
1.2 Sample of Ground Protection within Root Zone.

1.3 Sample of Trunk Protection

1.4 Sample of Toolbox Talk Sheet

1.5 Sample of Site Monitoring Sheet

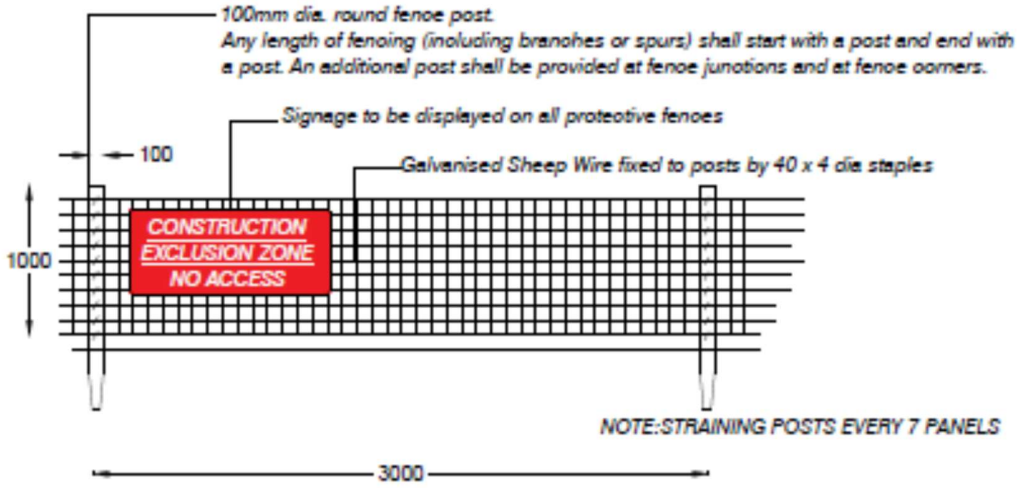
Appendix 1.1
Type 1 Protective Fence –



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

Fence Type 2 - Detail of Tree protection fencing for lower intensity work areas.



Appendix 1.2 – Samples of ground protection within root zones

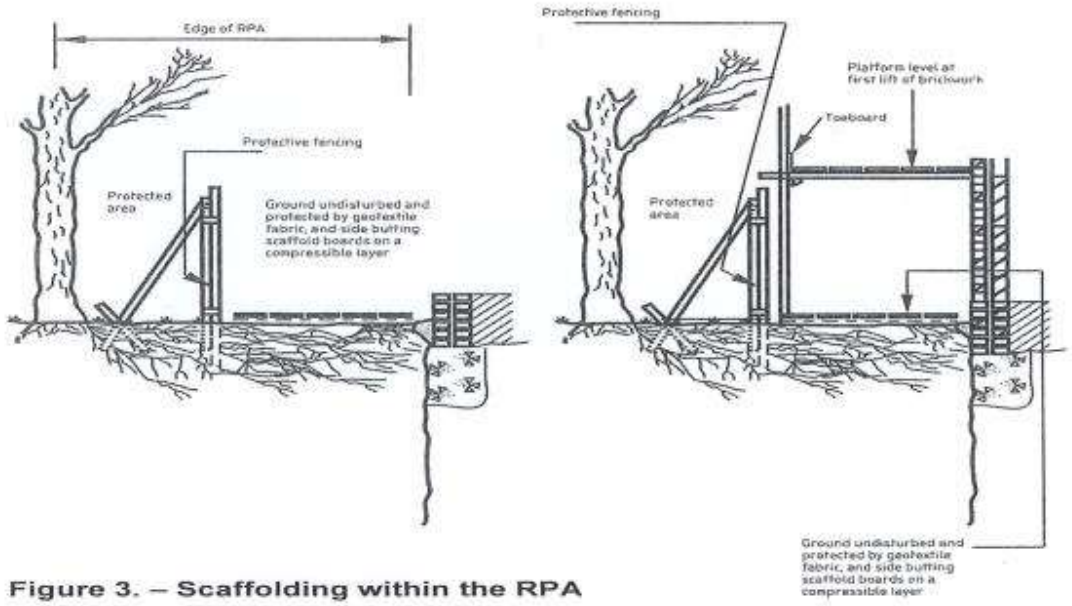
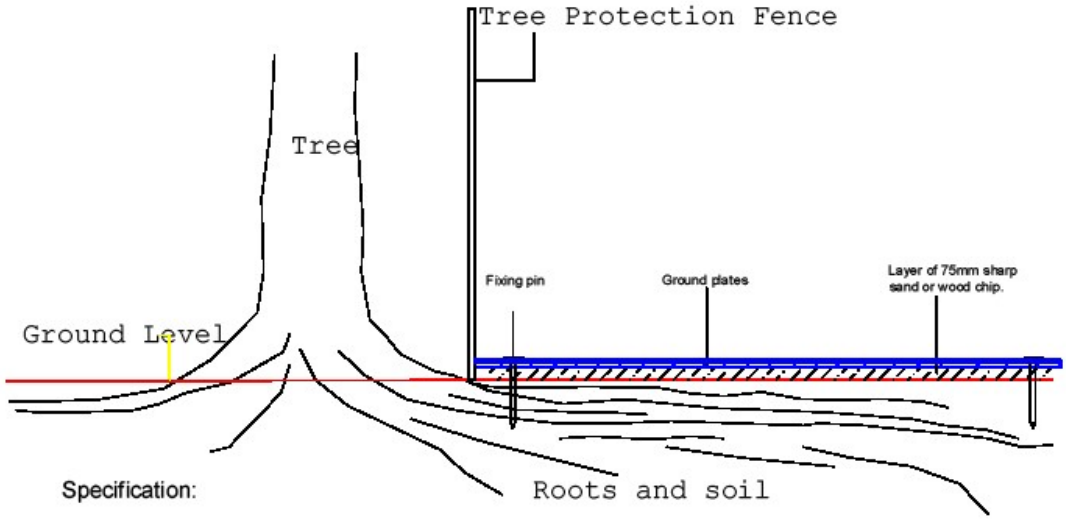


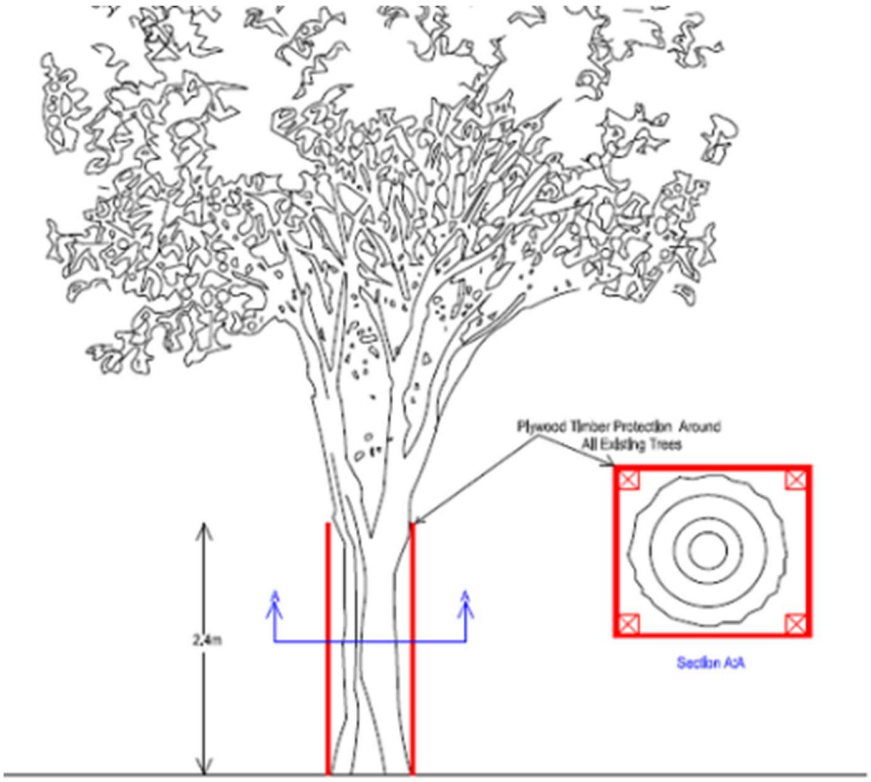
Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



Specification:

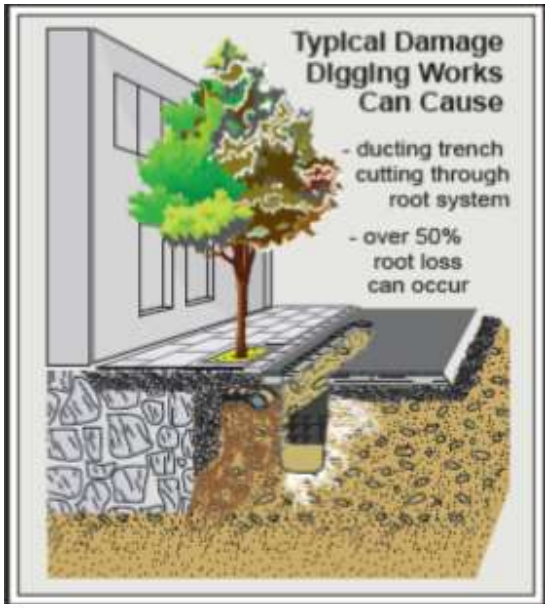
1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs
4. Erect protection fence (where feasible).
5. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping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

Appendix 1.3 – Sample of trunk protection.



Detail on individual trunk protection

Appendix 1.4 – Sample of Toolbox talk.



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

Do

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

Appendix 1.5 – Sample of site monitoring sheet

Protected Tree Monitoring Form
Site Inspection Report

Zone:	
Location:	
Tree Group / Number	
Tree Protection Checked By:	**Date:**
Status of tree protection:	
Remedial measures / comments:	
Copied to:	
Project Manager	**Yes / No**
Project Manager's Arboricultural Consultant:	**Yes / No**
Copied To Project Manager:	**Yes / No**
Contact Name	
Signed:	**Date**

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment.

