



# Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: RLD7896694

10<sup>th</sup> February 2022

**For the Attention of Mr. Ronan MacDiarmada**

Ronan MacDiarmada & Associates Ltd.  
5 Tootenhill  
Rathcoole  
Co. Dublin

Dear Mr. MacDiarmada,

**Re: An Arboricultural Assessment of the Site Area at 'Regles', Ministers Road, Lusk, Co. Dublin.**

I have carried out my assessment of the tree vegetation on the above site area as requested and have reviewed the proposed development layout for this site area and am pleased to submit my report and drawings.

The following documents have been prepared by us to form part of the planning application for a mixed used development on these lands:

Title	DWG No.	Page Size	Scale
<b>Tree Constraints Plan</b>	RLD001-Overall Plan	A0 (Colour)	1:1000
	RLD001-Part 1	A0 (Colour)	1:500
	RLD001-Part 2	A0 (Colour)	1:500
<b>Tree Protection Plan</b>	RLD002 – Overall Plan	A0 (Colour)	1:1000
	RLD002 – Part 1	A0 (Colour)	1:500
	RLD002 – Part 2	A0 (Colour)	1:500
<b>Arboriculture Report</b>	--	A4	--

Recommendations and comments made in this report are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the assessment.

If you require further information please do not hesitate to contact us, and we will do our best to be of assistance.

Yours sincerely,  
For Arborist Associates Ltd.

*Felim Sheridan*

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).

# **Arborist Associates Ltd.**

## **An Arboricultural Assessment of the Site Area at 'Regles', Ministers Road, Lusk, Co. Dublin.**

**Prepared for: Ronan MacDiarmada & Associates Ltd.**

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

**Date: 10<sup>th</sup> February 2022**

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## 1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Ronan MacDiarmada & Associates Ltd. (project landscape architects) to prepare an arboricultural report on the tree vegetation within the site area at 'Regles', Ministers Road, Lusk, Co. Dublin and to report on the following:
- A - To assess the present condition of the tree and hedge vegetation within this site area. See condition tree assessment schedule within 'Appendix 2' of this report and drawing 'No.RLD001' which has been prepared as a constraints drawing for details.
  - B- To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree and hedge vegetation located within and adjoining the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of this report and 'Drawing No.RLD002' for detail.
  - C- To show on this drawing the line of protective fencing to be erected around the tree and hedge vegetation being retained along with other mitigation measures to aid in their successful retention. See 'Section 6.0' of this report and 'Drawing 'No.RLD002' for detail.

## 2.0 Report Limitations

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

## 3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

- 3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see Appendix 2), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site and plotted on the land survey map provided.
- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
  - Tree species both common and botanical.
  - Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
  - Age Class
  - Physiological Condition
  - Structural Condition
  - Preliminary Recommendations

- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
  - Retention category/category grade
- 3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminium tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report.
- 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 summarise 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 categorised 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.

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

The category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos. RLD001 & RLD002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

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

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

From our assessment of the vegetation within this site area, no vegetation has been allocated a category 'A' grade.

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

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

From our assessment of the vegetation within this site area, no vegetation has been allocated a category 'B' grade.

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

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

The category 'C' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos. RLD001 & RLD002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

- 3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.RLD001) and most have been positioned by ourselves to the best of our ability and may not be fully accurate. As a result the position of the trees being retained need to be checked by a land survey company. This drawing has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

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

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

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

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

#### **4.0 Summary of Survey Findings**

- 4.1 The survey area is located on lands on the northern side of 'Ministers Road' and is divided into a number of fields by typical type agricultural hedgerows for this area. The site area is adjoined on its northern side by lands in agricultural use, to its east by lands that form part of a 'GAA' grounds and to its west by other lands in agricultural use with the lands to the north-west being used as a driving range.
- 4.2 The site area is made up of a number of fields and these fields are separated from one another by typical agricultural field boundary hedgerows for this area made up predominantly of Hawthorn with some Elder, Holly and an understory of Bramble and Dogrose which dominate in places and encroach out to create wider hedges. The bulk of these hedges have been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time and this has impacted on the hedge structures and quality. The hedges are located on the side of drainage ditches which help to drain these lands and some of these are currently wet and are holding water. Hedge Nos. 8, part of 7B, 9 & 10 form a town land boundary along the western boundary of this site area.
- 4.3 Within these hedges, in some areas, there are trees forming the upper canopy and these include predominantly Ash with some Sycamore ranging in age from seedlings to those of a mature age class. These trees are located within hedge Nos.2, 5, 7B & 9 and most of these have been cut/coppiced into the hedge during past management and have since been allowed to develop into multiple-stemmed trees now protruding over the height of the hedges.
- 4.4 Within the site area, 21No. trees were tagged individually and 12No.hedges were numbered numerically. All trees identified within the site area have been graded category 'C' as per BS5837 2012.

