Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment on Lands at 'Boherboy', Saggart, Co. Dublin (Phase 3 of the LRD Application)

Prepared for: Kelland Homes Ltd & Aderrig 4 Residential Ltd (Planning Applicants)

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Date: 13th November 2025

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared by Mr. Felim Sheridan who is the director of Arborist Associates Ltd and has over twenty-eight years' experience in arboriculture ranging from carrying out tree surgery works to consultancy and holds a Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (RFS), a National diploma in Arboriculture (ND), a National Certificate in Horticulture (NCH) and has also obtained Fellowship Status of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor.)

1.2 I have been instructed by Kelland Homes Ltd & Aderrig 4 Residential Ltd (planning applicants) to assess the tree and hedge vegetation located on lands at 'Boherboy', Saggart, Co. Dublin proposed for a large scale residential development and to report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree and hedge vegetation within this site area. See **'Appendix 2'** for detail of my findings and 'Drawing No.BBS001' which I have prepared as a constraints drawing to aid the design team.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree and hedge vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of this report and 'Drawing Nos.BBS002 for detail.

C - To show on this drawing the position of the line of protective fencing that needs to be erected and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place around the tree and hedge vegetation to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6.0' of this report and 'Drawing Nos. BBS003 for detail.

1.3 Our Arboricultural Report, Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Protection Plan have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard "BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations". As part of our arboricultural assessment, we have consulted with the design team and in particular with the project architects, engineers and landscape architects and have used elements of their drawings to prepare our tree removal and tree protection plans. The following three drawings have been prepared by us and have been referred to throughout this report:

- Drawing No.BBS001 – Tree Constraints Plan
- Drawing No.BBS002 – Tree Removal Plan
- Drawing No.BBS003 – Tree Protection Plan

2.0 Report Limitations

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

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

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

2.4 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation. If they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling). It may also be necessary to apply for a felling license for the felling of any trees in order to comply with the 'Forestry Act 2014' and the 'Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000' should also be taken into consideration when planning to carry out any works and all tree works should be carried out in consultation with the project ecologists.

3.0 Survey Methodology

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

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

3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report. They are attached to the trees at a height of 1.5- 2m from ground level and are orientated in such a way to assist in their relocation. The groups, belts, lines of trees and hedges have been numbered numerically.

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

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

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

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

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

The following summarizes each of the categories:

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

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.

These category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.BBS001 & BBS002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions.

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

From our assessment of the tree vegetation on this site area, none were allocated this category.

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.

These trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.BBS001 & BBS002) 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 consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature.

These have been identified on our drawings (Nos.BBS001 & BBS002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (DWG. No.BBS001) by a land survey company and where not, they have been positioned to the best of our ability and their positions should be checked by a land survey company. The tree reference numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing

along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by 'BS 5837 2012'.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in 'BS5837 2012' and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem. The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (No.BBS001); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

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

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

4.1 The site area consists of agricultural lands located on the northern side of the 'Boherboy Road' (N82) and consists of two large rectangular shaped fields running from south to north and a small parcel of land on the eastern side of the river. The lands slope from their highest points along the southern boundary to their lowest along the northern boundary. Inside the southern boundary is a derelict house and farmyard and for the most part, the lands are being managed under grass for grazing.

Google map shows the site area indicatively outlined in red for identification purposes.

4.2 The assessment of the tree and hedge vegetation on this site area was initially carried out in late August 2021 and was updated with changes in the condition of the tree and hedge vegetation in January 2024 and again in March of 2025. The main change on the condition of the trees within this site area is that it is now evident that most of the Ash trees are infected by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)* with those most affected containing a lot of deadwood sections with some dying off completely and it is likely that this disease will result in the demise of most of these trees in the long term, and that they will need to be removed or cut/coppiced into the hedges as part of management as their condition deteriorates.

4.3 This site area is bordered on the northern and eastern sides by lands that have already been developed for residential use, on the southern side by the public road (N82) and on the western side by more fields in agricultural use.

4.4 The two large fields that make up the bulk of the site area are divided from one another by a typical agricultural type hedgerow (Hedge No.4) for this area, (as identified on our tree Constraints Plan – DWG No.BBS001) with similar type hedges extending around the perimeter of both fields. The hedgerows have been planted on hedgerow banks on the side of open wet drainage ditches which help to drain these lands. The hedgerows are predominantly Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder with some pockets of Holly, Privet and Hazel with a dense undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose.

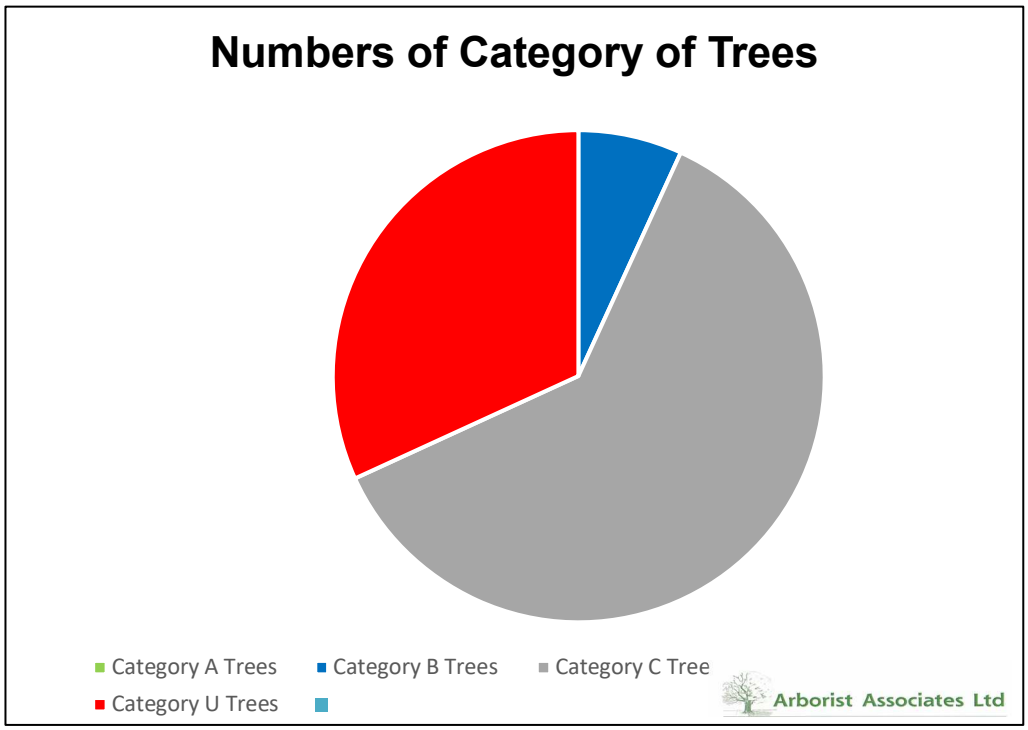
The hedgerows in the past have received maintenance to contain their size, but for some time had been allowed to grow unmanaged with scrub vegetation such as Bramble and Blackthorn in some places encroaching out from the hedge lines creating broad hedges. In recent years they have been brought back into active agricultural management where they are being cut low regularly to help contain them and thicken up the lower vegetation. The perimeter hedges have had the site sides cut (breasted) to reduce their overhang, while the central hedge line has had its sides and top cut. This cutting has encouraged lower growth development and has helped to improve the structure and stock proof qualities of these hedges.

4.5 The trees within this site area are growing out of these hedgerows with the exception of those around the old farmyard. The tree species is mainly Ash with some Sycamore, Elm and Beech. These range in age from young seedlings to mature trees that protrude above the hedge lines. As a result of the trees growing on the side of open drainage ditches which are wet, it would be expected that the bulk of their roots have been restricted from extending beyond these open wet ditches and are contained within the hedgerow banks and are extending out onto the land away from the ditches.

The trees range from a small size having been cut /coppiced into the hedge during past management where they now form part of the hedgerow canopy bulking while others are of a mature age class and tower over the height of the hedges.

Within this site area, 184No.trees were tagged individually with three trees and six hedges numbered numerically. The following table and pie chart give a breakdown of the category grading allocated to this vegetation within this site area in accordance with the category grading system of BS 5837 2012:

Category Grade	Tree Nos.
Category U **56 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0801, 0802, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0809, 1745, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1753, 1763, 1770, 0816, 0817, 0818, 0001, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0012, 0013, 0275, 0283, 0014, 0019, 0021, 0022, 0024, 0025, 0035, 0043, 0049, 0052, 0055, 0056, 0061, 0062, 0064, 0066, 0067, 0071, 0072, 0074, 0075, 0093,0100, 0150, 0152, 0158, 0159, 0160, 0165 & 0169 and tree No.1.
Category A **0 Trees**	**No Trees**
Category B **23 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1765, 0275, 0048, 0051, 0053, 0054, 0076, 0077, 0078, 0079, 0080, 0081, 0082 & 0097.
Category C **108 Trees** **+ 6 Hedges**	**Tree Nos.** 0806, 0807, 0808, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0815, 1740-1741(2), 1742, 1743, 1744, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1764, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 0002, 0003, 0007, 0008, 0009, 0010, 0011, 0273, 0274, 0276, 0277, 0278, 0279, 0280, 0281, 0282, 0015, 0016, 0017, 0018, 0020, 0023, 0026, 0027, 0028, 0029, 0030, 0031, 0032, 0033, 0034, 0036, 0037, 0038, 0039 0040, 0041, 0042, 0044, 0045, 0046, 0047, 0050, 0057, 0058, 0059, 0060, 0063, 0065, 0068, 0069, 0070, 0073, 0083, 0084, 0085, 0086, 0087, 0088, 0089, 0090, 0091, 0092, 0094, 0095, 0096, 0098, 0099, 0149, 0151, 0153, 0154, 0155, 0156, 0157, 0161, 0162, 0163, 0164, 0166, 0167, 0168, 0170 & 0171 and tree Nos. 2 & 3. Hedge Nos. 1, 2(a - c) 3, 4, 5 & 6(a-c)
Total	**187 Trees + 6 Hedges**



West side of Hedge No. 2A

East side of Hedge No.2A

East side of hedge No.2A

Hedge No.2B

Hedge No.3

Hedge No. 4

Hedge No.4

Eastern end of Hedge No.5.

Western end of Hedge No.5.

Trees that self-seeded around old farmyard.

Hedge No. 6A

Hedge No.6B

Hedge No. 6C

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 Kelland Homes Ltd. and Aderrig 4 Residential Ltd. intend to apply for permission for a Large-scale Residential Development (LRD) at a site located at Boherboy, Saggart, County Dublin. To the immediate north of the site is the Carrigmore residential estate, to the west are agricultural lands and a single dwelling, to the east is the Corbally residential estate and Carrigmore Park while to the south is the Boherboy Road.

The development will consist of 611 no. dwellings, comprised of 306 no. 2, 3 & 4 bed, 2 & 3 storey, detached, semi-detached & terraced houses, 133 no. 1, 2 & 3 bed duplex units in 12 no. 2-3 storey blocks, and 172 no. 1, 2 & 3 bed apartments in 5 no. buildings ranging in height from 4-5 & 5 storeys. The proposed development also includes a 2-storey crèche (c.630m²).