Of the Tree and Hedge Vegetation on the 'Oldcourt LRD Lands', Ballycullen & Oldcourt, Dublin 24.

Date: 8th December 2023

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

Young: A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.

Semi Mature A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.

Early Mature: A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.

Mature: A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.

Over Mature: A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

Good: A tree with no major defects, but possibly including some small defects.

Fair: A tree with some minor defects such as bark Wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding.

Poor: A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or defective to the point of being dangerous.

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

Estimated Remaining Contribution in years

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

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

Sub categories

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="7">A Condition Assessment of the Tree and Hedge Vegetation on the ‘Oldcourt LRD Lands’ Ballycullen & Oldcourt, Dublin 24.

The survey commences at the site entrance off “Bohernabreena Road” and proceeds eastwards in a broadly anti-clockwise direction.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.1</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="7">It extends along the western boundary of the site area with the “Bohernabreena Road” and extends in a north south direction
It is of a mature age class in fair/poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. It consists of a few isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Blackthorn with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. There is a field access off the “Bohernabreena Road” within this hedge line. It has been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time with scrub, in particular Bramble, encroaching out onto the lands, although it has received cutting from the roadside to contain encroachment out in this direction.
 
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A3</td><td>A N/A</td><td>A2.5N, A2.5S</td><td>A0</td></tr></table></td><td>It would benefit from general trimming/ tidying works to control Bramble and from infill planting to create a better structured hedge.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="7"></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.2</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina</td><td colspan="7">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.1 to connect up Hedge No. 3 with the first part forming the boundary with the adjoining property and the latter part forming the boundary between two fields within the site area.
It is of a mature age class in poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists predominately of Bramble and Dogrose with some Hawthorn and some planting of Norway Maple & Horse Chestnut at the eastern end on the southern side of the fence line. Due to lapsed management, the scrub species in particular Bramble and Dogrose have encroached out creating a broad scrub area along this boundary.
 
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A 1.5x2</td><td>A N/A</td><td>A3E, A3W</td><td>A0</td></tr></table></td><td>Cut back encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.

Carry out pruning and infill planting to create a better structured hedge.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		The following trees are located within this hedge line. 									
Tree No.1	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	6	180	2N 3S 2E 2W	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and has possibly developed from where a tree has broken out in the past. Access to this tree has been limited due to the dense undergrowth. Some stems would appear to have broken out.	Tidy up the undergrowth and review.	10+	C1
1061	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	8	180	1N 3S 1E 3W	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It has been planted on the outer canopy edge of Tree No.1062 with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. Its structure will be affected in the long-term.	Tidy up the area around its base.	20+	C1
1062	**Purple Leaf Sycamore cv.** *Acer pseudoplatanus f. 'purpureum'*	14	500	5N 5S 4E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair / Good A lot of soil erosion / compaction has been caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing around its base. It has a reasonably well-formed crown. Wire is cutting into the lower trunk.	Remove wire attached to the lower trunk and protect the area within its root zone.	40+	A1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1063	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	11	360	5N 4S 3E 5W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is growing up within an open group environment with a reasonably symmetrical crown.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	40+	A1
1064	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	10	360	5N 5S 5E 3W	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is reasonably well structured and forms part of the open group canopy formation with Tree No. 1063.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	40+	A1
1065	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	12	410	4N 5S 4E 3W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It forms part of an open/group canopy formation with Tree No.1066 and is slightly asymmetrical as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It subdivides into multiple-stems from c.2m up with slightly open/ exposed crown either due to the removal or partial failure of neighbouring trees. It would appear to have lost a scaffold limb on the northern side in the past creating a large tear wound on the main trunk and a lopsided crown. It is likely to become problematic as it grows further in size due to the presence of decay at the old wound.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment.	10-20	C1
1066	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	10	430	3N 4S 4E 5W	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 1065 with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There is a dense undergrowth of Bramble around its base.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment.	20-40	B1
1067	**Norway Maple**	10	240	3N 2S	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It may have suffered storm damage in the past.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	Acer platanoides			2E 3W				Heavy Ivy cover and dense undergrowth around its base has limited the visual assessment to some degree.	allow a more detailed assessment.		
1068	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	12	400	5N 5S 4E 5W	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good There is a slightly acute union formation between some scaffold limbs and the lower branches have been removed in the past. There is light Ivy cover extending up into its crown. Some soil erosion / compaction has occurred around its base caused by livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.	Cut/remove wire where possible attached to the lower trunk. Ivy will require management in the future.	40+	A1
1069	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	12	400	5N 5S 5E 5W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Some soil erosion/ compaction has been caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing around its base. It has a co-dominate leader from c.3m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems at this point. There is fencing wire embedded in the main stem. It has been heavily cut back on south side, due to overhead utility wires, impacting its structure	Cut/remove wire where possible attached to the lower trunk. It will require ongoing pruning to maintain clearance with overhead utility wires.	20+	C1
Tree Line No.1	**Lawson Cypress** *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	**It is located on the northern boundary fence and runs in an east to west direction.** It consists of a line of early mature trees in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. They would have originally been planted as a screen hedge but it has been allowed to grow to its current height. The line is not continuous along its length with some gaps at the eastern end. Bramble is establishing along the line and encroaching out due to lapsed management. Their lower branches have been pruned/ cut in order to raise up their crowns. There is fencing wire is attached to the lower stems and this is becoming embedded and may result in a structural weakness as the trees develop.							Cut/remove wire where possible attached to the lower trunk. Cut Ivy at ground level, tidy up undergrowth of Bramble.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
											
		Ht. (m)	**Stem Dia.(mm)**	**Branch Spread (m)**	**C-Ht. (m)**						
		A7	A200	A2N, 4S,2E,2W	A1.5						
Hedge No.3	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*							**It runs in a north-south direction from Hedge No.2 and forms the boundary between two fields within the site area.** It is a mature hedge in fair/poor condition physiologically and structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. It forms the boundary between two fields and has been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time with scrub species, in particular Bramble and Dogrose dominating and encroaching out to create a broad, scrubby hedgerow. It has also been allowed to grow up tall losing it hedge structure. The original hedge line would appear to have been located on the eastern side of a shallow field drainage ditch.	It would benefit from general tidying works. Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	--	C2
		Ht. (m)	**Stem Dia.(mm)**	**Branch Spread (m)**	**C-Ht. (m)**						
		A4	A120x3	A3N, A3S	A0						

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		 **The following two trees are located within this hedge and are growing up together to form part of the one group canopy formation. As a group they are of same visual prominence within the treescape of this area.**									
1070	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	320/ 250x2/ 100x3/ 140	6N 6S 5E 2W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located within the hedge line and is multiple-stemmed from a height of c.1.2m with an acute union formation between stems. It has possibly been cut / coppiced at this height into the hedge during the past management. The stems have been allowed to grow up tall from this point and are poorly tapered. It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 1071 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extends high up into the crown, increasing the wind sail. Its crown is showing little sign of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at the present time.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1071	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	190/ 180X2/ 160/ 130	6N 6S 5E 6W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up with Tree No. 1070 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Its crown is showing little sign of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at the present time. There is an acute union formation between stems and this may create some structural issues. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extends high into the crown and is increasing its wind-sail. It is sheltered within its present group environment. It is best maintained/ managed as part of the group structure with Tree No.1070.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10+	C2
Hedge No.4	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	**It runs at an angle from Hedge Nos. 2 & 3 and extends eastwards forming the boundary between two fields within the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. The main hedge species consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder with infill and undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose with some Ash trees developing throughout forming the higher canopy and these range in age from seedlings to those of an early mature age class. It would appear to be located on the northern side of a shallow, dry drainage ditch. The hedge has been left derelict for some time and the hedge species; in particular the Bramble, Blackthorn and Dogrose have encroached out to create scrub areas on both sides and a broad hedge. Some of the Ash trees in this hedge have been cut/coppiced into the hedge and now form part of the hedge bulking Some sections of this hedge have failed or have fallen as a result of lapsed management and being top- heavy and suppressed by Ivy.							Make safe all large size dead/ unstable growth and cut back poor structured section of hedge. Trim back all encroaching hedge species to contain width and recreate a hedge structure. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is suppressing hedge plants.		C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
											
		Ht. (m)	**Stem Dia.(mm)**	**Branch Spread (m)**		**C-Ht. (m)**					
		A5	A130X3	A3N, A3S		A0					
		The following trees are located within this hedge.									
1072	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	320 340	5N 6S 6E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree growing out of a small hedgerow bank. It has a pronounced lean to the north before straightening up. The crown develops at c2.5m and is showing little sign of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at the present time. There is soil erosion caused by livestock around its base.	No work required at the present time.	10+	C2
1073	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	280	4N 4S 3E 3W	1.5	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor A single stem tree to c.3m where it divides into two co-dominant stems. There is very heavy Bramble and Ivy growth around the base limiting the visual inspection. Heavy Ivy cover extends	Cut back encroaching Bramble and cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								high into the crown increasing the crowns wind-sail. Its crown is showing little sign of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at the present time.			
1074	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	360	5N 5S 4E 3W	1.8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Good A single stem tree which divides at c.1.8m into two stems. There is heavy Ivy growth extending high up into the crown increasing the windsail. It is heavily overgrown around the base limiting the visual inspection. Its crown is showing little sign of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at the present time.	Cut back encroaching Bramble and cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
1075	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	370	4N 4S 4E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Good It is a good quality seedling tree. It is beginning to establish over the height of the hedge. Its crown is showing little sign of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at the present time. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is growing on the hedgerow bank.	It would benefit from general tidying works.	10+	C2
1076	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	4	300	1N 1S 1E 1W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is located out from the hedge line within the scrub vegetation. It has been cut back in the past due to its position underneath the overhead power lines and this has affected its structure and it likely to lead to structural issues in the future. It will require ongoing maintenance to manage and contain growth under the power lines. It has no long-term potential in this location.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
Tree No. 2	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	5	280/ 220	3N 1S 1E	1	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is located underneath the overhead power lines and as a result it has been heavily cut/ topped over the years in order to maintain clearance. It will require ongoing management to contain	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>under the power lines and has no long-term potential in this location. It has been suppressed by heavy Ivy growth.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.5</td><td>Gorse
Ulex europaeus
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="8">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.4 in a north-south direction at the eastern end of the site area forming the site boundary with the adjoining lands to the east.
It is a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/poor condition structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn with large infill areas of Blackthorn and Gorse with Bramble and Dog Rose colonising the base. It has been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time with the scrub species, in particular Gorse, Bramble and Dogrose dominating to create a broad, scrubby hedgerow.