## **5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study**

### **5.1.0 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 It is being proposed to develop this site area for a new residential development and it will also be necessary to allow for infrastructural works such as services.
- 5.1.2 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the tree and hedge vegetation shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.1.3 On drawing 'No.RLD002', I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this proposed development and/or as part of management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained to form part of the long-term tree cover on these lands with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread. The protective fencing has been shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' and this will need to be erected at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the development of these grounds.
- 5.1.4 The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development layout and what is required to allow for its construction.

## 5.2.0 Impact Assessment

### 5.2.1 Tree and Hedge Vegetation Loss

To facilitate the proposed development layout it is necessary to remove the following tree and hedge vegetation:

- Hedge No.1 along the public road is to be removed to allow for road improvement works, a new public footpath and boundary treatment.
- Hedge No.2 along with Tree Nos.0167-0181 within which consists of a mix of Ash and Sycamore trees have been given a category 'C' grading are to be removed to facilitate the proposed development layout.
- C.42m of Hedge No.3 is to be removed to facilitate the proposed development layout.
- Hedge No.4 is to be removed to facilitate the proposed development layout.
- Hedge No.5 and Tree No.0182 a category 'C' Sycamore tree within is to be removed to facilitate the proposed development layout.
- Hedge No.6 within the site area (c.66m) is to be removed to facilitate the proposed development layout.
- Hedge No.7A and c.20m of Hedge No.7B (not part of the town land boundary) is to be removed to facilitate the proposed development layout.
- Tree Nos. 0184 – 0187 within Hedge No.9 are to be removed, due to their condition and unsuitability for retention along the boundary of small urban gardens. These can be cut down to stumps and allowed to sprout to form part of the hedge bulking.

In some areas along the western half of Hedge No. 12, the gable end of buildings and surface areas will encroach in tight to the hedges and it is likely that there will be some localized impacts on these sections of hedge during the construction works. If this occurs, these damaged sections are to be tidied up on completion of the works and augmented or replaced with new similar hedge planting to recreate the hedges and ensure its continuity.

All tree works both felling and pruning will need to be carried out by a competent tree surgery firm to the recommendations of BS3998 2010.

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

The planting strategy key factors are to:

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

### 5.2.3 Tree / Vegetation Retention

The remaining tree and hedge vegetation is to be retained and incorporated into the completed development. This consists of c.20m section of Hedge No.7B and Hedge Nos.8, 9 & 10 which form the town land boundary along with Hedge Nos.11 & 12 and Tree No.0183 a mature Ash within Hedge No.7B.

The hedges being retained in most instances will require trimming to bring them back into active management and to incorporate them into the completed landscaped development to allow for new boundary treatments which will consist of a fence type structure along their lengths. 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 poor quality sections with new hedge planting to create better structured sustainable hedges for the future suitable for their new built urban environment. The future management of these hedges should see them being cut back on a three to five year cycle in order to contain their structure and quality.

Tree No.0183 a mature Ash is being retained and incorporated into the completed development. This tree is located on the adjoining landside of a deep drainage ditch and it is expected that this ditch has restricted root growth into the site area, so impact from the development works are expected to be minimal on this tree. It will require some light remedial tree surgery works to address safety and its juxtaposition within the completed built environment and it will be necessary to monitor its condition for infection and decline by Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus Fraxineus*).

Along some sections of these hedgerows to be retained, the existing field drainage ditches running along these hedges are to be piped and filled in to incorporate these areas into the completed landscaped development. These ditches need to be filled with a large clean stone, topped off with a small stone and finished off with a layer of soil for seeding. Care will be needed during these works to ensure that any cleaning out of these ditches in preparation for piping do not cause damage to the hedgerow banks which contain the roots and any necessary excavations will need to work out away from these hedgerow soil banks. The finished ground levels are not to be raised over the existing levels to ensure that there are no other impacts on the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.