Access to the development will by via one no. new vehicular access point from the Boherboy Road, along with vehicular, pedestrian and cyclist connections to adjoining developments at Corbally Heath and Corbally Glade to the east and Carrigmore Green to the north, and pedestrian/cyclist access into Carrigmore Park to the east.

The proposed development provides for (i) all associated site development works above and below ground, including surface water attenuation & an underground foul sewerage pumping station at the northern end of the site, (ii) public open spaces (c. 2.19Ha), (iii) communal open spaces (c. 4,337sq.m), (iv) hard & soft landscaping and boundary treatments, (v) surface car parking, (vi) bicycle parking, (vii) bin & bicycle storage, (viii) public lighting, and (ix), plant (M&E), utility services & ESB sub-stations, all on an overall application site area of c.18.7Hha. In accordance with the South Dublin County Development Plan (2022-2028), an area of c.1.03Ha within the site is reserved as a future school site.

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

5.1.3 On ‘drawing No. BBS002’, I have shown the tree vegetation for removal due to the proposed development and condition/management with ‘Red Hatched’ crown spreads and those to be retained with a ‘Green Hatched’ crown spread.

5.1.4 On ‘drawing No.BBS003’, I have also shown the position of any necessary tree protection measures in order to protect the root zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained within the vicinity of where the construction works will occur. These work exclusion zones are shown on these drawings using ‘Orange Hatching’ and these areas will need to be cordoned off by the erection of fencing or other means at the start of the works and this will need to be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the development of this site area.

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

5.2.0 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.BBS001). 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. In the design layout, every effort has also been made to retain as much of the central hedgerow (No.4) and the trees within as possible while allowing the lands on either side to be developed to their full potential.

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. It will also help to provide good quality and sustainable long-term tree cover and as it establishes and grows in size, it will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created with the loss of the existing tree and hedge vegetation to facilitate the proposed development. See 'Landscape Architects Drawings' and 'Schedules' for detail.

The planting strategy key factors are to:

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

5.3.0 Impact Assessment

5.3.1 Tree and Hedge Loss:

Category Grade	No. of trees for removal
Category U **19 Trees** **19 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0801, 0802, 0803, 0804, 0805, 1753, 0035, 0052, 0055, 0056, 0061, 0062, 0064, 0066, 0067, 0071, 0072, 0074, 0075. These trees will need to be removed as part of management, either now or in the short term due to their condition physiologically and/or structurally irrespective of the development of this site area. The following additional trees are being recommended for removal as part of management irrespective of the development layout as they are located in or next to existing or proposed high target areas such as roads. **Tree Nos.** 004, 006, 0012, 0013, 0014, 0024, 1745, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1763, 1770, 0816, 0817, 0818, 0043, 0049, 0093 & 0160.
Category A **0 Trees**	**No Trees** --
Category B **8 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1760, 1761 & 0051.
Category C **20 Trees +** **c. 353 linear meters of hedging.**	**Tree Nos.** 0806, 0807, 0808, 0809, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0815, 0026, 0034, 0038, 0058, 0063, 0065, 0068, 0069, 0070 & 0073. . **Hedge No.2 – c.42m** **(4No. sections - c.20m + c.6m + c.10m + c.6m)** **Hedge No.3 – c.15m** **(1No. section)** **Hedge No.4 – c.186m** **(6 sections - c.8m + c.10m +c.6m +c.32m +30m +100m)** **Hedge No.5 - c.110m**

5.3.2 **In summary** from the site area, 66 out of the 187No. (35.3%) individually surveyed trees included within this assessment area along with c.353 linear meters of hedging out of 2,467 linear meters (16.2%) made up of sections of hedges need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works or as part of management.

The 66No.Trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

- 38No. **category** '**U'** made up of 19 to facilitate the development and 19 as part of management due to their locations within existing or proposed high target areas.
- 0No. **category 'A'** trees
- 8No. **category 'B'** trees
- 20No. **category** '**C'** trees

The remaining category U trees not directly affected by the development layout will be reviewed on a tree by tree basis taking into consideration their location within the built environment and their management will reflect this. This will see some of these being left as standing deadwood which is of high value for biodiversity and in other areas they may be reduced down to a safe size where they don't pose a threat to the surrounding area.

5.3.3 The loss of the above tree and hedge vegetation is to be mitigated against within the landscaping of this completed development with new tree, shrub and hedge planting that will complement the development and help provide good quality and suitable long-term tree cover. See the 'Landscape Architects Drawings' and 'Schedules' prepared by project landscape architects for further detail on the planting and landscaping.

A range of tree sizes are proposed within the landscape ranging from whips to semi-mature trees and as these establish and grow in size, they will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created in the first place and will enhance and secure the treescape of this area into the future.

5.3.4 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 is to 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 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 many of them 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.

The hedgerows being retained will require ongoing trimming to incorporate them into the completed landscaped development. In some places, this will involve the trimming in of their sides; in particular the excessive spread of vegetation especially Bramble and the poorer structured sections will need trimming/pruning to address stability issues. The objective of the trimming of the hedges is to help rejuvenate them with the encouragement of lower growth development and once trimmed back, there will be an opportunity to augment 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 be more regularly cut to contain them in this urban environment.

Hedge No.2 along the eastern boundary and Hedge No.3 along the northern boundary are located mainly on the adjoining property side of the stream/ wet ditches which flow along these boundaries of the site area and these will form a natural barrier/protection for these hedges cordoning them off from the construction works. The sections of hedging and trees on the site side of these streams/ ditches will have their root zones protected by the erection of tree protection fencing for the duration of the works.

Along the central Hedge (No.4) and the western Hedge (No.6) the existing drainage ditches will be developed as swales to form part of the drainage network within this development and any widening of these will need to work out away from the hedgerow banks to ensure no damage is caused that could result in root damage to the hedge and tree vegetation.

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.BBS003) **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing, see **'Appendix 1'** for details. 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

Item	Comments
	'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 tree 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, 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.

Item	Comments
Services	See 'Engineering Drawings' prepared by Roger Mullarkey & Associates 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 by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the 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 side of some of the drainage ditch 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.
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 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

Item	Comments
	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.

5.5.0 Monitoring

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

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

5.5.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (Drawing No. BBS003) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.

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

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main 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 tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation proposed for retention. See 'Drawing (DWG No.BBS003)', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

6.3 The protection of the 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 the reassessment of this retained vegetation.

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

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

6.5.0 Site Meeting

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

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

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

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

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per 'DWG. No.BBS003'.

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 1' 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 fence or chain link wire fence 1.5m high will be sufficient, (see 'Fencing Detail 2' within **'Appendix 1'** for sample).

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within 'Drawing No.BBS003' & **'Appendix 1'**.

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

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

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

6.8.1 The ground protection is to take the form of a product such as 'CellWeb' 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 Fibertex F4M non-woven geotextile with dry joints overlapping by 300mm.

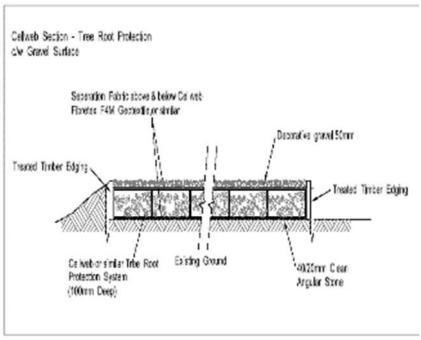
Step 3 – Place constraints along the edges to contain the fill material. These can be of such material as treated timber or railway sleepers.

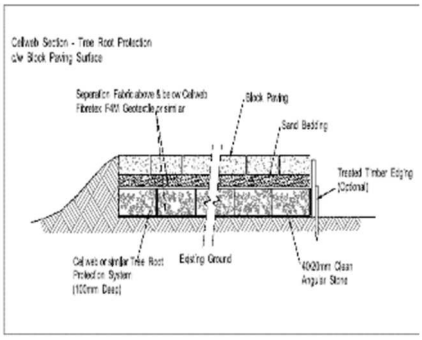
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

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

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

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





Stage 2:

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

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

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

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

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

The excavations 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 the tree and other vegetation 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 vegetation to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

Where roots of 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 tree or other vegetation being retained, these must be discussed and agreed with the project Arboriculturist. All works must be carried out manually. Root pruning is to be undertaken by an Arboriculturist using proprietary cutting tools such as a secateurs or hand pruning saw.

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

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

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

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

6.10.0 Other items

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

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

Stage 3:

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

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

This report has been produced as part of a planning application for these lands and is for the sole use of the above-named client and refers to only those 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.

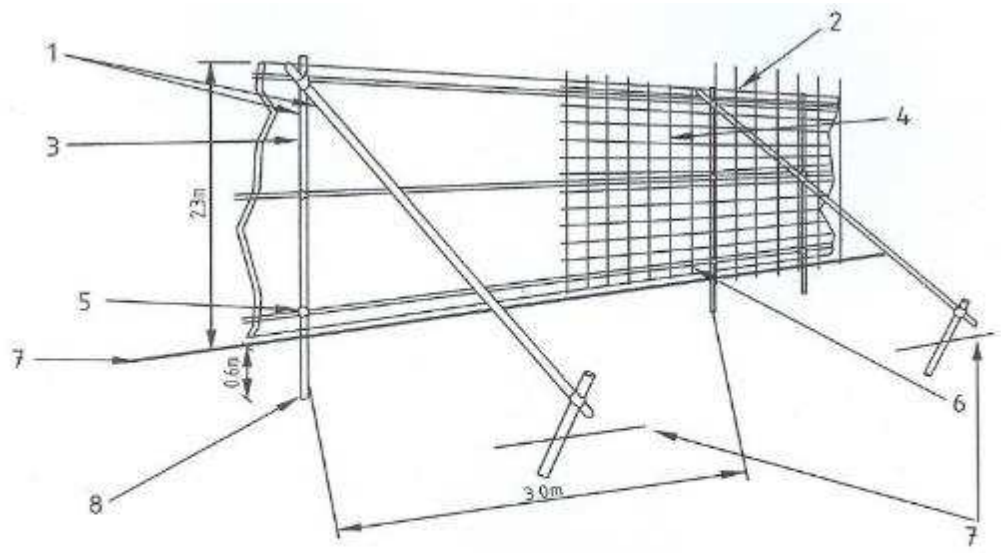
Signed Felim Sheridan Date 13th November 2025

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

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

Appendix 1

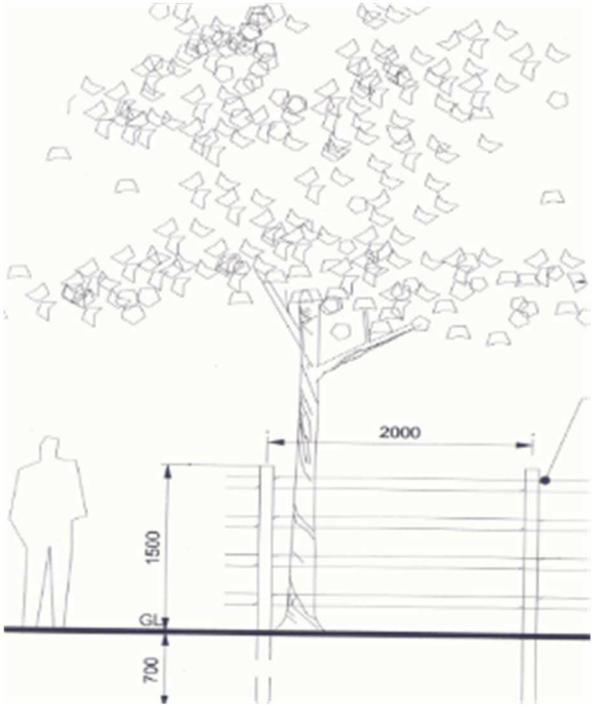
Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