<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A5</td><td>A -</td><td>A4E, A4W</td><td>A0</td></tr></table>
  

The following trees are located at the southern end of this hedge.
It consists of six trees which have grown up over the line of the hedge and they form a prominent tree line in the local treescape. Heavy Ivy cover is extending high into their crowns increasing their crown wind sail. There are</td><td>The hedge would benefit from general tidying works and the trimming in of encroaching hedge species.
Carry out pruning and infill planting to create a better structured hedge.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		signs of storm damage in some of the trees which has opened up the canopy and left other trees now more open/exposed and prone to further wind/storm damage. The visual assessment of these trees has been restricted as they are cordoned off from the site area by a palisade fence. Some of the trees are showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' and long term this may impact on their health and retention potential.							The trees will require ongoing monitoring and management for 'Ash Dieback' infection.		
Tree No. 3	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	520	6N 6S 8E 6W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree with heavy Ivy growth extending high into the crown, increasing the wind sail. It has grown up with Tree No. 4 and they share a combined canopy.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present	10+	C2
Tree No. 4	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	500	6N 6S 7E 7W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree with heavy Ivy growth extending high into the crown, increasing the crowns wind sail. It has grown up with Tree No. 3 and they share a combined canopy.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove hanging lower branch	10+	C2
Tree No. 5	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	600/ 450/ 500	4N 1S 8E 5W	2	Mature	Poor	Poor A multi stem tree from c.1.2m with an acute union formation between the stems. This tree has fallen apart and has limbs hung up in neighbouring trees	Fell remaining section and tidy up.	<10	U
Tree No. 6	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	160/ 360/ 500	4N 3S 8E 7W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and it divides at c.1m into three stems. The two larger stems have a very acute union formation with included bark present creating structural weakness. There is a large wound to the west side near the base. On the east side, a very large limb has broken out at c.4m leaving its crown open and exposed. A broken branch has fallen out to the north and is	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in to lighten heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c. 2m. Cut Ivy at ground level and review.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								resting on Tree No. 5. There are also significant roots exposed at the base on the east side due to the erosion of the bank by livestock. Heavy Ivy extends high into the crown increasing the crowns wind sail.			
Tree No. 7	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	450	2N 3S 4E 4W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor Growing up forming part of the group canopy formation with Tree No.5. A single stem tree with heavy Ivy growth extending up into the crown. There are signs of past storm damage in the crown at c.8m with branch stubs present and probably decay pockets developing.	Cut Ivy at ground level and review	10+	C2
Tree No. 8	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	560 600 360	8N 6S 6E 6W	1.8	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor A multi-stem from near ground level, it is growing on the hedgerow bank and there are roots exposed at the base due to erosion. There are areas of large wounding on two of the three stems exposing large areas of wood to decay. There is an acute union formation between the lower two stems with included bark developing. Heavy Ivy growth is extending up into the crown. There are signs of storm damage in the past with branch stubs and dead wood in the crown.	Make safe all large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
Hedge No.6	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble**	**It runs westwards at ninety degrees to Hedge No.5 and forms the boundary between two fields within the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition, physiologically and in poor condition structurally. It initially formed a field boundary between fields and consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose. A line of Leyland Cypress trees have been planted on the southern side of this hedge and this has caused suppression of the hedge and further impacted on quality and structure. The hedge has also been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. The hedge species, in particular, the Bramble							Cut back encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Carry out pruning to create a better structured hedge.		C2

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<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
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Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="6">have been allowed to encroach out due to lapsed management creating a scrubbier hedge. The hedge runs underneath the overhead power lines for most of its length and has been cut down to maintain clearance.

<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A4</td><td>A12OX2 stems</td><td>A2N, 2S</td><td>--</td></tr></table>
   </td><td colspan="3">This hedge would also benefit from the removal of the Leyland Cypress.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree Line No. 2</td><td>Golden Leyland Cypress
Cupressocyparis leylandii cv</td><td colspan="6">It runs the full length of Hedge No.6 on its southern side.
It consists of a line of early mature trees in fair condition physiologically and fair/poor condition structurally. Originally most likely planted as a screen hedge, it has been allowed to grow to its current height where it is overcrowding /suppressing out the original hedge. The line is not continuous along its length with some gaps where trees have been removed or failed naturally. At the eastern end, the section which runs underneath the overhead utility lines has been heavily cut back to maintain clearance and this has further impact of quality and structure. Ground levels have been altered on the northern side on this hedge and tree line.</td><td>Remove soil and vegetation from around the base and restore soil level to original ground level.
Tidy up undergrowth</td><td>10+</td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A8</td><td>A180</td><td>A2N, 2S,2E,2W</td><td>A1.5</td></tr></table>  **The following trees are located within this hedge/tree line.**									
1080	**Golden Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii cv*	15	380/ 340/ 200	5N 4S 3E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/Poor It is growing up with Tree No. 1081 with a combined canopy. It divides at c.1m into three stems with a broad union formation. Ground levels have been raised on the northern side which may have impacted the root zone. There are broken branches in the crown and there are various pieces of railings / fence sections around the base.	Remove railings / fencing from around the base Restore soil level to original ground level.	10-20	C1
1081	**Golden Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii cv*	15	450	4N 5S 3E 1W	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair Growing up with Tree No. 1080 with a combined canopy, it divides at c.1.5m into two stems. Ground levels have been raised on the northern	Remove soil and railings / fencing from around the base.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								side. Lower branches have been cut on the southern side for clearance.			
1082	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	530/ 330/ 330/ 170	7N 7S 5E 7W	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has a large broad crown formation and is located within close proximity to the overhead power lines and as a result it has been heavily cut back on its north side impacting on its structure. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. It subdivides into multiple-stems at a height of c.1.2m and some lower scaffold limbs/ branches have been cut back in the past in order to raise up its crown with stubs remaining. A lot of damage has been caused around its base caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within its root zone and this may have a knock–on effect on its health.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune stubs back to proper target pruning points. Cut Ivy at ground level. It may require further pruning in the future to maintain clearance with overhead power lines.	10+	C1
Tree Line No. 3	**Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii* **Lawson Cypress** **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	**It runs at an angle to Hedge No.6/Tree Line No.2 and is located on the west side of a drainage ditch that has been filled in.** It consists of a line of early mature trees in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It was originally most likely planted as a screen hedge but has been allowed to grow to their current height. The original hedge has also been removed in the past. The tree line is not continuous along its length with some gaps at the eastern end. It also includes some Ash trees that have been retained from the original hedge and there are some clumps of Bramble establishing. Ground levels have been altered in the recent past on the northern side which may impact the root zone. **Ht. (m)** | **Stem Dia.(mm)** | **Branch Spread (m)** | **C-Ht. (m)** A10 | A240 | A2N, 2S,2E,2W | A1.5							Cut back encroaching vegetation from around the base and restore soil level to the original ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		The following trees are located along this line of trees									
Tree No. 9	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	300/ 280/ 200	3N 3S 3E 2W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It was growing on the side of the old drainage ditch which has been filled in. It is multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the bulking in this area. It has heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown, increasing its wind sail and leading to storm damage. It has been cut back due to overhead utility wires impacting on structure.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1077	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A.15	A. 400	8N 7S 8E 7W	A.2	Early Mature / Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor A group of Ash stems growing with a combined canopy providing support /shelter to one another. They would not isolate well as individuals. Heavy Ivy cover extending up into their crowns has been cut at ground level. There are signs of past storm damage with broken branches and deadwood throughout. Their crowns are in declining health with 'dieback' evident as a result of soil disturbance and 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). There is some damage to the main stem on the east side of the tagged tree which has left an area of wood exposed to decay. Ground levels have been altered on the north side which may impact on the root zone.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Restore soil level to original ground level. Monitor condition in particular for 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2
1078	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	540	6N 6S 5E 1W	3	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair A single stem tree with heavy Ivy growth which has been cut at ground level. It divides into three stems at c.1.8m with a broad union formation. Its health is being Impacted by ground levels having	Restore soil level to original ground level.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								been altered on the north side and possibly also due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).	Monitor condition for health and future signs of 'Ash Dieback'		
1079	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	140/ 170/ 200	6N 3S 6E 6W	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/Poor A multi-stem tree from near ground level. Ground levels have been altered in the recent past around the base on the north side which may impact on the root zone. Ivy growth is extending high into the crown, increasing the wind sail. It divides into three stems at c.1.8m with a broad union formation. The structure is poor with damage present on the stems and deadwood in the crown.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Restore soil level to original ground level. Monitor condition for health and future signs of 'Ash Dieback'	10+	C2
Tree Line No. 4	**Lawson Cypress** *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* **Leyland Cypress** *Cuprocyparis leylandii*	10	200	N2 S2 E2 W2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They have been planted on the southern side of the original hedge line and they provide higher screening along the hedge line. The lower vegetation/ branches have been pruned/ broken off by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		The following trees are located within this Tree Line No.4 									
1413	**Birch** *Betula sp.*	12	500	N4 S5 E5 W4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located within close proximity to the overhead utility lines and has been heavily cut back on the east side as a result of the utility lines which has impacted greatly on its structure and appearance.	It will require ongoing management in order to maintain clearance with overhead utility line.	10+	C1
1414	**Lawson Cypress** *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	9	330	N3 S2 E2 W2	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located at the western end of the tree line with an independent crown formation. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
1415	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	700 540	N6 S6 E5 W5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree and some construction/ development works have occurred within its root zone in the past with paving installed and soil levels changes occurring. It is twin-stemmed from base and it has suffered bark wounds on the lower trunk. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It contains small to large size deadwood	Remove dead /unstable growth and lighten in structurally weak limbs/ branches by up to 2m. Monitor the infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly.	10+	C1

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>throughout its crown. The side branch extending out to the south has a cracked limb. It is showing some early signs of infection by ‘Ash Dieback’ (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) throughout its crown.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="7">The following area to be assessed is the formal lawn area to the front of the ‘Beasley Lodge’.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 7</td><td>Lawson Cypress Variegated
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana ‘veriagata’</td><td colspan="7">It extends along the northern boundary of the front lawn area with the adjoining field.
It is of an early mature age class in fair to good condition physiologically and in fair condition structurally. It has been cut / trimmed due to its position underneath the overhead utility lines which has helped to maintain its hedge structure. The lower vegetation is becoming weak in places due to the livestock grazing on the northern side.