### 5.3.0 Main items for consideration during the proposed development/ construction works are:

Item	Comments
<p><b>Pruning</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The hedges being retained in most instances will require trimming to bring them back into active management and to incorporate them into the completed landscaped development. This will involve trimming in of their sides, particularly excessive spread of vegetation especially Bramble and the poorer structured sections will need trimming/pruning to address stability issues. The objective of the trimming of the hedges is to help rejuvenate them with the encouragement of lower growth development and once trimmed back; there will be an opportunity to augment poor quality sections with new hedge planting to create better structured sustainable hedges for the future suitable for their new built urban environment.</p> <p>The future management of these hedges should see them being cut back on a three to five year cycle in order to contain their structure and quality.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning work will need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all stumps in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained that need to be removed, are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.</p>
<p><b>Tree Protection</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.RLD002) <b>prior</b> 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 <i>BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)</i> specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details. The fencing is to be of a strong robust build capable of</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.</p> <p>All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".</p> <p>In some areas where the construction works will encroach into the calculated root zones of the trees and where the tree protection fencing cannot be erected to enclose the entire root zone, then ground protection will need to be put in place. This in most instances will take the form of 'Cell Web' filled with a clean stone and finished in a wearing course.</p> <p>When the fencing has been erected and ground protection put in place, then 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.</p>
<b>Construction</b>	<p>It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested.</p> <p>All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the tree and hedge vegetation being retained. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones.</p> <p>Where work space between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA.</p> <p>For light weight work areas such as for the storage of work material and pedestrian paths, this protection could be provided by the use of boarding and for heavier loading, these areas will need protection with the use of 'Cell Web' of similar product.</p> <p>Where this occurs, the tree protective fence lines are not to be moved to accommodate these until such time as the required ground protection is signed off by the project engineers and arborist and put in place to the recommendations of section 6 of BS5837 2012.</p> <p>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</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>them and might make their safe retention impossible.</p> <p>Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.</p> <p>Fires are not to 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.</p> <p>Notice boards, wires and such like are not to 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.</p>
<b>Services</b>	<p>See project engineer's drawings for detail for service routes. From my understanding of the service drawings provided for assessment these are indicative, and with some amendments to these on the ground during installation, there should be no conflict between these and the vegetation proposed to be retained.</p> <p>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees or hedges, they are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and engineer 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.</p> <p><b>Existing Drainage Ditches</b> – In most areas, these ditches are to be piped and filled in order to incorporate these areas into the completed landscaped developments. Where necessary, the hedge vegetation is 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.</p> <p>In some areas these ditches are to be incorporated into the completed landscaped development, such as along Hedge No.9. Where necessary, they are to be widened out working away from the hedgerow banks being retained to avoid soil and root damage to the vegetation and this will also address health and safety issues regarding deep ditches.</p>
<b>Boundary Treatments</b>	<p>It is my understanding that all boundary treatments along by the 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</p>

Item	Comments
	woodchip.
<b>Landscaping</b>	<p>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. See landscape architects drawings and sections for detail.</p> <p>All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of 'Sections 8' of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.</p>

#### 5.4.0 Monitoring

- 5.4.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained tree and hedge vegetation is 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 advice on any works within the RPA of retained tree and hedge vegetation to ensure successful retention and planning compliance.
- 5.4.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.4.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (Dwg No. RLD002) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.4.4 On the completion of the construction works, all tree and hedge vegetation retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health and safety are to be implemented.

## **6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy**

- 6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main building contractor/site manager on how 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.RLD002', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the tree and hedge vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment.

**Stage 1:****6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works**

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

1. The developer or main contractor needs to appoint an Arboriculturist for the duration of the project. The Arboriculturist is to make regular site visits to ensure that the 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 tree and hedge vegetation shown for retention must be discussed with the appointed project Arboriculturist and the necessary mitigation measures put in place without delay and prior to the works being carried out.

**6.5.0 Site meeting**

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

**6.6.0 Tree works**

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

6.6.2 **Tree removal** - Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The tree and hedge vegetation 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 vegetation 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 the vegetation 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 vegetation 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 tree and hedge vegetation has been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the vegetation being retained **must be** erected as per DWG. 'No. RLD002'.
- 6.7.2 The fencing needs to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail on drawing No.RLD002 & Appendix 1) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.
- 6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing 'No.RLD002 & 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.