Sample of Type 1 Protective Fence –



Sample of Type 2 Protective Fence –

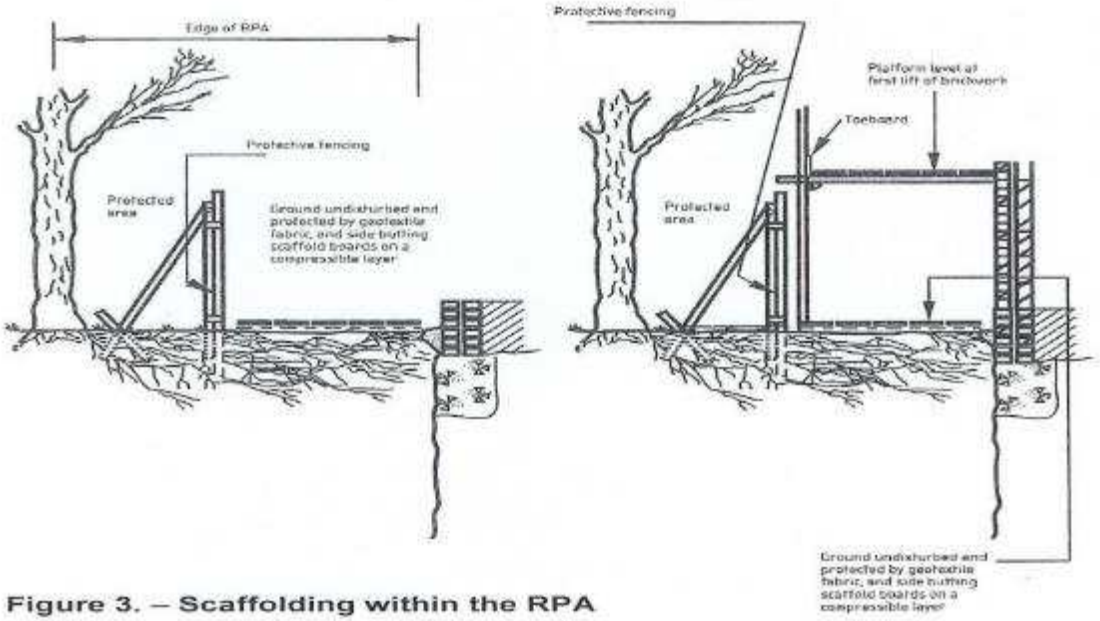


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment.

On Site Area at 'Boherboy', Saggart, Co. Dublin.

Date: 20th August 2021, & reviewed 29th January 2024 and 12th March 2025

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

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

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

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

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

Estimated Remaining Contribution in years

This is based on an Arboricultural assessment of the tree and is estimated based 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.

<u>Retention Categories</u>

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

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

Summary

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

Sub categories

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

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

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

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

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

Root Protection Area (RPA)

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

For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.
For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used. The calculated RPA for each tree should be capped to 707 m2.

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

√ ((stem diameter 1)2 + (stem diameter 2)2 ... + (stem diameter 5)2)

b) For trees with more than five stems (not illustrated in Annex C), the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

√ ((mean stem diameter) 2 × number of stems)

The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (No.BBS001); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