<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>180</td><td>2.5N 2.5S</td><td>0</td></tr></table></td><td>Continue present maintenance.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="7">The following trees are located in the front lawn area.

   </td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1416	**Norway Maple cv.** *Acer platanoides cv.*	8	370	N3 S3 E4 W3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located underneath the overhead utility lines and has been heavily pruned/ reduced continuously in order to maintain clearance with a new crown developing from the pruning points.	It will require ongoing maintenance works if maintained within this location. My preferred management option would be to **remove** this tree completely as part of management.	<10	U
1417	**Norway Maple cv.** *Acer platanoides cv.*	9	450	N4 S5 E5 W5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Its crown size has been reduced again due to its close proximity to the overhead utility lines with a compact crown of re-growth developing. The lower branches have also been removed previously in order to raise up its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from 1.6m up with an acute union formation between stems.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
1418	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	11	390	N6 S6 E5 W5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Its height has been reduced heavily with a new crown developing from the pruning points. It is located within close proximity to the overhead utility lines.	Requires no work at the present time. It will require further maintenance/ pruning to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines.	10-20	C1
1419	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	12	370	N5 S5 E6 W4	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing up within a group and has been slightly drawn up for the light due to competition. It is twin-stemmed from 2.5m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1420	**Japanese Cedar** *Cryptomeria Japonica*	11	275	N2 S1 E1 W2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has suffered bark wounding around its base caused by the grass mowing operations. Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees and it has been drawn up for the light as a result. The lower branches have also been removed in the past. I suspect that some neighbouring trees have been removed previously leaving it more open/ exposed as a result.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
1421	**Blue Cedar** *Cedrus atlantica*	12	460	N3 S2 E3 W4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall, slightly slender tree due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
1422	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	12	450	N4 S3 E5 W3	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is being overcrowded by the neighbouring trees and its structure has been affected as a result. The lower branches have been pruned previously in order to raise up its crown, although it still has a low crown formation. It has suffered bark wounding around its base.	It would benefit from further pruning of the lower branches.	20+	C1
1423	**Lime** *Tilia x europaea*	9	190	N1.5 S3 E2.5 W1	1	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing within a group environment and the lower branches have been cut/ pruned previously in order to raise up its crown. There is epicormic growth up along the main trunk. It subdivides into three-stems at a height of 1.4m up with a slightly acute union formation.	Remove lower epicormic growth and prune stubs back to proper target pruning points.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1424	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus Aria*	12	200 320	N3 S2 E3 W2	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing in a line and is being slightly overcrowded within this area. Its lower branches have been pruned/ removed previously in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10 -20	C1
1425	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	12	310	N2 S2 E3 W3	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is located within a group and has been slightly drawn up for the light. Its lower branches have been pruned previously in order to raise up its crown.	It would benefit from formative pruning to address structural issues in its crown.	20-40	B1
1426	**Golden Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior 'aurea'*	13	380	N5 S5 E4 W4	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is showing signs of decline/ dieback due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' with deadwood and broken branches throughout its crown.	Monitor its condition.	10+	C1
1427	**Laburnum** *Laburnum sp.*	9	160 190	N3 S2 E2 W2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is located to the left of the entrance to this property. It has grown up through the Leyland Cypress hedge which has impacted on its structure. Some stems have been cut back previously.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10+	C1
1428	**Norway Maple cv.** *Acer platanoides cv.*	12	290	N4 S3 E3 W4	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group and is being overcrowded, in particular by Tree No. 1426 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Its lower branches have been pruned/ removed previously in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
1429	**Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	5	150 90	N1.5 S1 E1	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located within close proximity to the overhead utility lines and its height has been reduced and	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				W2				its lower branches have been removed previously. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base.			
1430	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus Aria*	7	330	N4 S5 E4 W4	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located within close proximity to the overhead utility lines and its height and size has been reduced as a result with a dense multiple-stemmed crown developing from the pruning points.	It will require further maintenance due to its position underneath the overhead utility lines. It may be considered for removal as part of management.	10+	C1
Hedge No.8	**Leyland Cypress** *Cuprocyparis leylandii*	**It extends in a north-south direction along the west boundary of this garden with the neighbouring property.** It is of an Early Mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It has been trimmed previously due to the overhead utility lines and to contain its size. It has a reasonably good hedge structure and is of value for screening within this area. 							It will require ongoing maintenance / management in order to contain.		C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="4"><table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>180</td><td>3E, 2W</td><td>0</td></tr></table></td><td colspan="4"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.9</td><td>Griselinia Ornamental Shrubs
Griselinia sp.</td><td colspan="6">It runs in an east to west direction along the southern side of the entrance avenue along the boundary with the neighbouring property.
It is of a Mature age class in Fair condition physiologically and structurally. It consists of Griselinia along with ornamental shrubs and has been clipped/ maintained as a high formal hedge and is of value for screening within this area.
 
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>60</td><td>1E, 1W</td><td>0</td></tr></table></td><td>Continue present maintenance.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="6">The following trees are located within Hedge No. 9.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1431</td><td>Whitebeam
Sorbus aria</td><td>12</td><td>310</td><td>N3
S3
E3</td><td>2</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair / Good</td><td>Fair
It is located to the left of the entrance to ‘Beasley Lodge’. It subdivides into a multiple-stemmed</td><td>Requires no work at the present time.</td><td>20+</td><td>B1</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				W3				crown from a height of 2m up and its lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.			
1432	**Norway Maple cv.** *Acer platanoides cv.*	12	320	N3 S3 E3 W3	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It subdivides from 1.6m up into multiple-stems and its lower branches on the avenue side have been cut back previously.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
1433	**Lime** *Tilia x europaea*	11	330	N3 S3 E3 W3	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing in a line and its side branches, in particular on the avenue side have been cut back in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
1434	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	10	140	N1 S1 E1 W1	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is being overcrowded in this area and its side branches have been cut back previously in order to raise up its crown, in particular on the avenue side.	I would consider its **removal** as part of the selective thinning / management.	<10	U
1435	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria*	7	220	N1 S1 E1 W1	2	Early Mature	Dead	Poor It will become decayed and unstable.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1436	**Lime** *Tilia x europaea*	12	380	N3 S4 E4 W4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is developing well and its lower and side branches, in particular on the avenue side have been cut back previously in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
1437	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	11	230	N3 S3 E4 W3	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located at the end of the line with a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. It subdivides into two stems at a	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>height of c.3m up with an acute union formation between stems and this may develop into a structural weakness.</td><td>It could be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.10</td><td>Lawson Cypress Variegated
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana ‘veriagata’</td><td colspan="8">It is located to the left of the entrance into ‘Beasley Lodge’ and extends along the front boundary wall with the public road.
It is of an early-mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It has been clipped/ maintained as a low formal hedge. Three of the trees at the southern end are in decline or are dead; however the cause of this is not fully known.

<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>100</td><td>2E, 1W</td><td>0</td></tr></table>
  </td><td>Remove the dead trees and prune the remaining trees to improve their shape/ balance.</td><td colspan="2"></td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shrub Border No.1</td><td>Mixed Ornamental Shrubs</td><td colspan="8">It is located between the entrance to ‘Beasley Lodge’ and the entrance into the cemetery.
It consists of some formal planting on either side of the driveway. It has been trimmed and maintained as a formal shrub border.</td><td>Continue present maintenance.</td><td colspan="2"></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
											
Hedge No.11	**Leyland Cypress** *Cuprocyparis leylandii*	**It is located along the north side of the boundary wall with the Cemetery grounds.** It is of a mature age class in poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of vegetation growing within a confined space between the boundary wall and the buildings. It contains some cut down Leyland Cypress trees at the eastern end with mainly naturally self-generating scrub species such as Elder, Bramble and Clematis. It has been trimmed on the cemetery side in order to contain. This is not an ideal location for vegetation; however it is of some value for screening.  						Continue present maintenance.		C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
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Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td>Hedge No.12</td><td>Bramble
Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="6">It runs to the back of the yard in an eastwards direction and forms the boundary between the paddock and the adjoining access track to the other fields.
It is of a mature age class in fair/poor condition physiologically and in poor condition structurally. It consists of predominately Bramble and is growing up through the fencing wire along with some seedling’s trees.
 