**Stage 2:****6.8.0 The Construction Works Stage**

- 6.8.1 **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.

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

The excavations in the vicinity of the vegetation being retained will need to be viewed on site once marked out with the project manager, site foreman and the project Arboriculturist in advance of excavation to determine the extent of the impact and the work space required to allow for the construction works to proceed and to assess what additional mitigation measures will be required to protect the 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 trees to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

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

- 6.8.3 **Working within the RPA (Root Protection Area)** – If it becomes necessary to carry out works within the RPA of the vegetation to be 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 tree and hedge vegetation 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.

- 6.8.4 **Finished ground levels/Landscaping** - The existing ground levels within the RPA of the vegetation being retained 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 vegetation to be retained must be carried out manually and the soil levels must not be lowered or raised resulting in root damage. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 must be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA of the trees being retained.

### 6.9.0 Other items

6.9.1 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:****6.10.0 Post Construction Works**

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

This report has been produced as part of a planning application for this site area and is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only the tree and hedge vegetation 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 10/02/2022

**Felim Sheridan**

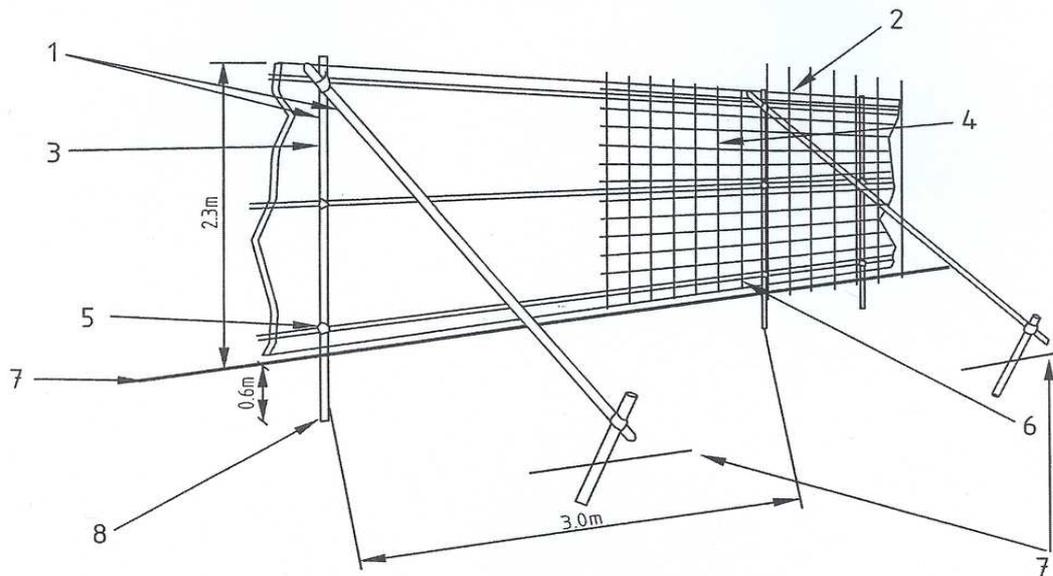
F. Arbor. A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture

