Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment on Lands at 'Glenamuck North', Kilternan, Dublin 18.

Prepared for: Durkans Glenamuck Developments Limited

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Contents

1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Durkans Glenamuck Developments Limited to assess the tree vegetation located on lands at 'Glenamuck North', Kilternan, Dublin 18, and to report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within this site area. See **'Appendix 1'** for detail of my findings and Drawing No.CLG001 which I have prepared as a constraint drawing to aid the design team in the development layout.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within and adjoining the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of this report and 'Drawing No.CLG002' 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 trees to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6.0' of this report, **'Appendix 1'** and 'Drawing No.CGL003' for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

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

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

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

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

3.0 Survey Methodology

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

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
- Tree species both common and botanical.

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

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

These category ‘U’ trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.CLG001 & CLG002) with a ‘Red’ donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

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

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

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

These category 'B' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.CLG001 & CLG002) with a blue donut around their positions.

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

These have been identified on our drawings (Nos.CLG001 & CLG002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature.

3.6 The bulk of the trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (DWG. No.CLG001) by a land survey company and where not, they have been positioned to the best of our ability. The tree reference numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in BS5837 2012 and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is usually expressed as a radius in meters measured from the tree stem. The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (No.CLG001); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

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

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

4.1 The site area is located on the northern side of the 'Glenamuck Road' and consists of a number of fields with typical agricultural field hedgerows forming boundaries both within the site area and also with adjacent lands along the site boundaries. A number of tree lines have also been planted around the perimeter of the site area.

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

4.2 The site area is cordoned off from the lands to the north by the new Glenamuck District Distributor Road, to the east by the Glenamuck Link Distributor Road both of which are currently under construction, to the south by residential properties which includes a recently completed residential development and to the west by a woodland area. The hedgerows in this site area have mostly been removed to facilitate the current road works leaving only remnants or short sections of hedging.

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

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

Along the southern boundary of the site area, Tree Line No.1 consists of Poplar with some Sycamore south of this again and is currently cordoned off from the adjoining

lands to the north by a wire fence. Along the western boundary of the site area, Tree Line No.2 consists of Ash, Sycamore and Willow and Tree Line No.3 consists of Alder and Ash with the trees within these tree lines being of a semi mature to early mature age class in fair condition and have value here more so as a tree line structures than as individual trees.

4.5 The site area has been surveyed as part of a larger plot of land and within this site area, 11No. trees have been tagged with one tree, three tree lines and five Hedges numbered numerically.

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

Category Grade	**Tree Nos.**
Category U **4 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0894, 0933, 0934 & 0935.
Category A **0 Trees**	**No Trees**
Category B **1 Tree**	**Tree Nos.** Tree No.1.
Category C **7 Trees** **+ 3 Tree Lines** **+ 5 Hedges**	**Tree Nos.** 0930, 0931, 0932, 0936, 0938, 0939 & 0940. Tree Line Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Hedge Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10.
Total	**12 Trees + 3 Tree Line + 5 Hedges**

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 Durkan Glenamuck Developments Limited intend to apply for permission for a Large-Scale Residential Development on a site measuring c. 3.27 Ha in the townland of Glenamuck North in Kilternan, Dublin 18. The site is generally bounded by: the recently constructed Glenamuck District Distributor Road to the north (to be known as the Kilternan Road); the under construction Glenamuck Link Distributor Road to the east (to be known as the Kilternan–Glenamuck Link Road); Glenamuck Manor and a residential dwelling (known as 'Westgate'), its associated outbuildings and wider land holding to the south; and a residential dwelling (known as 'Shaldon Grange') and its wider landholding located to the west.

Road works are proposed to the approved Glenamuck District Roads Scheme (ABP Ref. HA06D.303945) to provide access to the development from the Kilternan Road. The Kilternan Road access point will include works, inclusive of any necessary tie-ins, to the footpath and cycle track to create a side road access junction incorporating the provision of uncontrolled pedestrian and cyclist crossing across the side road junction on a raised table. A surface water outfall pipe (225 mm) is also proposed to pass through land to the north of the site, including the future Kilternan Road. The total site area including the development site, road works and infrastructure works measures c. 3.32 Ha.

The development will principally consist of the construction of 135 No. residential units, comprising 65 No. houses (9 No. 2-bed units, 46 No. 3-bed units and 10 No. 4-bed units) and 70 No. duplex units (21 No. 1-bed units, 22 No. 2-bed units and 27 No. 3-bed units). The proposed development will principally range in height from 2 No. to 4 No. storeys.

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

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

5.1.3 On drawing No.CLG002, I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this development and management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained to form part of the long-term tree cover on these grounds with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.

5.1.4 On drawing No.CLG003, the protective fencing has been shown using an 'Orange line and Hatching'. These tree protection fences and other tree protection measures will need to be put in place at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zones and crown spreads of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the completed development of these grounds.

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

5.2.0 Tree Loss

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

Within the sites red line boundary, tree Nos.0894, 0933, 0934 & 0935 have all been given a category grade of 'U' and weather the development proceeds or not, these trees will need to be removed as part of management.

Tree Nos.0932 & 0936, both category 'C' trees will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works.

Hedge No.8 and c.15m from both Hedge Nos.9 & 10 will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development.