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A2</td><td>--</td><td>A4</td><td>--</td></tr></table></td><td>It would benefit from general tidying works and infill planting to improve its diversity, continuity and structure.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.13</td><td>Bramble
Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="6">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 12 in a north-south direction.
It is of a mature age class in fair/poor condition physiologically and in poor condition structurally. It consists of predominately of Bramble growing up through the fencing wire and is broadening out due to lapsed management creating a broad scrub hedge.
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A7</td><td>A200</td><td>A2N, 4S,2E,2W</td><td>A1.5</td></tr></table></td><td>It would benefit from trimming/ tidying works and infill planting to improve diversity and continuity.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
											
Hedge No.14	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*							**It extends in an eastward's direction from the boundary wall of the cemetery and forms the boundary between the fields to the north and the cemetery lands to the south.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. It is losing its hedge structure due to lapsed management with hedge species such as Bramble and Dogrose encroaching out onto the lands creating a broad scrubby hedge. The hedge plants are also structurally poor due to lapsed management. 	Make safe large dead/ unstable growth and carry out general tiding works. Trim in encroaching hedge species.		C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="8"><table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A3</td><td>--</td><td>A5</td><td>--</td></tr></table></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.15</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="8">It runs in an east to west direction and forms an internal boundary between fields within the site area.
It is of a mature age class in poor condition physiologically and structurally. It consists predominantly of Bramble and Dogrose with some clumps of Hawthorn. A line of Leyland Cypress trees have been planted on the northern side of this hedge and this has caused suppression of the hedge and further impacted on quality and structure The hedge has also been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. The hedge species, in particular, the Bramble have been allowed to encroach out due to lapsed management creating a scrubbier hedge.
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A3</td><td>--</td><td>A3N, 3S</td><td>--</td></tr></table>
   </td><td>Cut back encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.

Carry out pruning and infill planting to create a better structured hedge.

This hedge would also benefit from the removal of the Leyland Cypress and infill planting to recreate the hedge line.</td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree Line No. 5</td><td>Leyland Cypress</td><td>A. 10</td><td>A.340</td><td>A. 4N 3S</td><td>A.1</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Poor
Planted on the northern side of Hedge No.15 and it extends in a broadly east to west direction along</td><td>Control Bramble and other encroaching hedge species.</td><td>10+</td><td>C1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(0830 – 0881)</td><td>xCupressocyparis leylandii
Lawson Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</td><td></td><td></td><td>2E
3W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>the length of this hedge causing suppression/overcrowding of the hedge. It consists of a mix of Leyland Cypress and Lawson Cypress planted in short lines. The Leyland Cypress are structurally poor with some breaking out in wind and others leaning from the root plate.</td><td>Remove large size dead/unstable growth.

I would recommend the <u>removal</u> of the Leyland Cypress tress as part of management to help recreate the original field boundary hedge.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.16</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus</td><td colspan="7">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.15 in a north-south direction and forms the boundary between the site area and the adjoining cemetery.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition, physiologically and structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Elder which form the understorey to a line of larger Ash and Cherry trees which have grown above the hedge line. There are large infill areas of Bramble along the line. It has been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time with scrub species, in particular Bramble and Ivy beginning to dominate the Hawthorn and Elder. Bramble has encroached several metres out into the adjoining field.

<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A6</td><td>-</td><td>A.3</td><td>-</td></tr></table></td><td>It would benefit from general tidying works.

Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut back poor structural sections of hedge to address stability issues.

Control Bramble and Ivy.

Monitor all Ash trees for infection and decline by ‘Ash Dieback’ and manage accordingly.</td><td></td><td>B2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		 **The following trees are located within this hedge.**									
0882	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	400/ 150/ 160/ 500	5N 3S 5E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor A multi stem tree from near ground level, with an acute union formation between the stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the wind sail. Heavy Bramble growth around the base has limited inspection.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up undergrowth.	10+	C2
0883	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	200/ 210	3N 3S 0E 4W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A twin stem tree dividing near ground level with an acute union formation between stems. It is being suppressed by the larger Tree No. 0882. It has been drawn up for light and it is being suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
0884	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	350/ 400/ 440	3N 4S 6E 6W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A multi stem tree growing at the top of the hedgerow bank, it divides at c. 1m with an acute union formation between the stems. Very heavy Ivy cover extends high into the crown, limiting the visual assessment and increasing wind sail of its	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								crown. It is growing up with Tree Nos. 0885 and 0886 with a combined canopy and is sheltered.			
0885	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	250/ 120/ 70/ 70	0N 2S 0E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It shares a canopy with Tree Nos. 0884 and 0886. A multi stem tree from ground level with an acute union formation between the stems. The stems appear to be growing from the stump of an older tree that has decayed back. There are signs of older stems that have broken out and decayed back. Heavy Ivy growth is extending up into the crown, increasing the wind sail.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Retain as part of the bulking of the area.	10+	C2
0886	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	340	0N 4S 5E 0W	4	Early Mature	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor A single stem tree, growing on top of the hedgerow bank with Tree Nos. 0884 and 0885. There is some deadwood in the crown and infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) is evident. It is somewhat suppressed due to Tree No. 0884 and it has been drawn up and out for light due to competition from neighbouring trees. There is a significant bark wound on the main stem at c.1.5m on the west side. Heavy Ivy growth is extending up into the crown, increasing the crowns wind sail.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Retain as part of the bulking of the area. Monitor its condition for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2
0887 - 0889	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus sp.* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna.*	10	270/ 300/300 360	4N 4S 5E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A group of three Cherry trees growing up together with a combined canopy. Tree No. 0887 is multi stem from near ground level with an acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crowns increasing the crowns wind sail. A minor stem has broken out at	Cut Ivy at ground level. Retain as part of the bulking of the area.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
			350					the base on the north side of Tree No. 0889 and it is decaying back into the buttress of the tree. They would not isolate well as individuals.			
0890	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	500	3N 4S 4E 2W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A twin stemmed tree from its base growing on the top of the hedgerow bank and very heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, limiting the visual inspection. There is a section of chain link fencing wrapped around the base. One of the stems has broken out leaving the remaining tree more open/exposed and prone to further wind damage.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0891	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	400	4N 0S 4E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A single stem tree to c.2.5m where it divides into three stems. The crown is somewhat suppressed by the larger Tree No. 0892 to the south and it has been drawn out to the east and north for light. A large branch has broken out at c.2.5m on the east side and decay is developing back into the main stem. There is also damage to the main stem on the east side below this point.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area.	10+	C2
0892	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	400/ 400/ 300	3N 2S 7E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair A multi-stem tree from ground level with an acute union formation between the stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown increasing the crowns wind sail. There is a hanger on the east side.	Remove broken branch on east side. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
0893 – 0896	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus sp.*	9	300	2N 2S	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A group of four single stem trees growing close together and growing up with a combined canopy.	Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking of this area.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	.		320 300 200	6E 4W				Ivy growth is extending high into the crowns, increasing their crown wind sail. They are somewhat suppressed on the north side by the larger Tree No. 0892 and to the south by a large Hawthorn. They are being drawn out to the east and west for light. Tree No. 0896 has lost a large branch at c.3m where the crown develops resulting in a significant area of decay. There is an acute union formation at this point and it is likely to be prone to further damage. Tree No. 0893 has basal decay and is cracked near ground level. These trees would not isolate well due to their structure.	Cut Tree No. 0893 down to 1.5m and allow to sprout to form part of the lower hedge bulking. Removing any other large size dead /unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.		
0897	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus sp.* .	9	320/ 280	2N 1S 7E 2W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A twin stem tree, the second stem has grown along the hedgerow bank before turning vertical. It extends out to the east and has broken out at c.2.5m. There is barbed wire fencing attached to the base. Heavy Ivy extends up into the crown, increasing the wind sail. There is erosion around the base due to grazing animals.	Retain as part of the bulking of this area. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
Hedge No.17	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Blackthorn**	**It runs at an angle from the southern end of Hedge No.16 in a north east to south west direction and forms a subdivision between two fields within the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition, physiologically and structurally. The main hedge species is Hawthorn Elder, Goat Willow and Hazel with a dense undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose. It consists of vegetation growing on both sides of the boundary ditch/stream with no defined hedge line on either side. The boundary ditch/stream running through this hedge is deep in places and is flooding out onto the surrounding lands in places. Protruding up over this hedge are some Ash and Cherry trees ranging in age from seedling to those of a mature age class. Due to lapsed management, the hedge species in particular Bramble are encroaching out into the adjacent fields creating a broad hedge and scrub areas and it has been allowed to grow up tall impacting on hedge structure.							It would benefit from general tidying works. Trim in encroaching hedge species, make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and cut back poor structured sections of hedge to address stability issues.		B2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Prunus spinosa
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Hazel
Corylus avellana
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dog Rose
Rosa canina</td><td colspan="8">  
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A6</td><td>-</td><td>A5</td><td>-</td></tr></table>
The following trees are located within this hedge.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0919</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>16</td><td>260/
240/
240/
220/
220/
190/
190/</td><td>6N
5S
7E
2W</td><td>2</td><td>Mature</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor
It is multiple-stemmed from base and is located on the southern side of the drainage ditch. Its crown is showing signs of decline / dieback throughout with a lot of deadwood present. A lot of soil erosion has been caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. This tree has started to fall apart with a number of stems breaking out and hung up on surrounding trees and hedge.</td><td>I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of management.</td><td><10</td><td>U</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
0920	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	420/ 350	6N 7S 4E 7W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a reasonably symmetrical independent crown formation; however, it forms part of a group. It is located on the southern side of the drainage ditch and is twin-stemmed from base. Its crown is showing signs of 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around its base and cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
0921	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	14	390	5N 3S 3E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the northern side of the drainage ditch. It forms part of a group and has been drawn up for the light and is a tall top-heavy tree as a result. It is sheltered within its present group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown, increasing its wind sail.	Cut Ivy at ground level. It will require further attention / management if left in isolation.	10-20	C2
0922	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	16	370	6N 8S 3E 3W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the northern side of the drainage ditch and has been drawn up for the light and is growing up within a sheltered group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C2
0923	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*		500/ 180			Mature	Poor	Poor It is located on the north-side of the drainage ditch. Basal decay is present and the tree has broken out at ground level as a result.	Tidy up fallen tree.	<10	U
0924 – 0925	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A 16	A 520/ 300/ 240/	A 4N 6S 4E	A 3	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair/ Poor They form multiple-stemmed trees from base and they are located on the southern side of the drainage ditch. They are growing up together	Remove dead stems and large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and prune in exposed side limbs/	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
			180/ 150	4W				forming part of the one group / canopy formation. Some stems are dead or in decline, in particular Tree No. 0925 which has suffered some storm damage leaving its crown more open/ exposed. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunks extends high up into the crowns, increasing the wind sail.	branches to lessen the risk of further storm damage. Monitor condition in particular for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.		
0926	**Elm** *Ulmus sp.*	9	310	6N 2S 5E 6W	1.8	Early Mature	Dead	Poor Grown on top of the northern side of the stream on the hedgerow bank. It is standing dead due to infection by 'Dutch Elms Disease' (*Ophiostoma Ulmi).*	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0927	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	560	4N 5S 5E 4W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree growing on the southern side of the drainage ditch. Its crown is starting to show signs of decline due to 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). Heavy Ivy growth extending up into the crown has limited the visual assessment.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up around the base. Review again in 12 months in particular for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C1
0928	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	240	3N 3S 5E 2W	2	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing with a lean to the east, its crown develops at c.1.8m with the main stem dividing into three stems with an acute union formation. One of the stems is growing out of the union which is likely to become a structural issue as the tree develops.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area.	10-20	C1
0929	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	360/ 240	4N 7S 5E 5W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A pair of trees growing up together with a combined canopy on the southern side of the drainage ditch. The tagged tree is growing out of the base of the stream. It divides at ground level	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around the base.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								into two co-dominant stems. Heavy Ivy has extended up into the crown. The crown has partially collapsed and the tree is shedding bark. The other tree is growing with a pronounced lean to the east. The assessment was limited by undergrowth and the stream. Heavy Ivy growth is extending up the main stem.	Remove dead stems and large size dead/ unstable growth. It will require a more detailed assessment to determine the extent of decay.		
0930	**Hazel** *Corylus avellana*	8	A. 100 18 stems	4N 1S 3E 3W	1.8	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A multi-stem Hazel growing out of the hedgerow bank. Ivy growth extends up into the crown which it is beginning to suppress. There is light deadwood present.	Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking of the area. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
0931	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	10	A.220 10 stems	5N 4S 7E 4W	2	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor A group of stems growing at the side of the ditch/stream sharing a group canopy. They are generally growing with a lean to the east. Ivy growth is extending up into their crowns.	Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking of the area. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
0932	**Hazel** *Corylus avellana*	8	A. 70 20 stems	2N 2S 3E 1W	1.5	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor Multiple stemmed from ground level, it is being suppressed by larger surrounding trees. The crown is thin with deadwood present. It forms part of the hedge bulking.	Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking of the area.	10-20	C2
0933	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	10	330/ 240	0N 3S 4E 4W	1.5	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor A group of stems growing on both sides of the stream/ditch most are multiple stemmed from base.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area.	10+	C2
0934	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	350/ 320/ 290/	6N 6S 6E	3	Mature	Poor	Fair / Poor It is a large size tree located on the hedgerow bank and the area around its base is prone to	Retain for now and remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
			120/ 120	6W				flooding due to the ditch/stream being derelict. A lot of soil erosion/ compaction have been caused by the livestock sheltering / grazing within this area. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. Fencing wire has been attached to the lower trunk and it has also suffered bark wounds on the lower trunk. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) and contains deadwood throughout.	Tidy up the area around its base and cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis in particular for decline/infection by 'Ash Dieback'.		
0935	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	12	250	3N 3S 3E 2W	1.5	Mature	Fair	Poor Multi-stem from the base, it is located at the junction of the drainage ditches and is being undermined by the water. It has heaved at the root plate and now leans at an angle to the north east.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking of this area at present. Cut back the larger stems to help improve stability.	<10	U
0936	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	9	240/ 110	2N 4S 5E 0W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It divides at the base with a secondary stem extending along the ground eastwards before turning vertical. The main stem is growing with a lean to the east and has been damaged, most likely by grazing animals.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area.	<10	U
0937	**Tag not in use**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0938	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	9	170	1N 2S 2E	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor	Retain for now as part of the hedge bulking of the area.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				1W				The main stem is growing with a lean to the east and has been damaged, most likely by grazing animals. It has been drawn up for light.			
0939	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	360/ 310/ 230/ 160	5N 6S 2E 5W	4	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is a multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. It is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation with the neighbouring trees, in particular Tree No. 0941. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extends up into the crown has been cut at ground level. It contains some tall, poorly tapered upright limbs and it has an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. There is some 'Bacteria Canker' of Ash present throughout its crown and it is in declining health most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).	Retain at present and cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment. Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis. It will most likely deteriorate further in health and will need to be removed as part of management in the short term.	<10	U
0940	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	400	4N 3S 5E 3W	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor A single stem tree growing out of the base of the stream. Heavy Ivy growth extends up into the crown increasing its wind sail. The area around its base is prone to water lodging/ flooding and this is having an impact on its health and stability.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment.	10+	C1
0941	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	350/ 330/ 330/ 180	5N 5S 5E 5W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large, broad multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into the crown increasing its wind	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to	10+	C1