**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 and Ground Protection.**



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

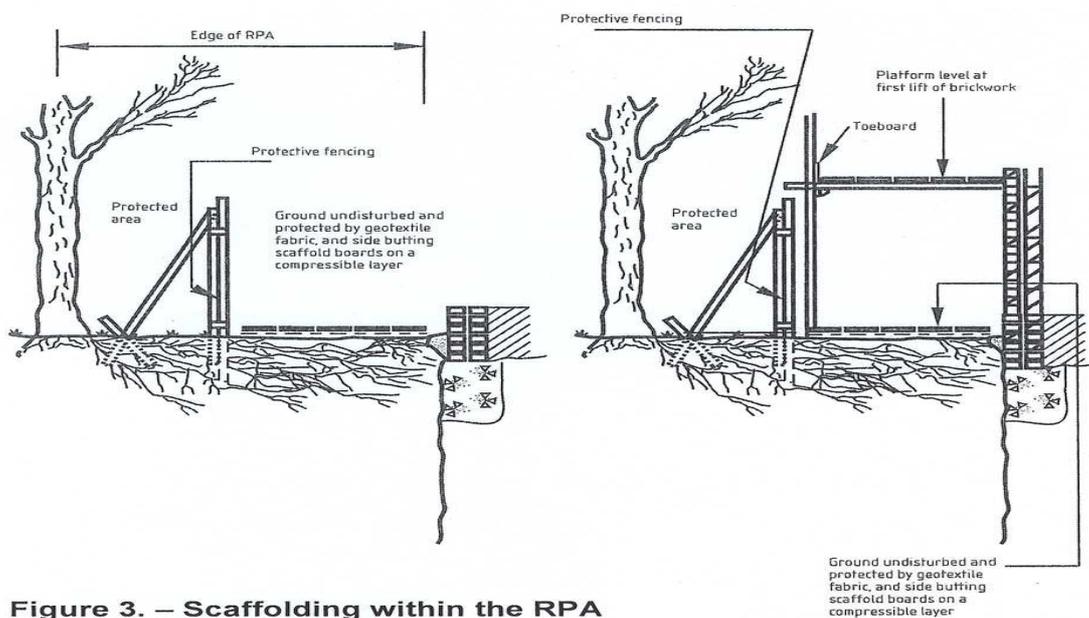


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

# **Appendix 2**

## **Condition Tree Assessment**

**Of the Trees on a Site Area at 'Regles', Ministers Road,  
Lusk, Co. Dublin.**

**Date: 10<sup>th</sup> February 2022**

## 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 (Phy Con)***

**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.

#### **Category Grade (Cat Grade)**

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.

**Stem diameter (Stem Dia)** is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimeters (mm). Where a measurement is given in brackets, this is the calculated stem diameter for multiple stemmed trees as per BS5837 2012.

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

**Branch Spread** records the extent of the branches normally in a north (N), south (S), east (E) and west (W) direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

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

## **Recommended Works**

All tree works are to be performed to BS3998 and ANSI A300 pruning guidelines may also be referred to.

Pruning is defined as the selective removal of branches from the tree for specific results. All pruning is to be as specified in the schedule and all pruning cuts are to be made in accordance with 'natural target pruning' methods. All final cuts to be made outside the branch collar and at an angle equal but opposite to that of the branch bark ridge.

If during climbing works, a climber (tree surgeon) discovers any defects not noted in the Arborist report, he should inform and consult the Arborist in question. If it is a minor defect, it would be expected that the tree surgeon would deal with it as part of his contract. If it is deemed a serious problem, then there will be a need to consult with the client/owner and to

carry out the agreed works at an additional cost. This problem may arise for example as a result of additional storm damage since the last inspection and it must be borne in mind that the survey is a visual inspection from ground level only and problems in the aerial part of the tree may not be visible from ground level or be hidden under Ivy.

### **Terms used in explaining this work:**

#### Deadwooding

This is the removal of deadwood (>5cm) without attempting to remove it from the branch tips or green foliage areas as in conifers.

It is expected that major deadwood is removed from all trees that are climbed, even if it is not stated on the survey.

#### Crown Clean

This includes the removal of deadwood, diseased and dying wood, broken or split branches, epicormic growth, and basal suckers if requested and crossing or rubbing branches.

#### Crown Thinning (%)

This includes overhauling the crown and the thinning out of the crown in order to allow the wind to travel more freely through the crown and to reduce its wind sail. This mainly involves the removal of secondary branches in the inner crown. This is normally expressed as a percentage of the whole crown volume, which should be considered as an approximate guideline.