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

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
		A condition assessment of the trees within the site area at "Boherboy", Saggart, Co. Dublin.									
		The site area consists of two large rectangular shaped fields that are sub-divided by a typical agricultural hedgerow and similar agricultural type hedges extending around the perimeter of this site area. Both fields are currently being managed under grazing. The lands are bordered on the northern and eastern sides by lands that have already been developed for residential use, on the southern side by a road and on the western side by other agricultural lands. Inside the southern boundary with the road, there is a derelict farmyard and both fields have access out onto the public road. The survey commences with the trees around the old house/ruins farmyard and proceeds in an anticlockwise direction around the eastern field. It then continues in the western field starting at the south-eastern corner and proceeds in a clockwise direction and finishes at the northern end of the western boundary.								
0801	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	240/ 210/ 180	5N 3S 3E 5W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is self-seeded and is located to the left of the entrance and is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. It may have been impacted upon by the previous soil disturbance / works carried out on the entrance.	Requires no work at the present time.	<10	U
		The following trees are self-seeded along the east side of the hay barn / farm buildings. They are growing with limited space and are being impacted upon by the livestock sheltering / grazing within this area over the years.									
0802	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	260/ 230	3N 2S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is self-seeded into this area and was initially multiple-stemmed from base with a number of stems cut off in the past in order to raise up its crown with decaying stumps remaining as a result. It has been impacted upon by previous soil erosion / compaction caused by the livestock sheltering within this area. It contains large size deadwood within its crown. There is	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								evidence of root damage caused during the previous cleaning works carried out on the yard.			
0803	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	190	3N 2S 3E 3W	2.5	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is self-seeded and is growing against the front wall of the shed. There is evidence of soil disturbance and root damage and as a result, its stability gives rise for concern. It was initially twin-stemmed from base and one stem has been cut off in order to raise up its crown with a decaying stump remaining.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0804	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* / **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	230/ 220	2N 3S 3E 4W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It consists of two stems growing up together. They are self-seeded into this area and are growing from the side of the building. Soil erosion and root damage has been caused during the previous site clearance works and this may have an impact on its stability. The Ash tree is showing some signs of stress/ decline. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns with decay developing at the old pruning wounds.	I would recommend their **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0805	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* Group	12	260 X 3 stems	5N 5S 5E 5W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It consists of a group of stems, mostly multiple-stemmed from base and they are growing up through the outbuildings and are causing some structural damage. They have also been damaged due to soil compaction/ erosion caused by the livestock sheltering within this area. They have outgrowth this space.	I would recommend their **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
		The following trees are self-seeded into this area and have established up through the outbuildings to the right of the field entrance.									
0806	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	360	3N 3S 3E	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is self-seeded into this area and is growing against the wall of an outbuilding. It has suffered a lot of soil	It requires no work 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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
				2W				erosion/ compaction caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. The lower limbs/ branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown.			
0807	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	210 X 5 stems	4N 3S 3E 4W	3.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of self-seeded stems growing up together. A lot of soil erosion / compaction have been caused by the livestock sheltering around their bases.	They require no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0808	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	250/ 200	4N 5S 4E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is self-seeded into this area and is growing close to the gable end of the building ruins. It is twin-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. It forms part of the overall group canopy formation. Wire has been attached to the lower trunk and is causing damage.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. Cut/ remove wire with care not to cause damage to the bark.	10-20	C1
0809	**Laburnum** *Laburnum anagyroides*	6	170 X 4 stems	0N 1S 4E 2W	2	Mature	Fair	Poor It forms part of the original planting/ landscaping within this area around the original house. It is multiple-stemmed from base and leans at an angle, most likely due to root movement. Fencing wire has been attached to the lower trunk. Ivy cover on some stems is extending up into its crown and is causing suppression. A number of stems have been cut / removed on the north side at c.1 – 1.8m. Regrowth is taking place at the cut points.	Retain for now and remove lower dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove fencing wire taking care not to cause damage to the bark.	<10	U
		The following trees are located on or next to an old field boundary that cordons off this area from the field. It contains the remnants of an old hedge line consisting of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Bramble. It has been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering within this area.									
0810	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	260/ 230/	4N 2S	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair	Make safe any dead/ unstable growth.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
			280	4E 3W				It is multiple-stemmed from base and has possibly grown from an old stump. There is some decay present at its base and it has been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.	Retain as part of the overall group canopy formation.		
0811	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	170 X 7 stems	4N 4S 4E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and is self-seeded into this area. A lot of soil erosion/ compaction has been caused around its base by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.	Retain as part of the bulking within the group canopy structure. Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
0812	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	440	1N 5S 4E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It leans from base before it straightens back up again. It forms part of the group canopy structure. A secondary stem growing from its base has been cut back to a stump. It has been impacted upon by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	10+	C2
0813	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	640	4N 5S 5E 5W	2.5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is self-seeded into this area and is growing from the base of a low concrete wall. It is twin-stemmed from c. 1.2m up with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. It has caused structural damage to the wall due to its close proximity. It is the biggest most prominent tree within this group and is integral to the group canopy structure.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
0814	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	300/ 240/ 400	4N 4S 8E 2W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the group canopy formation with the neighbouring trees with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It is self-seeded into this area and is growing against a low concrete wall. It has caused structural damage to the wall and the wall has also caused damage to this tree. It is multiple-stemmed from base and is of value to the group canopy structure.	It is best maintained/ managed within this group structure. Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0815	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	320/ 270	3N 4S 4E 4W	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of two stems growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. It forms part of the overall group canopy structure within this area with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north. It has suffered a lot of damage/ soil compaction caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around its base.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
Hedge No. 1	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dog Rose** *Rosa canina* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Privet** *Ligustrum vulgare* **Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	**It extends along the roadside boundary of the lands to the north.** It consists of hedge vegetation located on a soil bank located on the road side of a drainage ditch. I suspect that it has suffered soil disturbance previously in the roadside. There is a small grass verge between the road edge and the hedge line and I suspect that damage has been caused previously during the road works. North of this is a wide linear belt of scrub/ woodland with an undergrowth of Hawthorn, Elder, Privet, Euonymus, Bramble and Dogrose. The upper canopy is being formed by some mature Ash and Sycamore trees with Privet, along with natural regenerating Ash, Sycamore and Elm. **The following gives details of the trees along the boundary.**										Make safe any large dead/unstable growth.		C2
1740 - 1741	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A8	A250	A 3	A 3	A 1	A 3	A1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It consists of a short line of trees that would appear to have been cut / coppiced into the hedge during past management. They are growing on the hedgerow bank and are multiple-stemmed from base. There is heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
1742	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	120	1	3	2	1	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
											It is multiple-stemmed from low down and I suspect that it has been cut/ coppiced into the hedge during past management. It has heavy Ivy cover on its main trunk extending up into its crown causing suppression. It is growing on the hedgerow bank and a drainage channel has been cut through the hedgerow bank causing some root damage. Part of the tree has collapsed out to the north east onto the hedgerow bank.	Cut Ivy at ground level.		
1743	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	200	2	2	1	1	3	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group and its crown structure has been affected due to overcrowding/competition. Some stems have been broken, cut back previously. Damage has been caused during the installation of the drainage channel through the hedgerow bank to its east causing some root damage. Very heavy Ivy growth has limited the visual assessment.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition.	10+	C2
1744	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	200 220 210	2	3	2	2	4	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and consists of a group of stems. It is beginning to show signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. There is heavy Ivy cover on	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. 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	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
											its main trunk extending up into its crown, limiting the visual assessment.			
1745	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	10	260	2	2	2	1	1	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is in decline due to infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease. There is a lean on the main trunk towards the road.	Due to its position, I would recommend its **removal.**	<10	U
1746	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	300	1	2	3	1	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It was initially twin-stemmed from near base and a number of stems have broken out previously leaving the remaining stem weighed towards the road. An advertising sign has been bolted to the main stem. Its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1747	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	275 160	1	4	4	2	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the roadside hedgerow bank and it forms part of a line of trees with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the east as a result. Its crown contains deadwood throughout and is showing some signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It was initially being suppressed by Ivy which has since been cut at ground level.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present.	10+	C2
1748	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	300	2	4	2	2	4	Mature	Fair	Poor	I would recommend its **removal** as the most	<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	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
											It is located on the roadside hedgerow bank and has been drawn up and out for the light and leans out over the road. It was initially twin-stemmed from base and one stem on the north side has broken off or has been cut off with decay developing into its base.	appropriate management option.		
1749	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	230 240 180	4	3	3	2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing on the northern side of the roadside hedgerow bank. It is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. It has one stem that leans heavily towards the road and is supported within the crown of Tree No. 1748. Its crown is showing some signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. There are decay wounds at its base.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten the limb on the roadside to address exposure and the risk of failure in this direction. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
1750	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	330	1	3	2	2	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It was initially multiple-stemmed from base and most stems have been cut down to stumps previously leaving the remaining stem weighed towards the road. This stem has a large decay cavity on the main trunk at a height of c.4m up creating a structural weakness. It is growing up within a group environment.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
1751	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	220	4	5	3	3	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the group canopy formation. Its crown is showing some signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' with deadwood throughout its crown. Basal decay is present at old wounds at its base. There is Ivy cover on its main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown. Some of the smaller secondary side limbs have been removed previously.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and carry out pruning, in particular towards the road in order to address exposure. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
1752	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	200 180 160 3 stems	3	1	2	2	1	Mature	Poor	Poor It is in declining health with some stems almost dead, due to 'Ash Dieback'. They were initially being suppressed by Ivy.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1753	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	10	300	3	0	2	2	1	Early Mature	Dead	Poor It is located on the inside (north) of the main roadside hedge line and standing dead, most likely due to 'Dutch Elm' disease (*Ophiostoma ulmi)*.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1754-1759	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	A13	A280	A3	A2	A2	A3	A2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are self-seeded and have established on the inside (north side) of the road side hedge line and they form part of a group. They are establishing well and are multiple-stemmed from	Tidy up the undergrowth.	20-40	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
											base. Their lower branches have been cut off in order to raise up their crowns. There is light Ivy cover on the main stems.			
1760	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	330/ 350	6	3	5	3	4	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is self-seeded and is growing on the inside of the roadside boundary hedge and on the north face of the drainage ditch. It is twin-stemmed from 1.5m up with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed inwards and it forms part of the overall group canopy formation.	Cut Ivy at ground level. It would also benefit from some formative pruning.	20+	B2
1761	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	430	6	1	3	5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is self-seeded and is growing on the inside of the main boundary hedge. It is located on the north face of the drainage ditch with an asymmetrical crown formation due to its group growing environment. It is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. There is Ivy cover on its main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
1762	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	300	3	3	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the inside of the main hedge line and is growing up through the crowns of other trees and its crown	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
											structure has been slightly affected as a result. The Ivy cover has been cut previously at ground level but is starting to regrow.			
1763	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	500	6	4	4	3	2	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is located on the roadside hedgerow bank and is a large size tree. It overhangs the road and has suffered limb failure previously and limbs have also been removed. There is decay present up along its main trunk and I suspect that basal decay is present on the lower trunk. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and its crown is showing signs of decline/ dieback throughout as a result of infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1764	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	280	4	5	3	3	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a large size tree located on the hedgerow bank on the edge of the road. It is multiple-stemmed from low down and some stems have been broken out or cut off previously with decay pockets present at these points on the lower trunk. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy which has since been cut. Its crown overhangs the road and	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten its crown on the roadside by 2m. Monitor condition for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
											contains deadwood throughout and has suffered storm damage previously. It is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Its lower branches have been pruned over the road in the past.			
1765	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	300 120	2	3	2	3	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the inside of the original hedge line on the side of the bank. It has been drawn up for the light and is slightly tall with an asymmetrical crown as a result. There is a secondary stem developing from near base. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
1766	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	280 110	6	3	4	4	1	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor It is growing within a group and is a tall, sheltered tree. It is located on the roadside hedge bank and is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. The lower limbs and side branches on the roadside have been removed creating some pruning wounds. It is showing early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	Remove any dead/ unstable growth. Lighten heavy side branches, in particular on the roadside to lessen the risk of branch breakage in this direction. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
1767	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	300	4	5	4	3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair /Poor It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 1766 with an asymmetrical crown weighed away from the road. It is multiple-stemmed from	Cut Ivy at ground level 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	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
											base and has possibly been cut/ coppiced into the hedge during past management. The lower growth on the roadside has been trimmed in order to maintain clearance. Its crown is showing early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)* and the crown contains light deadwood.			
1768	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	300	4	3	4	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is self-seeded and is located on the inside (north side) of the main boundary hedge line and is growing from underneath the canopy of the neighbouring trees and have been drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding, affecting its structure. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C2
1769	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	300	4	4	3	2	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of two stems growing up through the hedge forming part of the higher bulking. They are showing some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C2
1770	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	500	5	5	4	5	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is located just east of the bridge on the edge of the road and it is likely to have suffered soil and root damage during previous road works. The lower limbs/	Due to its close proximity to the road and potential for past root damage and condition, I would recommend its **removal.**	<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	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category **A-**average		
											branches have been removed creating some decay wounds on the main trunk. Its crown is showing some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. The Ivy has been cut previously.			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
Hedge No.2 (a)	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Buddleia** *Buddleia davidii*	**It extends north wards along the eastern boundary of this site area from the boundary with the road.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Blackthorn with Bramble and Dogrose dominating and encroaching out onto the surrounding lands. There is vegetation located on both sides of the stream/river with the main hedge line cordoned off from the site area by a stream. The site side of this hedge was trimmed back in the past to prevent encroachment, and this has helped to encourage lower growth development and to improve the structure of this hedge. It has some screening value along this boundary with the adjoining property. A4 | ---- | A3W / A3E | ---- **The following trees are located within Hedge No.2(a) working from south to east.**							It would benefit from further general tidying works. Remove dead trees and large size dead/ unstable growth from within this hedge.		C2/C3
0816	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	380	2N 3S 3E 1W	4	Mature	Fair	Poor It is located next to the public road on the east side (adjoining landside) of the stream. Basal decay is present and is a potential hazard towards the road as a result. It has an asymmetrical crown due to previous storm damage and the cutting back of limbs.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0817	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	360	--	--	Mature	Dead	Poor It is located on the eastern side (adjoining landside) of the stream. It is becoming decayed and unstable.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0818	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	360	--	--	Mature	Dead	Poor It is located on the eastern side (adjoining landside) of the stream and is becoming decayed and unstable.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0001	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	640	6N 5S 5E 6W	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is located on the western (site) side of the stream. Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut in the past and is beginning to re-establish. There are suckers are	It will need to be removed in short term as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								growing from its base and these have been cut back during trimming of the hedge. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. It has a secondary limb developing from c.1.8 metres (m) up with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present; this is a structural weakness. Its crown is in decline, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. The crown contains deadwood and stubs throughout.			
0002	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	9 stems A320	6N 5S 7E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It consists of a group of stems growing up together with acute union formation between the stems. They are generally multiple-stemmed and form the upper canopy of this hedge. The stems on the north side have been cut back in the recent past and are re-growing from the cut points. The crown contains minor deadwood. There is fencing wire attached to its lower trunks.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	10+	C1
0003	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	320/ 280	2N 5S 5E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up on the site side of the hedgerow bank and is leaning out over the stream/river. A third stem has been lost on the east side exposing wood to decay. It forms part of the bulking and is twin-stemmed from base. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Requires no work at the present time. Monitor for infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease'.	10+	C1
0004	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	280	3N 3S 3E 4W	4	Early Mature	Dead	Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. It is located on the site side of the stream/river and is growing on the side of the embankment. There is light Ivy cover on the lower trunk extending up into the crown. It forms part of the upper canopy formation within this area and advanced dieback is present within	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								the crown most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. The secondary stem on the east side has broken out at c.1.8m and the stump is decaying back.			
0005	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	220/ 220	4N 1S 2E 2W	4	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing up on the site side of the stream/river. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with a broad union formation. The east stem is growing across the stream. Branches have been cut on the west stem to improve clearance. It forms part of the bulking within the hedge. It is infected by "Bacteria Canker of Ash" throughout and one of its stems is being suppressed by Ivy. It is in declining health.	Fell to a 1m high stump. Cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U
0006	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	280/ 480	4N 0S 3E 2W	4	Mature	Fair	Poor It consists of a twin-stemmed tree growing up from an old decaying stump. There is decay at the base of both stems which is likely to impact on its stability in the long-term. The stem on the south side has collapsed across the stream. It forms part of the upper bulking within this hedge and the crown is being suppressed by Ivy.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management	<10	U
0007	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	310	2N 3S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is growing up on the site side of the stream/river up through the hedge forming part of the upper canopy formation. It consists of a number of stems which formed part of the bulking of the hedge in this area, since cut down. The north stem has broken out. Ivy is beginning to extend up into its crown. Prune back on the field side to leave an asymmetrical crown.	Retain as part of the bulking within this area. Remove broken stem and cut back to target pruning point. Ivy will require management in the future.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0008	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	4 stems 410/ 200/ 300/ 300	6N 5S 4E 4W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems. There are decay cavities developing at this point where it was cut in the past. Its side branches have been cut back leaving its crown asymmetrical. Ivy cover on the main stem is extending up into its crown. Some limbs have been cut back, in particular, on the north side. Due to structure, it may be prone to breaking out as it grows further in size.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	10+	C1
		The following Trees (Nos. 009-0012) are growing up together forming part of the one group/canopy formation. Their structure has been affected due to past storm damage and the removal of limbs.							They are best maintained within their group structure.		C2
0009	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	320	0N 3S 3E 0W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It forms part of a group with an asymmetrical crown formation. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and some stems have been cut back in the past also affecting its crown structure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its lower branches on the site side have been cut back in order to raise up its crown and to reduce overhang. The stem on the west side has been cut down to a c.4m stump. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Retain as part of the group structure. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0010 & 0011	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* 0011	14 16	440 490	7N 2S 2E 6W 7N	6 6	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of two stems growing up together and they form part of the one group/ canopy formation and their crown structures have been affected as a result. They are located on the site side of the stream and are being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Their lower branches have received trimming in order to reduce overhang on the field. They are sheltered within their present group	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. They will require further works in the future.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
				4S 4E 1W				environment. They have suffered storm damage in the past and wire fencing is embedded in the main stems creating a point of structural weakness. Their crowns are thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.			
0012	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	500	0N 0S 8E 0W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has an asymmetrical crown formation weighed out over the stream/river in an eastwards direction due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown, increasing its wind sail. Large branches have been cut back, in particular on the west side. Its top has broken out in recent storms and has fallen across the stream impacting the crown structure. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. There is fencing wire attached to its lower trunk.	I would recommend **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0013	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	5	540	0N 0S 8E 0W	0	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It was growing up on the site side of the stream/river on the side of the bank. The visual assessment has been limited to some degree due to the dense Ivy cover and undergrowth. It has been heavily suppressed by Ivy increasing its crown wind sail. It has collapsed out to the east across the stream. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
		The following trees are located on the east side of the river and form part of the bulking of Hedge No.2A. Our assessment works from south to north. There are some clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dog Rose. The undergrowth has been tidied up and trimmed in in recent times allowing access to the stream.									