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>sail. The area around its base is prone to water lodging/ flooding and this may have an impact on its health and stability. It contains deadwood within its crown.</td><td>allow a more detailed assessment.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.18</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina</td><td colspan="7">It runs at an angle from Hedge No.17 and forms the boundary between two fields running in a north south direction.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair / poor condition structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Gorse and Ash seedlings with a dense undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose which along with the Gorse are encroaching out due to lapsed management creating a broad hedge. The original main hedge line is located on the hedgerow bank with no defined boundary drainage ditch. The undergrowth has been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering / grazing within this area which has also caused some soil erosion and root damage. There are no trees of any significance within this hedge.
 
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A3</td><td>-</td><td>A.3</td><td>--</td></tr></table></td><td>Trim in all encroaching hedge species. Remove some of the Bramble to allow for replanting and to allow the development of a more structured hedge.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.19</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior
Cherry
Prunus kanzan</td><td colspan="7">It extends south from Hedge No.17 in a north-south direction on forms an internal boundary between two fields within the site area.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It is located on the western side of a boundary field drainage ditch although hedge species are present on both sides.</td><td>Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Sycamore
Acer pseudoplatanus
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Gorse
Ulex sp.
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Dog Rose
Rosa canina</td><td colspan="8">The main hedge species includes individual clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with dense areas of Bramble, Dogrose and Gorse which due to lapsed management are encroaching out on either side to create a broad hedge. The drainage ditch is wet and prone to flooding in places due to lapsed management.

<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A2.5</td><td>-</td><td>A5</td><td>-</td></tr></table>
 