#### Reduction (m)

This includes overhauling the crown and the reduction (careful shortening) of the entire crown or an individual limb in length in all directions to leave a balance branch structure. The finished pruning cuts should not exceed one-third the size of the branch or stem that it is located on. The reduction works are normally expressed as in meters (m) from the outer canopy edge of the crown or branch end and should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		<b>A condition assessment of the trees within the site area at 'Regles' Ministers Road, Lusk, Co. Dublin.</b>									
		These lands have been in agricultural use and are subdivided from one another by hedgerows. These are typical agricultural type hedgerows forming the boundaries between the fields and the adjoining properties and the bulk of them are located on the side of drainage ditches.									
<b>Hedge No.1</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Elder</b> <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <b>Dogrose</b> <i>Rosa canina</i>	<b>It extends along the 'Ministers Road' running in an east to west direction.</b> It is a mature hedge in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of predominately Hawthorn with some Elder, Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation and encroaching out in places due to lapsed management. The roadside has received more regular trimming to prevent encroachment out onto the road and it has been allowed to grow wider on the field/ site side with Bramble in particular encroaching out onto the lands. This hedge had initially been cut/ maintained as a low hedge but has been allowed to grow up tall in more recent times. Some large sections are being heavily suppressed by Ivy.							Make safe all large size dead/ unstable growth. Trim encroaching hedge species such as Bramble back into the hedge. The Ivy will need to be managed.	C2	
<b>Hedge No.2</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Dogrose</b> <i>Rosa canina</i>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.1 and forms a boundary between two fields within the site area.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the eastern side of a wet drainage ditch, but some hedge species have developed on the western side. There are large gaps and areas being dominated by Bramble and Dogrose and these are encroaching out onto the fields in places due to lapsed management. The hedge has been allowed to grow up tall, losing its hedge structure. Ash and Sycamore seedlings are starting to develop along the main hedge line. The drainage ditch is flooding in places and this is causing some ill health within this hedge and the trees within with some decline within their crowns.  <b>The following trees are located within Hedge No.2.</b>							Make safe all dead and unstable growth. It would benefit from general tidying works and the trimming in of encroaching hedge species with infill planting to bulk up the hedge. It would also benefit from some rejuvenation management to encourage a better hedge structure. The ditch needs addressing to avoid flooding of the hedge and trees within.	C2	
0167-0169	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A9	A400	A3N 3S 3E	A 2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor They are growing up above the height of the hedge and are all multiple-stemmed due to being	Make safe dead/ unstable growth and maintain as part of the hedge bulking.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	(Coppiced)			3W				cut into the hedge during past management. A lot of the stems are showing signs of decline / dieback and this may be associated with the flooding of the drainage ditch or 'Ash Dieback'. A lot of stems are being suppressed by heavy Ivy growth which is extending high into the crowns.	Cut Ivy at ground level where it is coming heavy of stems.  Alleviate flooding of the drainage ditch on this side.		
0170	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	11x 130 A	5N 5S 5E 4W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and is developing from an old coppiced stool. It forms part of the higher bulking within the hedge. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to suppress its crown. The lower branches have been cut back in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C2
0171 & 0172	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	A8	A630	A3N 3S 5E 4W	A1	Mature	Fair	Fair They are located on the side of the drainage ditch and are multiple-stemmed from base. They have been cut at a height of c. 1.6m and have developed multiple-stemmed crowns from these pruning points and form part of the higher bulking within this hedge. There is some basal decay present with decay also evident at the old cutting points.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time.	10-20	C2
0173-0176	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>  <b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	A10	A360	A3N 3S 4E 3W	A1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They form part of the higher bulking within this hedge and the bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base and are most likely developing from old coppiced stools. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns.	Remove large size dead unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on stems.	10-20	C2
0177	<b>Ash</b>	11	5 X 300	4N	2	Early	Fair	Fair	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		A	5S 8E 8W		Mature		It has a number of secondary stems developing from its base. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Ivy at ground level.		
0178-0179	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> <b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A10	A425	A3N 4S 3E 4W	A3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor They are developing multiple-stems from old coppiced stools and some stems are in decline with dieback evident throughout, possibly due to 'Ash Dieback'. There is some basal decay present and there is heavy Ivy cover on some stems.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking. Make safe all dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on stems.	10+	C2
0180	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	740	4N 5S 2E 7W	2	Mature	Fair	Poor Basal decay is present and it would appear to have been cut/ topped at a height of c.3m in the past with a multiple-stemmed crown developing from these points, with some decay pockets also present at this point. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extends high up into the crown, increasing the windsail. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.  It is likely to require further management in the short-term.	10+	C1
0181	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	1000	6N 6S 7E 8W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree growing up with tree No. 0180. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into the crown, increasing the windsail and obscuring the visual assessment. It has possibly been cut/ topped at a height of c.3m in the past.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
<b>Hedge No.3</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus</i>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.2 and runs in an east to west direction and forms the boundary between fields.</b>							Trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.		C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>monogyna</i> <b>Blackthorn</b> <i>Prunus spinosa</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line is located on the northern side of the drainage ditch. It consists of predominately Hawthorn with some Blackthorn with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation and encroaching out in some places. Trimming has been carried out on the south side to reduce encroachment. Ivy is suppressing some sections. It is a reasonably continuous hedge.									
<b>Hedge No.4</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> <b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<b>It runs at an angle to Hedge No.2 and extends down to connect up with Hedge No.1.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/poor condition structurally. It consists of a few isolated clumps of Hawthorn with some Ash and Sycamore coppiced stems with large infill areas of Bramble. The main hedge line would appear to be located on the southern side of a drainage ditch. Bramble is encroaching out on both sides of the drainage ditch creating a broader, scrubbier hedge.						Trim in encroaching hedge species and carry out some rejuvenation / management works, including infill planting to help fill in the gaps and to create a better structured hedge.	C2		
<b>Hedge No.5</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Dogrose</b> <i>Rosa canina</i> <b>Gorse</b> <i>Ulex europaeus</i> <b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer</i>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge Nos. 2 &amp; 4 and extends in a north-south direction.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It forms a boundary between two fields within the site area. It is located on the western side of a wet drainage ditch. It consists of a few isolated clumps of Hawthorn, Sycamore and large infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose with Gorse and due to lapsed management the hedge vegetation; in particular Bramble is encroaching out on both sides to create a broad, scrubby hedge.						Carry out some rejuvenation/ management of the hedge and trim in encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Carry out infill planting to fill the gaps and to create a better structured hedge.	C2		