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0273	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	400 300	2N 8S 8E 3W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and it has an asymmetrical crown weighted to the south due to previous limb failure on its north side. There is a large decay wound here with decay developing into its main trunk. It is twin-stemmed from c.0.5m up with acute union formation between stems and it has heavy Ivy cover beginning to extend into its crown.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
0274	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	370 350 300 300	7N 6S 6E 6W	5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from low down with acute union formation between some stems. One of its limbs on the east side had been cut back previously to a stump. Its crown is relatively full and is only showing early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)* and I suspect infection by 'Bacteria of Canker of Ash'(*Pseudomonas syringae ssp. savastanoi pv. Fraxini*). It has light Ivy cover on its lower trunk and fencing wire is attached to its main trunk.	It requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2
0275	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	200 300 300 150	1N 3S 6E 1W	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and it forms part of the hedge bulking. Its crown is showing relatively advanced stages of infection by 'Ash Dieback' which may lead to its death. Basal decay is present and heavy Ivy cover is beginning to extend into its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U
0276	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	600 290 600	4N 7S 9E 6W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formation between stems. It is a prominent tree of value to the group canopy structure in this area. Its crown is relatively full although it is showing some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' and its lower branches were pruned/ cut back previously with some decay pockets at its base where secondary stems were broken off or	It 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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								were removed previously. Ivy cover on its main trunk is beginning to extend into its crown.			
0277	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	580 430 200	6N 9S 8E 0W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formation between stems and it forms part of the group canopy formation with a mature tree on the west side of the stream. It has an asymmetrical crown weighted out to the east. Its crown is beginning to show signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' but it is relatively minor at present. One of its stems on the west side has broke off in recent times, due to decay and it is also infected by the fungus "Dryad's saddle" (polyporus squamosus). There is Ivy cover on its main trunk.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	10+	C2
0278	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11 11	720	7N 2S 7E 6W	6	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the bank of the stream and it forms part of the group canopy formation. Its crown is showing fairly advanced stages of decline/ dieback I suspect as a result of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. There is Ivy cover on its main trunk and there are some decay pockets on its main trunk where lower limbs/ branches broke out or were removed previously. There are some secondary stems developing from its base.	Retain and monitor its condition.	10+	C2
0279	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	150 80	3N 2S 3E 0W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It leans at an angle to the east before straightening up and it is growing close to the bank and stream. It forms part of the hedge bulking. Its crown is beginning to show signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	It requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2
0280	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	230 260 180 100	3N 4S 6E 0W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the higher bulking of the hedge vegetation and is growing close to the bank of the stream. It leans at an angle to the east from its root	Retain as part of the hedge bulking.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								plate before straightening up which would indicate possible stability issues or previous root movement.			
0281	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	400 250 250 120	3N 6S 5E 1W	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the upper canopy and is multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formation between some stems. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and its side branches on the east side have been cut back to stumps previously impacting on its crown structure. Its crown is showing thinning/ decline due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Basal decay is present which may lead to structural issues in the future.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up undergrowth and remove Bramble from its crown.	10+	C2
0282	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	A250 x 5 stems	4N 3S 6E 5W	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formation between stems and is growing on the bank of the stream. Its side branches particularly on its east side have been cut back previously leaving stubs. There is heavy Ivy cover beginning to extend into its crown and its crown is beginning to show early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Basal decay is present which may impact on its stability in the future.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level to improve windsail.	10+	C2
0283	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	340 800 150	4N 4S 7E 5W	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It consists of a group of stems all growing up together to form part of the one group canopy formation. They are growing on the bank of the stream. One stem has broke out in recent storms due to basal decay and this has structurally weakened the remaining group of stems. It is showing some signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Its side branches particularly those extending east have been cut back previously and they have heavy Ivy cover extending into their crowns increasing windsail.	At present retain and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level to improve wind sail.	<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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
Hedge No.2(b)	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Hazel** *Corylus avellana* **Holly** *ilex aquifolium* **Snowberry** *Symphoricarpos albus*	**It extends on from Hedge No.2(a) along the eastern boundary of the site area.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally with an open ditch on the site side (western side) and a stream/river on the eastern side. It is located on a high hedgerow bank located between the two water features. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Bramble, Dogrose, Blackthorn, Goat Willow, Elder, Hazel and small clumps of Holly with Ash ranging in age from seedling to mature trees growing up through the hedge. On the eastern side of the river there are clumps of Snowberry. The bulk of the hedge vegetation is located on the eastern side of the open ditch. The trees range in age from seedlings to mature trees and are predominately Ash with some Beech, forming the upper canopy formation within this area. It has value for screening along this boundary and the lands to its east have been developed for residential use with mainly rear gardens backing onto it. The site side of this hedge has been trimmed to prevent encroachment and to allow access to the stream/river. A5 | ---- | A1W / A3E | ---- **The following trees are located in this section of Hedge No.2(b).**							It would benefit from general tidying works. Remove large deadwood and unstable growth.		C2/C3
0014	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	540	4N 0S 4E 2W	4	Mature	Poor	Poor There is very heavy Ivy cover on its main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has received recent heavy trimming to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines; this has impacted on its structure to some degree. Its crown is in decline, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0015	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	680	3N 5S 6E 3W	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It was originally a multi-stemmed tree from base. There is decay is developing at old stumps where limbs broke off in the past. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and it is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Its	Remove large deadwood and unstable growth. Retain as part of the bulking within Hedge No.2(b).	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It has an asymmetrical crown formation due to overcrowding and past cutting.			
0016 - 0017	**Ash Stems** *Fraxinus excelsior* 0017	11 12	190/ 100/ 140/ 90 *4 stems* 260/ 290/ 140/ 310 *4 stems*	2N 2S 4E 3W 3N 3S 6E 2W	4 4	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up on the hedgerow bank between the two ditches/streams. They are generally multiple-stemmed and are growing up together forming part of the one group/canopy formation. Ivy growth has been controlled. Their crowns are thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Remove large deadwood and unstable growth.	10+	C1
0018	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	420/ 410 *2 stems*	3N 5S 7E 3W	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It is being undermined by the water on its western side and this may affect its stability. It has an asymmetrical crown formation weighed towards the open space of the existing developed residential area to the east. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the windsail. I would have concerns regarding its stability at its current size.	Ownership of this tree will need to be identified prior to carrying out any works. Cut Ivy at ground level. Reduce crown size, particularly in height, by 2-3m and reshape crown to help stability.	10+	C1
0019	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	330/ 460 *2 stems*	4N 4S 7E 2W	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is located on the eastern side of the stream/river and the water is undermining its rooting ability and affecting its stability. It has heaved at the root plate in the past as a result and has since re-established an upright	Ownership of this tree will need to be identified prior to carrying out any works.	<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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								structure. It forms part of the group and leans heavily towards the adjoining open space. I have concerns regarding its stability and safety towards the adjoining public open space.	Reduce crown size, particularly in height by 2-3m and reshape crown to help stability. It will require further management in the future.		
0020	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	16	240/ 340/ 840 *3 stems*	7N 7S 7E 7W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair Its lower limbs/branches have been removed/cut back in the past in order to raise up its crown leaving stubs with pruning wounds where decay is gaining entry. It is growing up on the central hedgerow bank between the two open ditches/streams. Secondary stems are developing on the south side with a water pocket in the union. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown formation due to the cutting back of its lower branches on the site side in the past. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. It has suffered root damage on the northern side where the hedgerow bank has been dug out in the past.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	20+	C1
0021	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	300	3N 2S 3E 1W	6	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is located on the central hedgerow bank between the two ditches/streams. It is growing up within a group environment and has been forced out and up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown is in significant decline with deadwood throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).*	It will need to be removed in short term as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0022	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	370	4N 4S 4E 3W	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is located on the central hedgerow bank between the two ditches/streams and is reasonably well structured. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown is showing signs of significant decline with deadwood throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).*	It will need to be removed in short term as part of management.	<10	U
0023	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	430/ 320/ 320/ 170/ 150 *5 stems*	4N 4S 4E 4W	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It is located on the central hedgerow bank between the two ditches/streams. It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. It forms part of the upper canopy formation. Its lower branches on the site side have been cut back in order to reduce overhang. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. The canopy is open and sparse and contains deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small size. Part of the tree has collapsed out to the east.	Ivy will require management in the short-term.	10+	C1
Tree No.1	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	250	3N 3S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Poor	Poor Access to tag and inspect this tree has been limited due to dense undergrowth. It is located on the central hedgerow bank between the two ditches/streams. It is infected throughout is crown by "Bacteria Canker of Ash" and this may impact on its long-term health. Its crown is showing signs of significant decline throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).*	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
Tree No. 2	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	140/ 160	2N 2S 2E 3W	4	Young	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor Access to tag and inspect this tree has been limited due to dense undergrowth. It is located on the central hedgerow bank between the two ditches/streams.	It would benefit from clearing the area around its base to allow access and to carry out	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
			2 *stems*					Excavations to allow the passage of water from one stream to the other has occurred to its north leaving it on a high bank and its roots have been undermined to some degree by the water. It is of a small sized at present but may become problematic as it grows further in size. Ivy cover on its main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is twin-stemmed from base and its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk. Ivy will require management in the short-term.		
Tree No.3	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	240/ 250	2N 2S 4E 2W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor They are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. They form part of the upper canopy/ bulking of the hedge. The Sycamore has broken out / collapsed to the east and is exerting a load on the Ash. Ivy cover on their stems is extending up into the crowns. The Ash crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Retain as part of the bulking at present. The Sycamore may need to be removed as part of management, depending on the use of this area.	10+	C2
Tree Group No.4	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	**Access to Tree Group No.4 is not possible due to dense undergrowth and a deep open stream.** It consists of a group of Ash of an early mature age class in fair/Poor condition physiologically and structurally. The crowns of some of these trees are showing signs of decline throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).* They form part of the upper bulking of Hedge No.1 (b) and most trees are multi-stemmed from base. Some of the stems are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy. A12 | A210 | A4N/A4S/A4E/A4W | A3								Remove large deadwood and unstable growth. Cut Ivy where it is suppressing the crowns of trees.	10+	C2
0024	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	200 x 7 stems	5N 5S 5E 3W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It consists of a mass of stems growing from an old cut stump and it has grown above the height of the hedge. Re-growth may become more problematic as it grows further in size due to a structural weakness at the point of attachment to the old stump. Heavy Ivy cover on	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. The overhang on the site side has been cut back in recent times. Its crown is showing signs of significant decline throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).*			
Hedge No. 2(c)	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	**It extends on from Hedge No.2 (b) and forms the eastern boundary between the site area and the adjoining field/open space. It is located on the eastern side (adjoining land) of the open ditch/stream.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The vegetation has encroached out on the site side and this has been cut back to the stream to prevent encroachment. It consists of Hawthorn with areas of Bramble, Dogrose, Elder, Goat Willow and Blackthorn. Tree species mainly consists of Ash ranging in age from seedlings to mature trees forming the upper canopy in this area. The crowns of some trees are showing signs of decline throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).* Some sections are being dominated by Bramble and Dogrose. A6 ---- A3W / A3E ---- **The following trees are located within hedge No. 2(c).**							It would benefit from general tidying works. Remove large size deadwood and unstable growth.		C2/C3
0025	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	340/ 420/ 460 *3 stems*	5N 6S 4E 4W	5	Mature	Poor	Poor It forms a three-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present; this may develop into a structural weakness. The branches overhanging the site have been cut back to stubs. Ivy cover on the main stems has been controlled. It has possibly suffered fire damage on the adjoining property side; this may impact on its health in the long-term. Its crown is in significant decline most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).*	It will most likely need to be removed in short term as part of management. Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	<10	U
0026	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	590	3N 6S	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
				4E 4W				Ivy cover on its main stem extends up into its crown increasing its wind sail. The lower branches have been pruned /removed in order to raise up its crown particularly on the site side with stubs remaining. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. A wire fence is attached to the base of the tree.	Ivy will require management in the short-term.		
0027	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	300/ 420	4N 2S 5E 4W	6	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair A secondary limb is developing from its base with an acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. The overhang on the site side has been trimmed back. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Ivy will require management in the short-term.	10+	C1
0028	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	370/ 360	7N 5S 5E 4W	3.5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with acute union formation between stems. Ivy cover on its main stems extends high up into its crown and it contains deadwood throughout. There are signs of fire damage at the base on the south side. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Ivy will require management in the future.	10+	C1
0029	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	220/ 250/ 120 *3 stems*	3N 3S 2E 4W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It consists of a group of stems growing up on the site side of the hedgerow bank. They have asymmetrical crown formations due to growing up underneath the canopy of Tree No.0028 and are weighed towards the site area. The overhang towards the site has been cut back creating wounds and leaving stubs. One stem on the south side has been cut down to a stump of c.2m. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Retain as part of the bulking within this area. 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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0030	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	280	3N 2S 6E 3W	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It has a slightly distorted lower stem due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. It is being somewhat suppressed by Tree no. 0031 as it tries to gain space to develop. It may have some potential for the future. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It has light Ivy cover on its main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Ivy may require management in the future.	10+	C1
0031	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	360/ 400	5N 3S 5E 5W	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between the stems and it may become problematic as it grows further in size. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Ivy cover on its main stem is beginning to extend up into its crown. Its lower branches have been cut off in the past in order to raise up its crown,	Ivy will require management in the future.	10+	C1
0032	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	400/ 460	6N 4S 6E 4W	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is growing up on the hedgerow bank. It is a large prominent visual tree. It has suffered storm damage in the past and contains deadwood and cracked hanging branches throughout its crown. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Ivy cover on its lower trunk is extending up into the crown, increasing the windsail.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0033	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	200/ 320/ 350	6N 4S 4E 4W	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It has been cut into the hedge during past management and is developing multi-stems from near base as a result. Ivy cover on some stems extends up into the crown, increasing the windsail. It forms part of the	Cut Ivy at ground level.	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>ULE</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 MS- multi-stemmed</td><td>A- average
Phys.-physiological.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3 stems</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>upper canopy within this hedge. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by ‘Ash Dieback’ (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 3</td><td>Gorse
Ulex europaeus
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td colspan="7">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.2(c) and extends along the northern boundary of the site area to border with lands that have been previously developed for residential use.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It is located on both sides of an open stream/ditch that runs on the site side with the main hedge line located on the adjoining landside with species such as Gorse, Bramble, and Hawthorn establishing on the site side. On the adjoining landside of the hedge, planting has been carried out as part of the landscaping to improve its structure and visual appearance. It has been cut in the past to contain crown size and height. It consists of pockets of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Goat Willow and some Ash, forming part of the bulking within this area. The site side (southern side) of the hedge has been cut back to prevent encroachment and to allow access to the open stream/ditch. While re-growth is uneven along the line, this should help to improve its quality/structure. Some Goat Willow has established itself within the open ditch/stream.
<table><tr><td>A6</td><td>----</td><td>A4S / A3N</td><td>----</td></tr></table></td><td>Cutting should encourage a better structured hedge in the long-term.