The following trees are located within this hedge.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0942</td><td>Sycamore
Acer pseudoplatanus</td><td>11</td><td>250/
200/
180</td><td>3N
4S
5E</td><td>1.5</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
It is growing on the hedgerow bank and wire has been attached to the lower trunk. It subdivides</td><td>Cut Ivy at ground level.
Tidy up the area around its base</td><td>20+</td><td>B1</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				3W				into multiple-stems from a height of c.1m up and forms part of the hedge bulking. Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into the crown.			
0943	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	370	5N 6S 4E 6W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank west of the drainage ditch with a slightly asymmetrical crown formation. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown. The lower branches have been broken back in the past.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up the area round its base	10+	C1
0944	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	160/ 160/ 160/ 140/ 90	3N 2S 4E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A multi-stem tree from near ground level, it is growing within the boundary ditch. It forms part of the higher bulking within this hedge.	Cut Ivy at ground level. It may need to be removed to allow the repair works to be carried out on the drainage ditch.	10+	C1
0945	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	380/ 360	4N 3S 3E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located on the western side of the boundary ditch and leans off the side of the bank of the ditch. It is twin-stemmed from near base with an acute union formation between the stems. Ther is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending high into the crown increasing the wind sail.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove large size dead/ unstable growth.	10+	C1
0946	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	14	230/ 180	5N 2S 5E 2W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing from underneath the canopy of Tree No. 0945 with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east as a result. It is located on the eastern side of the boundary ditch and forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1m up with an acute union formation between stems with included	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								bark. It is sheltered within its present group environment. Bramble is growing up into its lower crown.			
0947-0957	**Cherry** *Prunus sp.*	A.9	A. 360	A. 3N 3S 3E 4W	A. 2	Mature	Fair	Fair A short line of trees extending along the western side of the southern end of Hedge No. 19. They are growing on top of a bank east of which is a very deep ditch carrying water. It consists of a mix of single and multi-stem Flowering cherry trees of varying age categories. They have been subject to pressure from grazing animals and there is erosion and compaction around the base of many of the trees as a result. The crowns of some trees are showing signs of thinning/ 'dieback' as a result and they contain deadwood. Fencing wire is attached to the stems and is becoming embedded in many of the trees. 	Restrict access by grazing animals. Make safe dense / unstable growth. Remove barbed wire fence from the stems.	20+	B2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.20</td><td>Cherry
Prunus sp.
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Holly
Ilex aquifolium
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Dogrose
Rosa canina</td><td colspan="8">It extends at ninety degrees from Hedge No.19 and it extends along the site areas southern boundary in an east - west direction to connect up with Hedge No.18.
It is of a mature age category in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line is located on the northern (site) side of a deep drainage ditch and consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Holly, Blackthorn, Cherry, Goat Willow and Elder with infill of Bramble and Dogrose colonising the base. It has been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time with the scrub species, in particular, Bramble and Dogrose dominating and encroaching out to create a broad, scrubby hedgerow.
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A6</td><td>-</td><td>A.6</td><td>-</td></tr></table>  
The following trees are located in a line at the eastern end of this hedge.</td><td>It would benefit from general tidying works.
Trim in encroaching hedge species.
Carry out pruning and infill planting to create a better structured hedge.</td><td></td><td>B2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0958 – 0983</td><td>Flowering Cherry
Prunus avium</td><td>A.9</td><td>A. 350</td><td>A. 5N 6S</td><td>A. 2</td><td>Nature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
They extend along the site side (north) of Hedge No.20 and form parts of its higher bulking. The</td><td>Make safe dead/unstable growth.</td><td>20+</td><td>B2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				5E 5W				trees are growing on the top / side of a very deep ditch bank which is carrying water. The ditch is located to the south of the tree line. It consists of a mix of single and multi-stem trees of varying age categories. They have been subject to pressure from grazing animals and there is erosion and compaction around the base of many of the trees as a result. The crowns of some trees are showing signs of thinning/ 'dieback' and they contain deadwood. Fencing wire is attached to the stems and is becoming embedded in many of the trees.	Restrict access by grazing animals. Remove barbed wire fence from the stems.		
0968	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	8	320	4N 2S 6E 0W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has been drawn out for light and is growing with a pronounced lean to the north indicating root movement/subsidence. There is fencing wire around its base which is causing damage. There is deadwood throughout the crown and signs of storm damage in the upper crown. There is soil erosion and compaction caused by grazing animals.	Remove fencing wire from base of tree. Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area.	10+	C2
Hedge No.21	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It extends eastwards from Hedge No.19 along the site areas southern boundary in an east - west direction with the adjoining lands to connect up with Hedge No.22.** It is of a mature age in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line is located on the site side of a deep drainage ditch and consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Holly, Blackthorn, Goat Willow and Gorse with an understory of Bramble and Dogrose which along with the Gorse and Blackthorn are encroaching out onto the adjoining lands creating a broad hedge and scrub areas. Ash and Flowering Cherry form part of the upper canopy of the hedge line. There has been some damage to this hedge by livestock being allowed to graze and shelter within this hedge. The hedge vegetation on the site side is reinforced with similar vegetation of the adjoining landside boundary ditch.							It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species. Cut back tall, poorly structured hedge sections to restructure this hedge and address structural issues.		B2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Holly
Ilex aquifolium
Gorse
Ulex europaeus
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Dogrose
Rosa canina</td><td colspan="8"><table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A6</td><td>-</td><td>A.6</td><td>-</td></tr></table> 
The following trees are located within this hedge.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1438-1443</td><td>Flowering Cherry
Prunus avium</td><td>A12</td><td>A250</td><td>AN5
AS5
AE5
AW5</td><td>A2</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair/ Good</td><td>Fair
They are located along the southern boundary of the site area in a line. They are growing on the hedgerow bank and are multiple- stemmed from base. They are all growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation and the higher canopy of this hedge. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns. They have suffered damage caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.</td><td>Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the trees.
Tidy up the undergrowth and make safe large dead/unstable growth.</td><td>20+</td><td>B2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1444 - 1452	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A15	A220	AN4 AS3 AE4 AW3	A2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They form part of the tree line canopy formation and higher bulking of Hedge No. 21. Tree Nos. 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451 and 1452 have relatively full crowns at the present time with little signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. They are a prominent group of trees within the hedge line. They are growing on the hedgerow bank. Their group structure is being supported by the trees located on the southern side of the boundary drainage ditch.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	B2
1453	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	210	N6 S3 E4 W3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from the neighbouring trees. It is showing minor signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at the present time. It is not integral to the overall canopy structure.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	10+	C2
1454	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	13	410	N5 S4 E4 W4	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the higher canopy within the hedge line and is growing on the hedge bank. It is multiple-stemmed from c.1.4m up with an acute union formation between stems.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
1455	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	170 150	N4 S3 E3 W3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the higher canopy within the hedge line. It is twin-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation between stems. It has a relatively full crown at the present time and is showing only minor signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1456	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	170	N4 S3 E4 W4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the higher bulking and canopy formation with a relatively full crown with only minor signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' at the present time.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2
1457 (0934)	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	550	N6 S6 E6 W6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on the hedge bank. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. It has a relatively full crown and is showing only minor signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It contains deadwood in crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C2
1458 – 1460	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Cherry** *Prunus sp.*	A14	A310	AN5 AS3 AE4 AW4	A2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a short group of trees forming part of the higher canopy of the hedge line. They are growing on the hedge bank and the Ash trees may succumb to infection by 'Ash Dieback' however, they are showing little signs of infection at the present time.	Retain at the present time.	10-20	C2
1461	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	260	N6 S5 E5 W4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedge bank and is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. It is showing some signs of infection by 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' with 'dieback' evident within its crown, most likely associated with 'Ash Dieback'. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main stems.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition for 'Ash Dieback' and management accordingly.	10+	C2
1462	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	200	N5 S3 E5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the hedge bank and is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation	Makes safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>W3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>between stems. There is some decay present at its base. It forms part of the higher bulking and its crown is showing some signs of ‘dieback’ as a result of ‘Ash Dieback’.</td><td>Monitor its condition particularly for ‘Ash Dieback’ and manage accordingly.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.22</td><td>Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="7">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.21 in a north-south direction and forms the boundary between two fields within the overall site area.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Goat Willow and Gorse with large infill area of Bramble and Dogrose. Ash and Goat Willow ranging in age from seedlings to mature trees form part of the higher bulking within this hedge. Due to lapsed management, the hedge species such as Gorse, Bramble and Dogrose are encroaching out creating a broader, wider hedge. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the western side of the deep, wet drainage ditch and some species have developed on the eastern side and some sections of the hedge are being suppressed by Ivy which is leading to wind damage.
 
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A4.5</td><td>A160X3 STEMS</td><td>A4E,4W</td><td>--</td></tr></table></td><td>It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species. Cut back tall, poorly structured hedge sections to restructure this hedge.

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

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		The following trees are located within this hedge on the western side of the boundary ditch.									
1921	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	400/ 330/ 300/ 180/ 180/ 120	5N 5S 6E 6W	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is twin-stemmed from base with other smaller stems also developing from its base with an acute union formation between stems. It has a reasonably symmetrical crown with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown increasing its wind sail. It has a relatively full crown showing only minor signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area round its base.	10+	C1
1920	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	500/ 480/ 300/ 230	5N 5S 6E 6W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base with a slightly acute union formation between some stems. It has a reasonably symmetrical crown formation developing up over the hedge. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has a relatively full crown showing minor signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) at present.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10+	C1
Hedge No.23	**Cherry** *Prunus sp.* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble**	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.22 and extends in an east west direction forming part of the southern boundary of the site area with the adjoining lands where it is cordoned off from by a deep drainage ditch.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Holly, Blackthorn, Elder, Goat Willow and Gorse with an understory of Bramble and Dogrose. There is Ash, Flowering Cherry and Goat Willow form part of the higher bulking of this hedge and these range in age from seedlings to mature trees. Due to lapsed management, the hedge species such as Gorse, Blackthorn, Bramble and Dogrose are encroaching out creating a broader, wider hedge. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the site side of the deep, wet drainage ditch with hedge vegetation also developing on the adjoining land side.							It would benefit from general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species. Cut back tall, poorly structured hedge sections to restructure this hedge.		B2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rubus fruticosus
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Dogrose
Rosa canina</td><td colspan="8">
<table>
<tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>A4.5</td><td>A160X3 STEMS</td><td>A4E,4W</td><td>--</td></tr>
</table>

The following trees are located within this hedge working from east to west.
</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1463-1470</td><td>Cherry
Prunus sp.</td><td>A12</td><td>A400</td><td>A4N
4S
4E
4W</td><td>A1.5</td><td>Early Mature/ Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
It consists of a short line of Cherry trees with some Ash mixed throughout. They are growing on the hedge bank and forms part of the higher canopy within the hedge. They bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base with deadwood throughout their crowns. Some stems are being suppressed by Ivy. They have suffered damage</td><td>Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.
Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the trees.

They would benefit from general tidying works.</td><td>20+</td><td>B2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								caused by the livestock sheltering / grazing within this area.			
Tree Line No. 6 Tree Nos.1471 - 1481	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Cherry** *Prunus sp.*	A16	A550	A5N 5S 5E %w	A1.5	Early Mature/ Mature	Fair	Fair They are located within Hedge No. 23. The bulk of these trees are located on the adjoining (southern) side of the drainage ditch and are cordoned off from the site area by the drainage ditch with Tree nos. 1471-1481 located on the site side. They are all growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. Ivy cover on some stems is heavy and is beginning to extend up into their crowns and is increasing their wind sails. They form part of the one coherent group canopy formation and as a tree line of some prominence within the hedge line. The Ash trees are showing only minor infection by 'Ash Dieback' at the present time. A lot of these trees are multiple-stemmed with some areas of decay at their bases where stems have broken out or the trees have been coppiced into the hedge as part of past management.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up the undergrowth to allow for better access and a more detailed assessment. The Ash trees may succumb to infection by 'Ash Dieback' so they will need monitoring for infection.	10-20	B2
Hedge No. 24	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Wild Cherry** *Prunus avium* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*	**It extends in a broadly north to south direction along the eastern boundary of this site area and only a small section of this hedge falls within the sites red line boundary.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists mainly of Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn, Hazel, Bramble and Dogrose with a line of Cherry forming an upper canopy at the northern end. It is mostly continuous along its length with a field gap allowing access between the fields at the southern end. A deep drainage ditch is located on the western side of the main hedge line with some sections of hedging having developed on the west side also. It has been allowed to grow in an unmanaged manner with Bramble, Dogrose and Blackthorn in places encroaching out into the adjoining fields. Isolated Ash trees are starting to develop above							Trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width of hedge and prune to reduce height on structurally weak sections of hedge. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is suppressing the hedge plants to less risk of wind damage.		C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Hazel
Corylus avellana
Gorse
Ulex sp
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="7">the general hedge line with a clump of Cherry at the northern end. Recent earthmoving works have come close to the eastern side of this hedge.