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade		
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average				
	<i>pseudoplatanus</i>	<b>The following tree is located within Hedge No.5.</b>											
0182	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9A	A 2X 250	3N 4S 3E 3W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Poor Basal decay is present and this is likely to impact on its stability as it grows in size. It forms part of the higher bulking within the hedge.	Retain as part of the bulking within this hedge.  It will require further management in the future.	10+	C2		
<b>Hedge No.6</b>	<b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Gorse</b> <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge Nos. 5 &amp; 7 and extends in an east to west direction across the site area between two fields.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair/poor condition physiologically and in poor condition structurally. It forms the boundary between two fields and only consists of a section of hedge as the eastern end has been removed in the past. It consists predominately of Bramble and weeds with a small amount of Hawthorn and is encroaching out onto the surrounding lands due to lapsed management with some Gorse on the outer fringes. It consists of vegetation growing on both sides of the drainage ditch.										It is in need of some rejuvenation management to establish a better structured hedge and carry out some infill planting to fill the gaps.	C2
<b>Hedge No.7A</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Dogrose</b> <i>Rosa canina</i> <b>Blackthorn</b> <i>Prunus spinosa</i> <b>Goat Willow</b> <i>Salix caprea</i>	<b>It runs at an angle to Hedge Nos. 5 &amp; 6 and extends in an east to west direction on the western side of the boundary drainage ditch.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of predominantly Hawthorn, Bramble, Dogrose and Blackthorn. It forms an internal boundary between two fields within the site area. It has been cut/ managed in the past and is a reasonably continuous hedge of good stock proof quality. There is some scrub vegetation, in particular Bramble growing on the eastern side of the drainage ditch. There is one clump of Goat Willow at the northern end.										It would benefit from further general tidying works and from some rejuvenation/ management works along with some infill hedge planting to develop a better structured hedge.	C2
<b>Hedge No.7B</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus</i>	<b>It extends on from Hedge No. 7A on the western side of the boundary drainage ditch and is separated from Hedge No.7A by an opening where the hedge vegetation has been removed.</b>										It would benefit from further general tidying works and from some rejuvenation/	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Goat Willow</b> <i>Salix caprea</i>	It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn and Goat Willow with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation. The main hedge line is located on the northern side of the drainage ditch and due to lapsed management; Bramble and other hedge species have encroached out creating a broader hedge. Some sections of the hedge are being suppressed by Ivy which is leading to wind damage.  <b>The following tree is located within Hedge No. 7B.</b>							management works along with some infill hedge planting to develop a better structured hedge. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on hedge plants to improve wind sail and lessen risk of further wind damage.		
0183	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	8X 250 A	6N 6S 7E 7W	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the adjoining landside of the wet drainage ditch. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extends high up into the crown, increasing the windsail. Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems. It is a prominent, visual tree within this area.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow for a more detailed assessment.	10-20	C1
<b>Hedge No.8</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.7 and forms the boundary of the site area with the adjoining lands and forms the boundary between two fields.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. The main hedge line is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary drainage ditch. It consists of predominately Hawthorn with some Ash and Bramble dominating the lower vegetation and is encroaching out on both sides creating a broad, scrub hedge.							It would benefit from rejuvenation management and general tidying works. The Ivy will also need to be managed.		C2
<b>Hedge No.9</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Blackthorn</b>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.7B and extends in a north-south direction and forms the boundary of the site area.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It forms the boundary between two fields and consists of clumps of Hawthorn with infill areas of Bramble, Blackthorn and Ash. The main hedge line is located on the adjoining landside of a dry drainage ditch. It has been allowed to grow up tall and contains a number of large size Hawthorn and some of these are suffering due to storm damage, due to heavy Ivy suppression and exposed crowns. The sides have been cut in the past in order to contain its							It would benefit from rejuvenation management and general tidying works. Carry out some infill planting to fill in the gaps.		C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> <b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	width. The arable farming has come to within 3m of its base.									