The remaining tall sections should be cut in-line with the hedge as they are in danger of breaking out in winds.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No. 4</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Goat Willow
Salix caprea
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina
Holly</td><td colspan="7">It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.3 and forms an internal boundary between the two fields that make up this site area. The main hedge line is located on the western side of the deep open ditch/stream.
It is a mature hedge in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists predominately of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Goat Willow, Elder, Bramble, Dogrose and small pockets of Holly. Ash developing up through the hedge forms part of the upper bulking/canopy formation. It has in the recent past been cut at a height of c.1.8 m and its sides have been trimmed as part of farm management/maintenance. This cutting should encourage lower growth development and improve its structure and stock proof quality. The few prominent trees within the hedge have been retained uncut and protrude above the height of the hedge. Fencing wire has been used in sections of this hedge during past management in order to improve its stock proof quality.
<table><tr><td>A3</td><td>----</td><td>A2S/ A3N</td><td>----</td></tr></table></td><td>Carry out general tidying works to improve the structure and quality of the 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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
	ilex aquifolium **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	**The following trees are located within Hedge No.4.**									
0034	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	240	3N 2S 3E 2W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It has a slightly asymmetrical crown formation due to overcrowding/competition from the hedge. It has been given space to develop by the cutting back of the surrounding hedge. Its lower branches have been cut back to stubs. Its crown is showing signs of decline throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).*	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points.	10+	C1
0035	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	450/ 480	4N 4S 5E 4W	4	Mature	Poor	Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with a slightly acute union formation between stems. The competing hedge has been cut back and the lower branches have been pruned back also. Ivy cover on its main trunk is extending up into its crown. It is infected by "Bacteria Canker of Ash"; which may impact on its long-term health and its crown is also showing advanced decline throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).*	This tree will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management. Cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U
0036	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	240/ 280/ 300 *3 stems*	4N 3S 4E 3W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. Some stems have been cut back in-line with the hedge during past management impacting on its crown structure and appearance. The stem on the north side has been cut down to c.3m. Its crown is thinning with light deadwood present indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Some stems are being suppressed by Ivy.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0037	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	260/ 240	2N 3S 2E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It initially consisted of a group of stems forming part of the upper bulking within this hedge. All stems except one have been cut back in-line with the hedge during past management leaving the remaining stem open/ exposed to winds. Its crown is asymmetrical due to overcrowding/ competition. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It may become problematic in the future.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points.	10+	C1
0038	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	280/ 320	3N 1S 2E 3W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It was initially multi-stemmed from base; all except one stem has been cut back in-line with the hedge during past hedge management works leaving this stem more open/exposed to winds. It may become problematic in the future. It has light Ivy cover extending up into its crown. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Ivy will require management in the future.	10+	C1
0039	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	460	5N 4S 5E 4W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is a large prominent tree and the surrounding hedge vegetation has been cut back. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Its lower branches have been cut back to raise up its crown and to reduce overhang on either side. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0040	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	170/ 300/ 270 *3 stems*	1N 3S 4E 1W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It was initially multi-stemmed from base and its crown structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. One of its stems on the west side has been cut back in-line with the hedge during recent management of the hedge leaving its crown more open/exposed to winds. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback'	Remove dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. It will require further management in the future to contain.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.			
0041	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	240	2N 2S 3E 2W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It was initially multi-stemmed from base and all stems except one have been cut back in-line with the hedge during management. Its lower branches have been removed to raise up its crown. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	It may require management in the future.	10+	C1
0042	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	250	2N 3S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is single-stemmed and its crown structure has been slightly affected in the past due to overcrowding/ competition from the hedge. The hedge has been cut back during past management leaving it more space to grow and develop. Its lower branches have been removed to raise up its crown, leaving stubs. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points.	10+	C1
0043	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	270/ 280	4N 0S 3E 2W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It was initially three-stemmed from base and two of these have been cut back in-line with the hedge during the past hedge management leaving one stem which has an asymmetrical crown formation. Its crown is showing signs of significant decline and dieback, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It may become problematic in the future.	This tree will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management. Cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U
0044	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	400/ 230	3N 2S 3E 3W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It is twin-stemmed from base. It has been cut back in-line with the hedge during past management. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback'	Requires no work 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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). It may become problematic in the future.			
0045	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	270	3N 3S 4E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is single-stemmed and the hedge vegetation has been cut back during past management leaving it space to grow and develop. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It has light Ivy cover on the lower trunk is extending up into its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
0046	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	400	3N 3S 3E 2W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a slightly asymmetrical crown formation due to past overcrowding/competition from the hedge vegetation. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It has heavy Ivy cover is extending up into its crown. Its lower branches have been pruned off to raise up its crown.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points. It would benefit from Ivy being cut at ground level.	10+	C1
0047	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	360/ 340	3N 3S 4E 2W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base. It is an infected by "Bacteria Canker of Ash" throughout its crown and its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Its lower branches/limbs have been removed/cut back to stubs in order to raise up its crown. Ivy cover on its main trunk is extending up into its crown increasing its wind sail.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0048	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	200	2N 1S 1E 2W	4	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is beginning to develop above the hedge line. Competing vegetation has been cut back during past hedge management leaving it in isolation and giving it space to grow and develop.	Remove broken branches. Prune stubs back to proper pruning points.	40+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0049	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	230/ 130	2N 1S 2E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base; the south stem has been cut back in-line with the hedge affecting its crown structure. Its crown is thinning showing signs of advancing infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	This tree will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U
0050	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	250	2N 2S 2E 2W	4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair A single-stem tree and the competing hedge vegetation has been cut back during the hedge management giving it space to grow and develop. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Its lower branches have been pruned off in order to raise up its crown.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points.	10+	C1
0051	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	400	3N 3S 4E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the eastern side of the hedge and ditch. It has self-seeded and forms part of the bulking within this area. It has a low canopy formation and lower branches have been pruned to improve ground clearance.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
0052	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	400/ 420	5N 1S 4E 3W	4	Mature	Poor	Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and its stems intertwine creating a structural weakness. There is heavy Ivy cover on its main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has an asymmetrical crown formation due to its group growing environment/competition. Its lower branches have been pruned back in order to raise up its crown leaving stubs. Its crown is showing advanced decline, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It will become problematic in the future.	This tree will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0053	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	280	2N 3S 3E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up forming part of the group/canopy formation with Tree No.0052 and its crown structure has been slightly affected as a result. Its lower branches have been pruned back to stubs in order to raise up its crown. Competing vegetation has been cut back during the management of the hedge giving it more space to grow and develop. Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
0054	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	280	1N 2S 3E 1W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up forming part of the group/canopy formation with Tree Nos. 0052 & 0053 and it has an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. It has received trimming of its side branches in order to raise up its crown leaving stubs. The competing vegetation has also been cut back. Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the windsail.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
0055	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	260	3N 2S 4E 2W	4	Early Mature	Poor	Poor Competing vegetation has been cut back during the management of the hedge leaving it in isolation with space to grow and develop. It has suffered bark wounding during the hedge cutting works. Its crown is showing signs of decline throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).* It has light Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown leaving stubs.	This tree will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U
0056	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	200	3N 2S 2E 2W	4	Early Mature	Poor	Poor Competing vegetation has been cut back during the management of the hedge leaving it space to grow and develop. The main stem has split at c.2m. There are also branch stubs on the west side where branches	This tree will need to be **removed** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								have been cut. It is infected with "Bacteria Canker of Ash". Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.			
0057	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	280/ 340	3N 2S 3E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Competing vegetation has been cut back during the management of the hedge. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from near ground level with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It has received cutting of its lower branches in order to raise up its crown, further impacting on its crown structure.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points. It may require further management in the future.	10+	C1
0058	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	740	6N 8S 6E 5W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large sized tree within the hedge. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Its lower branches have been cut back during the hedge cutting works in order to raise up its crown with stubs remaining and its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points. Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0059	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	550	4N 4S 4E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It has self-seeded slightly out from the main hedge line. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
0060	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	310	3N 2S 2E 3W	4	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It is being slightly overcrowded by a neighbouring tree. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
0061	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	350/ 600/ 170	4N 4S 8E 3W	2	Mature	Poor	Poor It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base with basal decay present; as a result, it is susceptible to large limb failure. In particular, the large stem extending to the	I would recommend its **removal** as the part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
			3 stems					east contains decay pockets where branch loss has occurred. It is heavily infected by "Bacteria Canker of Ash" and is being suppressed by Ivy. This tree poses a health and safety risk and has outgrown its usefulness.			
		The following trees are growing up through the old farmyard. They have all self-seeded into this area along with some clumps of Elder due to lapsed management and the farmyard being derelict.									
0062	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	250/ 200/ 200 *3 stems*	1N 4S 4E 1W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It was initially multi-stemmed from c.0.75m up, a number of limbs have been cut off over the years leaving three stems to form an asymmetrical crown. An Elder tree to the south is resting in the crown of this tree exerting a load on the stem. There is an extensive area of decay at the base on the north side. Ganoderma fungal decay brackets are present at the base. This tree has no potential for the future.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management	<10	U
		The following trees have self-seeded against the walls of the old buildings, and some have the potential to cause structural damage in the long-term as they grow further in size.									
0063	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	310/ 210/ 160 *3 stems*	4N 1S 4E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has self-seeded into this area. It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It is growing up within a group environment with an asymmetrical crown formation as a result.	Retain as part of the bulking within this area at present.	10+	C1
0064	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	1.8	210	0N 0S 0E 3W	-	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It has broken out at c.1.8m and collapsed. This tree has no potential for the future.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0065	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	390	4N 3S 4E 6W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It has self-seeded into this area. It is being slightly overcrowded and its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. The crown contains light deadwood throughout. Ivy cover on the main trunk has been controlled.	Overhaul the crown to remove dead / unstable growth. Monitor condition for infection by 'Ash Dieback'. .	10+	C1
0066	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	320/ 200/ 180 *3 stems*	5N 3S 4E 1W	2.5	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has self-seeded and is growing from the base of a wall and is beginning to cause structural damage to the wall that could lead to its collapse.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0067	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	250	1N 2S 4E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has self-seeded into this area. It is growing up within a group environment with an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. There is a longitudinal area of decay up along its main trunk limiting its future potential.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0068	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	370/ 300	6N 2S 4E 7W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is self-seeded from the base of a shed wall and is growing up within a group environment. It is twin-stemmed from c.0.5m up with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present, this is a structural weakness. It has the potential to cause structural damage to the shed.	Retain as part of the group structure. Remove lower branches in order to raise up its crown. Future management will depend on the development within this area and the potential for the sheds.	10+	C1
0069	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	360	3N 4S 7E 0W	3.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has self-seeded into this area and is growing up within the canopy of neighbouring trees and its crown structure has been affected as a result. It leans out	Retain as part of the group structure. Remove lower branches in order to raise up its crown.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								over a building and root damage is evident. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.			
0070	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	330/ 500	3N 6S 6E 7W	3.5	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. Its crown structure has been affected due to overcrowding/competition from neighbouring trees and it has an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. The crown contains light deadwood throughout and it is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Its lower branches are rubbing off the adjoining buildings.	Prune back lower branches in order to raise up its crown. Monitor condition for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C1
Hedge No.5	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Privet** *Ligustrum vulgare* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Snowberry** *Symphoricarpos albus* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.4 and extends along the site's southern boundary with the main road.** It is a mature hedge in fair/poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Privet with openings and large in-fill areas of Bramble. Also developing through the hedge is Ash, Sycamore and Elm seedlings providing the higher bulking. There are small clumps of Snowberry particularly around the farmyard within this hedge. It forms the boundary with the road and has possibly been impacted upon by past construction activities on the roadside. The roadside has been kept trimmed to prevent encroachment and the field side has received trimming to tidy it up in the past with hedge species, particularly Bramble, encroaching out again. Its height has not been pruned and some sections are of poor structure and are prone to wind damage. It has been re-enforced with fencing wire to improve its stock proof quality. A6 ---- A5E / A4W ---- **The following trees are located within Hedge.No.5.**							It would benefit from further trimming/ maintenance to promote health and safety and to contain the hedge. Cut back tall poorly structured sections of the hedge that are prone to breaking out/wind damage. Plant up openings to improve structure/quality.		C2