 

<table><tr><td>A4</td><td></td><td>A3E, A3W</td><td>-</td></tr></table>
The following trees are located within this hedge.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree Line No. 7</td><td>Wild Cherry
Prunus avium
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="7">It is located at the northern end of Hedge No.24.
It consists of a group of early mature trees in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. They have grown up together above the general hedge height with a combined canopy. They are a mix of single and multi-stem trees located mostly on the eastern side of the drainage ditch with some on western side. They form an upper storey in this part of the hedge. They have been drawn up and out for light, affecting their structure. There is damage to the lower main stems of some of the trees, most likely due to grazing animals.

<table><tr><td>A12</td><td>A200 (3 stems)</td><td>A5N, A5S,
A5E, A5W</td><td>A
1.5</td></tr></table></td><td>They are best managed in the group environment.

Tidy up undergrowth.</td><td>20+</td><td>B2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
											
1980	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	260/ 450/ 340/ 300/ 210	5N 7S 3E 7W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair A multi-stem tree from low down with an acute union formation between the stems. It is growing on the western side of the ditch. The south stem divides at c.1.6m up into several stems. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown, increasing the wind sail. It has been drawn up and out for light affecting its structure. The crown contains minor deadwood with early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) evident.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present. Monitor its condition particularly infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly.	10+	C1
1981	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	420/ 330/ 260	4N 6S 5E 7W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing out on the western side of the drainage ditch and it forms a multi-stem tree from low down. A stem at the base extends out to the west before turning upright. The crown shows signs of infection with 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) with deadwood present.	Requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition particularly infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly.	10+	C1

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.25</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Goat Willow
Salix caprea</td><td colspan="7">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.17 and Hedge No.24 in an east to west direction along the northern boundary of this site area.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/poor condition structurally. It consists of Clumps of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Goat Willow and Elder with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation and along with Blackthorn in places is encroaching out to create a broad hedge and scrub areas. The main hedge is located between two main drainage ditches on its northern and southern sides and this would have contained the extent of root growth in either direction due to their dept. There are some Ash and Goat Willow trees that have been cut/coppiced into this hedge as part of past general maintenance works and these have been allowed to grow up tall into multiple stemmed trees to form part of the higher hedge bulking.
 
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A4</td><td>--</td><td>A3N, 3S</td><td>--</td></tr></table>
The following trees are located within Hedge No.25.</td><td>Trim in encroaching hedge species to contain width of hedge and prune to reduce height on structurally weak sections of hedge.
Cut Ivy at ground level where suppressing the hedge plants to less risk of wind damage.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1910	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	320 300	6N 5S 5E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an open crown formation. The visual assessment has been limited to some degree due to dense undergrowth. It has a relatively full crown showing minor signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).	Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment.	10+	C1
1911	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	A 240 x 7	6N 6S 5E 4W	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the hedgerow bank and is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. It has a broad crown formation with heavy Ivy cover on some stems extending up into its crown. The excavations/ site clearance works on the northern side have caused some soil and root damage on this side. It has a relatively full crown showing minor signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
1912	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* (3 in total)	A 13	A 160/ 160/ 120/ 120	A 6N 6S 4E 4W	A 0	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It consists of a group of stems growing up together within a small group environment and they are all multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formations between stems. Heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks is extending up into their crowns. Some soil disturbance and minor root damage has occurred on the northern side during the site clearance/ drainage works. Its crown is showing some signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'	Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1913	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	330/ 280/ 160	6N 6S 5E 5W	3	Mature	Fair/Poor	Fair / Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing on the hedgerow bank between the boundary ditches. It has been impacted upon by the site clearance works on the northern side and some soil / root damage has been caused as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown increasing its wind sail. Some lower branches have been broken off in the past. Its crown is showing signs of decline due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the wind sail of its crown. Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment.	10+	C1
1914	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	180/ 180/ 130	5N 6S 3E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. Some stems have broken out or have been cut off in the past leaving the remaining crown more open/ exposed. It has suffered storm damage and may be prone to further storm damage. There is Ivy cover on the lower trunks. Its crown is showing minor signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
		The following three trees are located within a section of hedge which is located underneath overhead utility lines and they have recently been cut down for clearance leaving tall stumps with re-growth developing.									
1915	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	3	220/ 200/ 120	3N 2S 3E 3W	2	Mature	Fair	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and is located within close proximity to the overhead utility lines. It has been cut back as a result and is developing a new crown from these pruning points. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north	Due to position underneath the utility lines, I would recommend **removal** as most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								away from the utility lines. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	If retained it will require further management in order to maintain underneath the overhead power lines.		
1916	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	3	220/ 220/ 180/ 180/ 120	3N 2S 2E 2W	2	Mature	Fair	Poor It is located underneath the overhead utility lines and has been heavily reduced back to a height of c.3m in recent times. It is multiple-stemmed from base.	Due to position underneath the utility lines, I would recommend **removal** as most appropriate management option. If retained it will require further management in order to maintain underneath the overhead power lines.	<10	U
1917	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	320/ 180			Mature	Fair	Poor It is located underneath the overhead utility lines and has recently been heavily cut back/ reduced to a height of c.3.5m. It is also multiple-stemmed from base. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Due to position underneath the utility lines, I would recommend **removal** as most appropriate management option. If retained it will require further management in order to maintain underneath the overhead power lines.	<10	U
Hedge No.26	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble**	**It runs northward from Hedge No.25 and forms the boundary between the residential development to the east and an open field to the west.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the western side of a drainage ditch and the main hedge species consists of clumps of Hawthorn,							Trim in all encroaching hedge species and cut back poorly structured sections of hedge to re-establish and create a better structured hedge.		C2

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west
Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rubus fruticosus
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="8">Elder, Blackthorn and Goat Willow with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose and due to lapsed management, Bramble and Dogrose are encroaching out on either side creating a broader hedge.

<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A4</td><td>--</td><td>A3E, 3W</td><td>--</td></tr></table>
  </td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.27A</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Dogrose</td><td colspan="8">It runs an angle from Hedge No.25 and 26 in an east west direction and form the northern boundary of this site area to connect to Hedge No.22.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the northern side of a wet drainage ditch and the main hedge species consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn and Goat Willow with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose and due to lapsed management, Bramble and Dogrose are encroaching out on either side creating a broader hedge.
Ash and Goat Willow form part of the higher bulk of the hedge and some of Goat Willow is of a size where it is starting to break apart and this is broadening out this section of hedgerow.</td><td>Trim in all encroaching hedge species and cut back poorly structured sections of hedge to re-establish and create a better structured hedge.</td><td></td><td>B2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>Remain Contribute in years</th><th>Cat. Grade</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.</td><td>A- average</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="6"><table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A8</td><td>A200 x 3 stems</td><td>A6N, 6S</td><td>A0</td></tr></table>  </td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.27B</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus nigra
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa</td><td colspan="6">It extends westwards from Hedge No.27A and at ninety degrees to Hedge No.22 to connect up with Hedge No.19. It runs a long part of the northern boundary of the site area.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the northern side of a wet drainage ditch and the main hedge species consists of some clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Goat Willow with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. There is some vegetation established on the site side of this ditch also. Due to lapsed management, Bramble and Dogrose are encroaching out on either side creating a broader hedge.
<table><tr><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th><th>Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th></tr><tr><td>A5.5</td><td>A260</td><td>A4N, 4S</td><td>--</td></tr></table></td><td>Trim in all encroaching hedge species and cut back poorly structured sections of hedge to re-establish and create a better structured hedge.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		 **The following trees are located within this hedge.**									
1922	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	500/ 430/ 210	6N 6S 6E 6W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large twin-stemmed tree from near base with other secondary stems also developing from its lower trunk. There are small decay pockets present where the lower limbs/ branches have been cut back or broke out in the past. Some soil erosion has been caused around its base by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within its crown spread. It has a broad crown and is a prominent, visual tree due to its isolation. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown is relatively full and showing minor signs of 'Ash Dieback'.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10+	C1
1923	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	200/ 200/ 160	3N 5S 5E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the hedgerow bank and forms part of a group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It forms a three-stemmed tree from base.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1924	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	200/ 200/ 160	3N 5S 1E 5W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up forming part of the overall group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It is multiple-stemmed from base, self-seeded and growing on the west side of the old drainage ditch.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10+	C1
1925	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	500/ 380	4N 6S 8E 8W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on the side of the hedgerow bank. It forms part of the overall group canopy formation. The area around its base is prone to flooding and this may have an impact on its health. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its wind sail. It is twin-stemmed from c.1.6m up with an acute union formation between stems. There are some suckers developing from its base.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10+	C1
Hedge No.28	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Goat Willow**	**It extends northwards from Hedge Nos. 17 and 27B to connect up with Hedge No.15 and it forms part of the site boundary and currently the boundary between two fields.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the eastern side of a wet drainage ditch and the main hedge species consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, and Goat Willow with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. There is some vegetation established on the western side of this ditch also. Due to lapsed management, Bramble and Dogrose are encroaching out on either side creating a broader hedge. Livestock sheltering/grazing within this area have caused some damage to this hedge. Forming the upper canopy of this hedge is a wide line of Flowering Cherry trees and these from a prominent tree line in this area. These trees are of an early mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally.							Trim in all encroaching hedge species and cut back poorly structured sections of hedge to re-establish and create a better structured hedge. Make safe large dead/unstable growth.		B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	Flowering Cherry										

Ht. (m)	Stem Dia.(mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)
A5.5	A260	A4N, 4S	--