		<b>The following trees are located within Hedge No.9.</b>									
0184	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	4X 290 A	4N 5S 5E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair /Poor	Fair / Poor It is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary ditch. Multiple-stemmed from low down and some stems have been cut back or have broken out in the past and this has impacted on its crown structure. Decay has developed into some of the wounds at its base. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending high up into the crown and the crown contains some dieback, possibly due to 'Ash Dieback'.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.  Future management may consider its removal due to structural issues.	10+	C1
0185	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	370	3N 4S 6E 1W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from a height of c.1m up with an acute union formation between stems at this point with included bark present. It initially formed part of a group and a neighbouring tree has failed, leaving it more open/exposed. It is growing out of the drainage ditch and leans out over the site. The lower branches have been trimmed/ pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown. Its crown has been left more open/ exposed due to previous tree failure in this area. The arable farming has come within 3m of its base.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.  It will require further management in the future.	10+	C1
0186	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus</i>	12	2X 360 A	5N 2S	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the hedgerow ban and forms a	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>excelsior</i>			2E 5W				multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. There is some basal decay present at its base. Some stems have been cut back in the past with stubs remaining as a result. It has been left more open/ exposed due to the failure of a neighbouring tree. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the windsail. The arable farming has come to within 3m of its base.	Cut Ivy at ground level.  Tidy up the area around its base. It will require further management.		
0187	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	350	5N 3S 5E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing out of the drainage ditch and is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation with the previous trees. Twin-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present creating a structural weakness. A decay pocket is developing at the site of a previous branch / stem loss on the east side at the base of one of the main stems. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending high into the crown, increasing the windsail. The heavy side branches extending out over the neighbouring field have been trimmed back in the past. The arable ploughing has come within c.3m of its base.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.  It will require further management as it grows in size.	10-20	C1
<b>Hedge No.10</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.9 and extends along the northern boundary of the site area.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It forms a boundary between two fields and consists of predominately Hawthorn with an undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose. The main hedge line is located on the adjoining landside of a deep, wet boundary drainage ditch. The main hedge							Tidy up the undergrowth.		C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Dogrose</b> <i>Rosa canina</i>	species on the site side includes Bramble. The site side has been trimmed in the past to help contain encroachment. The arable farming comes tight on both sides. It has been allowed to grow up tall with no evidence of past management and the lower vegetation is very weak and being dominated by Bramble as a result. There are some large size Hawthorn bushes within this hedge.									
<b>Hedge No. 11</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 10 and forms the boundary of the site area with the adjoining lands.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition physically and in poor condition structurally. It consists of vegetation growing on both sides of the drainage ditch. There are two clumps of Hawthorn on the site side and the remaining hedge is made up of Bramble and is predominately growing on the adjoining landside. It has received trimming of sides to prevent encroachment, however it is still a broad hedge.							It would benefit from management trimming and some infill planting to create a more structured hedge.	C2	
<b>Hedge No.12</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Crab Apple</b> <i>Malus sylvestris</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.11 and extends along the northern boundary of the site area.</b> It consists of mainly clumps of Hawthorn with large infill areas of Bramble. The main hedge line is located on the adjoining landside of the drainage ditch and it currently forms the boundary between two fields. It has infill areas of Bramble. It has received little management with some trimming carried out of the encroaching hedge species in order to contain.							It would benefit from management trimming and some infill planting to create a more structured hedge.	C2	
<b>Notes:</b>											