0071	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	830	7N 2S	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor	I would recommend its **removal** or coppice into the	<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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
				5E 7W				It is a large size tree and fencing wire has been attached to its main trunk. Heavy Ivy growth has been controlled. It has an asymmetrical crown formation weighed in away from the road due to past branch failure and the removal of a large scaffold limb on the roadside. Its lower stem leans slightly which maybe an indication towards root movement as a result of damage caused during upgrade works on the road. Its crown is thinning and contains light deadwood throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	hedge as part of management.		
0072	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	350/ 400	3N 2S 5E 3W	6	Mature	Poor	Poor It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base. The stems on the road have been cut back leaving stumps. Decay is developing into pruning cuts/wounds and the growth developing from these is weak and prone to failure. It is heavily infected by "Bacteria Canker of Ash" throughout its crown. It has limited potential.	I would recommend its **removal** or coppice into the hedge as part of management.	<10	U
0073	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	230/ 250/ 220/ 240 *4 stems*	6N 2S 4E 5W	5	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base and it has most likely been cut back into the hedge during past management. The limbs on the roadside have been broken off to maintain clearance with the road leaving its crown more asymmetrical and weighed away from the road. Ivy cover on its main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Due to structure it is prone to further limb failure in the future. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. It will require further pruning in the future.	10+	C1
0074	**Elm** *Ulmus procera*	--	--	--	--	Early Mature	Dead	Poor This tree has collapsed out to the north, into the site area.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0075	**Elm** *Ulmus procera*	8	250	3N 1S 0E 3W	4	Early Mature	Dead	Poor This tree is dead and part of it has broken out on the east side. The adjacent Elder to the west has collapsed, applying a load against the base. Given its proximity, immediately adjacent to the public road, it is recommended that it be removed as a matter of urgency.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0076	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	550	4N 4S 5E 4W	4	Mature	Good	Fair/Good Its lower branches on the field side have been cut off in order to raise up its crown leaving stubs and unbalancing its crown slightly.	Prune stubs back to target pruning points.	20+	B1
0077 – 0082	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	A15	A300	A4N A3S A2E A2W	A4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They form the upper canopy of this hedge line. Their branches on the roadside have been broken off or cut off in the past to prevent obstruction. In more recent years stems and branches on the field side have been removed breaking up the group structure somewhat. Large sized stems have been removed from some of the trees and this may impact on their stability in the long-term as decay progresses.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points. Maintain clearance over the road.	20+	B2
0083 & 0084	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	250/ 240	3N 3S 4E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair The lower branches on the roadside have been cut off in the past to improve clearance. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the windsail.	Prune stubs back to target pruning points. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
0084	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	320	4N 3S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	In recent times lower stems/branches have been cut back to stubs on Tree No.0084.			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0085 & 0086 0086	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus/*	12 12	210 300	3N 2S 3E 3W 3N 2S 3E 3W	4	Early mature	Fair	Fair They form part of the bulking within the hedge. Their lower branches on the roadside have been removed in the past or were broken off. The stems on the north side of both trees have been cut down to stumps. On the field side the lower branches have been cut back to stubs as part of the maintenance. The Ash trees crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
0087	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	280/ 260/ 150/ 160/ 130 *5 stems*	3N 2S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems. Its lower branches on the roadside have been cut back/broken off in the past to maintain clearance with the road. On the field side the lower branches have been cut back to stubs to reduce the overhang. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It has Ivy cover extending up into the crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
0088 – 0091	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A14	14 stems A160	A4N A3S A3E A2W	A4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They were originally part of the hedge at this location, they have grown up above the hedge line. They have been cut into the hedge at a height of c.1 m in the past but have since been allowed to grow up with multi-stemmed crowns. The growth may become problematic as they grow further in size. The overhang on the roadside has been cut back /broken off in the past to prevent obstruction. On the field side the overhang into the field has been cut back leaving stubs. Their crowns are thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	They will require management in the future.	10+	C2
0092	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	300/ 120/	3N 3S	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Prune stubs back to proper target pruning points.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
			280 *3 stems*	4E 3W				It forms a multi-stemmed tree from low down. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It has possibly been cut in line with the hedge during past management. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into the crown. The overhang on the roadside has been cut back in order to maintain clearance. The overhang on the field has also been cut back leaving stubs.	Ivy will require management in the future.		
0093 - 0094	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	200/ 200/ 140 *3 stems*	3N 2S 2E 2W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor They were initially cut/ coppiced back into the hedge but have since been allowed to grow up tall. They may become problematic as they grow further in size. The overhang on the roadside and on the field side has been cut back in order to raise up their crowns. They have received pruning in the past to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines. Their crowns are thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. The crown of tree no. 0093 is in an advanced stage of decline and contains deadwood throughout.	I would recommend **removal** of Tree no. 0093 as part of management.	<10	U
0094	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	140/ 150/ 130 *3 stems*	3N 2S 2E 2W	4				It will require repeat pruning to maintain clearance with the utility lines.	10+	C2
Hedge No.6(a)	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus* **Hazel** *Corylus avellana*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.5 and extends along the western boundary of the site area. This section of hedge forms the boundary with the neighbouring residential property.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Hazel and Elder with an understory of Bramble and Dogrose. On the adjoining landside of the boundary fence is a line Lawson Cypress. These have been cut back in the past but have re-grown from the cut points. A8 | A450 MS | A4E / A4W | ---- **The following tree is located within this section of the hedge.**						Prune poorly structured sections of hedge back in order to help stabilise it and tidy up the undergrowth. It would benefit from under planting to improve density and structure.		C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0095	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	19	900/ 600	8N 3S 8E 7W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is a large sized tree, multiple-stemmed from base. The south stem has a large decay cavity with extensive internal decay present and has broken out leaving a short stump. It has received cutting back on the field side to reduce overhang leaving its crown slightly more open/exposed. It has a broad spreading crown formation containing heavy side limbs/branches. It has heavy Ivy cover on its main trunk extending up into its crown and some of this has been cut at ground level in the past. It contains deadwood throughout its crown which is most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Remove dead/unstable growth and reduce crown size by c.2m using a combination of crown thinning and end weight reduction. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
Hedge No.6 (b)	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus* **Holly** *ilex aquifolium* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It extends on from Hedge No.6(a) and runs along the western boundary of the site area.** It is located on the adjoining land side of an open wet ditch and forms the boundary between two agricultural fields. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, and Holly with trees ranging in age from seedlings to mature trees. The site side has been trimmed to allow access to carry out maintenance works on the open ditch. Bramble is dominating the lower vegetation. Some sections are being suppressed by Ivy and are prone to wind damage as a result. Recent storm damage was evident along the line. It is beginning to grow tall and is losing its lower branches and foliage to grazing livestock. A6 ---- A2E A3W ---- **The following are the more prominent trees within Hedge No.6(b).**							Reduce height of the hedge by 50% in order to improve its structure and quality.		C2
0096	**Holly** *ilex aquifolium*	10	A140 7 *stems*	3N 3S 4E 4W	6	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Its lower branches have been trimmed leaving stubs to create clearance over the open ditch. It forms part of the bulking within this area.	Requires no work at the present time.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0097	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	A200 *7 stems*	2N 5S 5E 4W	6	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair There are secondary limbs developing from its base with a broad union formation. Its lower branches on the site side have been cut back in order to raise up its crown leaving stubs. There is re-growth taking place from the cut points which will require management in the future.	Prune stubs back to target pruning points.	20 - 40	B1
0098	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	A220 *5 stems*	6N 2S 6E 6W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base. It is growing up forming part of the group/ canopy formation with Tree No.0097. It has heavy Ivy cover on its main trunk extending up into its crown. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Its lower branches on the field side have been cut off in order to raise up its crown leaving stubs.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
		Trees No's 0099-0151 are growing up together forming part of the one line/canopy formation and provide support/shelter to one another. They are of some prominence within this area as a group.									
0099	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	420/ 400	3N 7S 5E 6W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of two stems growing up together with an acute union formation. The two stems are multi-stemmed with Ivy cover on their main trunks extending up into their crowns. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Its lower branches have been pruned to raise up its crown.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
0100	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	320/ 340	3N 2S 4E 5W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with a broad union formation. Its lower branches on the field side have been cut back in order to raise up its crown. It has light Ivy cover on its main trunk extending up into its crown.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. Ivy will require management in the future.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								It contains deadwood throughout its crown and its crown is thinning indicating advancing infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.			
	Tag Nos. 0101 – 0148 are not in use										
0149	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	200/ 260	3N 2S 4E 5W	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It sheltered tree at present, growing up within a group environment and forms a twin-stemmed tree from base. It has light Ivy cover on its main trunk extending up into its crown. Its lower branches have been cut back in order to raise up its crown. Its crown is thinning most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)* and it contains light deadwood.	It will need to be removed in short term as part of management.	<10	U
0150	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	180/ 180/ 180 *3 stems*	2N 1S 5E 5W	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base. It is growing up within a group environment and is sheltered at present. Its lower branches on the site side have been removed in order to raise up its crown. Its crown contains light deadwood and is thinning, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Ivy cover on its main trunk is extending up into its crown.	It will need to be removed in short term as part of management. Cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U
0151	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	360/ 180/ 240/ 130 *4 stems*	5N 3S 6E 5W	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a multi-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems; this may become problematic in the future. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Its lower branches on the site side have been removed in order to raise up its crown. It has Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
		The following two Trees (Nos. 0152 & 0153) are growing up together forming part of the one group/canopy formation.							They are best maintained/managed within this group environment.		
0152	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	260/ 190/ 240/ 140 *4 stems*	2N 4S 3E 5W	5	Early mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems within included bark present. Its crown is thinning with deadwood throughout indicating advancing infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It forms part of the group/canopy formation with Tree No. 0153 and it has an asymmetrical crown formation.	It will need to be removed in short term as part of management.	<10	U
0153	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	440	4N 2S 5E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group/canopy formation with Tree No. 0152. Its lower branches have been cut back in order to raise up its crown. Ivy growth is extending up into its crown and it contains deadwood throughout. It is infected by "Bacteria Canker of Ash" and its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
		The following two trees are growing up together forming part of the one group/canopy formation.									
0154	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	270/ 240/ 340/ 180 *4 stems*	3N 4S 5E 6W	6	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor It forms a multi-stemmed tree from c.1m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. Its lower branches/limbs on the site side have been removed in order to maintain clearance over the open ditch. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown, increasing the windsail. Its crown contains light deadwood and is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
0155	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	A240	5N 3S 5E	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a multi-stemmed tree from low down. Its lower branches/limbs on the site side have been removed in	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
			9 stems	6W				order to allow access to the open ditch. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown increasing its wind sail. There is evidence of root damage caused during the past clearance works on the open ditch.			
0156	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	340/ 340	4N 4S 4E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1 m up with an acute union formation between stems. Its lower branches on the field side have been cut back to allow access to the open ditch. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
0157	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	300/ 300/ 300 *3 stems*	3N 3S 4E 5W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a multi-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems. Its lower branches have been cut back to allow access to the open ditch. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It has light Ivy cover on its main trunk extending up into its crown.	Ivy will require management in the future.	10+	C1
0158	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	250/ 400	3N 3S 4E 5W	3	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from its base with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. Ivy cover on its main trunk extends up into its crown. Its crown contains deadwood throughout and is showing signs of advancing decline most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. Its lower branches have been cut back to allow access to the open ditch.	It will need to be removed in short term as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0159	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	260/ 240/ 210/ 220 *4 stems*	3N 3S 4E 4W	4	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair/Poor It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base. Some stems have been cut back to create clearance with the open ditch. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It is infected up along its scaffold limbs by "Bacteria Canker of Ash" and its crown contains deadwood throughout. The crown is showing signs of advance decline, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	It will need to be removed in short term as part of management.	<10	U
0160	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	290/ 200/ 180/ 160 *4 stems*	4N 4S 2E 6W	3	Mature	Poor	Poor It is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence. It is a multi-stemmed tree from base and its northern stem consists of 3 stems fused together. It forms part of a group/bulking of this hedge. The crown is showing signs of advanced decline and is mostly dead, likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. It has light Ivy cover on its main trunk extending up into its crown. It has an asymmetrical crown formation due to past overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees and is weighed away from the site area.	I would recommend **removal** as part of management	<10	U
		The following two trees are growing up together forming part of the one group/canopy formation.									
0161	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	200/ 200	1N 3S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. It is located on the hedgerow bank behind a block wall, it possibly established here from seed after the wall was constructed. Its crown is thinning, most likely indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	10+	C1
0162	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	350/ 220	4N 2S	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	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>ULE</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 MS- multi-stemmed</td><td>A- average
Phys.-physiological.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4E
5W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by ‘Ash Dieback’ (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). There is Ivy cover on its main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown. It is growing up on the adjoining landside of a low block wall and it possibly established here after the wall was constructed. Its lower branches have been cut back in order to raise up its crown to allow access to the ditch. It is infected within its crown by the fungus “Bacteria Canker of Ash”.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge 6(c)</td><td>Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
Elder
Sambucus
Privet
Ligustrum vulgare
Blackthorn
Prunus spinosa
Holly
ilex aquifolium
Bramble
Rubus fruticosus
Dogrose
Rosa canina</td><td colspan="7">It extends on from Hedge No. 6(b) and forms the boundary between two fields.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/poor condition structurally. It has been allowed to grow up tall and its sides have been trimmed in the past to prevent encroachment. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Privet, Blackthorn and Holly with in-fill areas of Bramble and Dogrose which dominate the lower vegetation. On the northern end of this hedge line, there is some Goat Willow.

<table><tr><td>A4</td><td>----</td><td>A2E A3W</td><td>----</td></tr></table>
The following are the more prominent trees within this section of hedge.
There is no defined open boundary ditch in front of Tree Nos.0163-0171.</td><td>It would benefit from being cut to help stabilise and develop a better structured stock-proof hedge.</td><td></td><td>C2</td></tr>
<tr><td>0163</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>12</td><td>360</td><td>4N
4S
3E
4W</td><td>4</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Fair</td><td>Fair
It has a slightly asymmetrical crown formation. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by ‘Ash Dieback’ (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). Ivy cover on its main trunk is extending up into its crown, increasing the windsail. It has developed a crown above the height of the hedge.</td><td>Cut Ivy at the present time.</td><td>10+</td><td>C1</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
0164	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	320	2N 3S 3E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of its canopy formation with a neighbouring tree and its crown structure has been slightly affected as a result. Its lower branches on the site side have been cut back in order to raise up its crown. Its crown is thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
0165	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	260/300	4N 2S 4E 4W	4	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. It is heavily infected by the fungus "Bacteria Canker of Ash". Its canopy is obstructing the development of Tree No.0164; removal will give space for this tree to develop further.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0166 & 0167	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10 / 10	240 / 240	2N 3S 3E 4W / 3N 2S 3E 4W	4 / 4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one canopy formation. A secondary limb on Tree No.0166 has been cut back to a stub during past hedge cutting works. They are both being suppressed by Ivy and their crowns are thinning indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	10+	C2
		From this point on the open ditch re-appears but is located on the western side of the hedgerow, thus the hedge is located on the site side.									
0168	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	370/350	6N 7S 4E 5W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a twin-stemmed tree from its base. Its lower branches on the site side have been cut off in order to raise up its crown during past hedge cutting works leaving stubs. Its crown is thinning and contains light deadwood, indicating infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	Cut ivy at ground level at present.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
		The following two trees are growing up together forming part of the one group/canopy formation.									
0169	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	330	2N 3S 3E 1W	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor Its lower branches extending over the site area have been cut back during the past hedge cutting works. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. Its crown is showing signs of advance decline, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*.	I would recommend **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0170	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	300/ 340/ 290/ 160/ 180 *5 stems*	4N 4S 4E 5W	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It forms a multi-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. The stems on the east side have been cut back/topped in the past to provide clearance of the adjacent overhead power line. The stems on the north side have also recently been pruned leaving stumps and affecting the structure. It has heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown increasing its wind sail. Its crown is showing signs of decline throughout, most likely due to infection by Ash Dieback *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)*. The visual assessment of its base is limited to some degree due to dense undergrowth and heavy Ivy cover. Its lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown during the recent hedge cutting works.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present. It will require ongoing work in the future to maintain clearance with the power line.	10+	C1
0171	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	350	5N 3S 4E 4W	4	Early mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is growing up above the hedge height. It divides at c.2m with an acute union formation. Its lower crown, extending out over the site area, has been cut back in the past, leaving its crown asymmetrical with large pruning wounds. It is being somewhat suppressed on the west side due to the adjacent line of large Leyland Cypress trees. Its crown is showing signs of decline	Retain as part of the bulking within this area at present.	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	ULE	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west MS- multi-stemmed	A- average Phys.-physiological.		
								throughout, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' *(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).*			
Notes:											