5.2.2 **In summary**, 6No. of the 12No. trees within the surveyed area along with c.76m of hedging. See condition assessment within **'Appendix 2'**for full details on these trees.

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

- Category 'U' trees - 4.
- Category 'A' trees - 0
- Category 'B' trees - 0
- Category 'C' trees – 2 plus c.76m of hedging

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

The planting strategy key factors are to:

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

5.3.0 Tree Retention

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

5.3.2 The trees within Tree Line No.1, particularly those closest to the site boundary will need to be reviewed in the context of the change of use of this area and some may need some additional pruning to address structural issues and safety towards this completed development.

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

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

Item	Comments
	these trees on a regular basis and to carry out any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety. Any new tree planting carried out will require maintenance to encourage good growth habits and to alleviate any safety concerns that they may present as they grow in size.
Tree Protection	Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (DWGNo.CLG003) **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing, see **'Appendix 1'** for details. All weather notices should be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence on site. The fencing will need to be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorised by the project Arboriculturist.
Construction	It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested. All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones. Where 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 '6.2.3of BS5837 2012' for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in **'Appendix 1'** of this report for sample of ground protection for light weight construction works. Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant machinery with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with

Item	Comments
	retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction. Notice boards, wires and such like should not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking should all be outside the work exclusion zone.
Services	Services entering and leaving the site area are routed so they are located outside the root protection zones of the trees to be retained. This has been discussed with the project engineers in order to achieve this. Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, these are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the surrounding tree vegetation shown for retention.
Boundary Treatments	The boundary treatments within the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained are of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to dig small diameter holes for the uprights. These holes for the uprights will need to be dug manually with no machinery allowed inside the root protection areas. Work zones within the root protection areas for these trees will need to be protected during the construction of the boundary fences by boarding as per Section '6.2.3 of BS 5837 2012'. Where it is needed to install fences along existing hedges, it will be necessary to carry out some pruning/trimming back of the lower vegetation to allow access. This is to be kept to a minimum and where necessary, the hedges are to be augmented with new hedge planting to bulk up the hedges if weakened by these works.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels. All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of 'sections 8 of BS5837 2012' are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.

Item	Comments
	Along by Tree Line No.1, paths/surfaces will be routed through the root zone of some trees and these sections of paths/surface areas will need to be installed using a 'No-Dig' method to bring the path surface over the existing ground levels to avoid causing damage to the soil and roots underneath. Where it is necessary to provide extra support for heavier loading, it will be important to use a cellular confinement system such as 'CellWeb' within the construction build-up of these sections of paths/surfaces. See 'Section 6.8' of our report for detail on the installation of such surfaces within the root zone of trees.

5.4.0 Monitoring

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

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

5.4.3 Copies of the 'Tree Retention & Removal Plan' and 'Tree Protection Plan' (DWG Nos. CLG002 & CLG003) a copy of 'BS 5837(2012)' and 'NJUG 4 (2007)' should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.

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

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

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

6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See 'Drawing DWG No.CLG003', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

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

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

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

6.5.0 Site meeting

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

6.6.0 Tree works

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

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

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

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per 'DWG. No. CLG003'.

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.CLG003' & **'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.CLG003' & **'Appendix 1'**.

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

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

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

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

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

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

If there is a delay in installing the surface following clearing, the soil surface once prepared is to be covered immediately either with hessian sacking or plastic to prevent the surface drying out until the new surface is installed.
Step 2 – Place the geotextile separation filtration layer over the prepared ground surface. Use a Fibretex F4M non-woven geotextile with dry joints overlapping by 300mm.

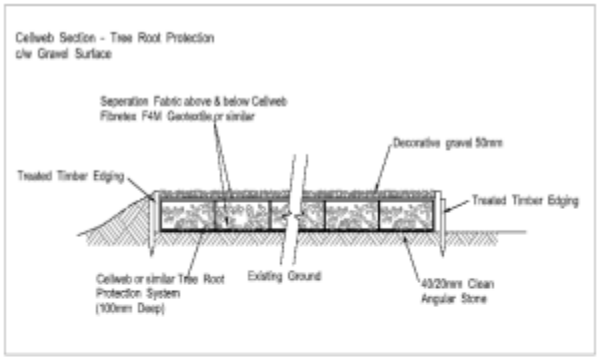
Step 3 – Place constraints along the edges to contain the fill material. These can be of such material as treated timber or railway sleepers.

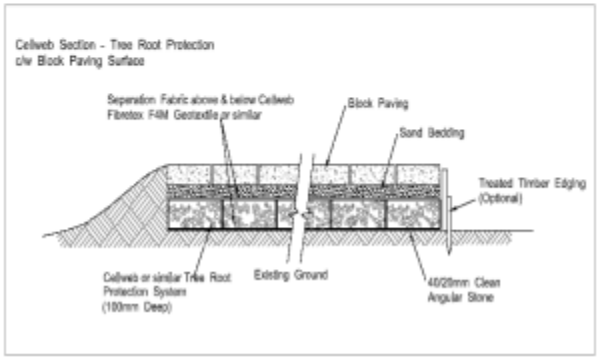
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

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

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

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





Stage 2:

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.10.0 Other items

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

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

Stage 3:

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

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

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

Signed Felim Sheridan Date 26th 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

1.1 Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.

1.2 Sample of Ground Protection within Root Zone.

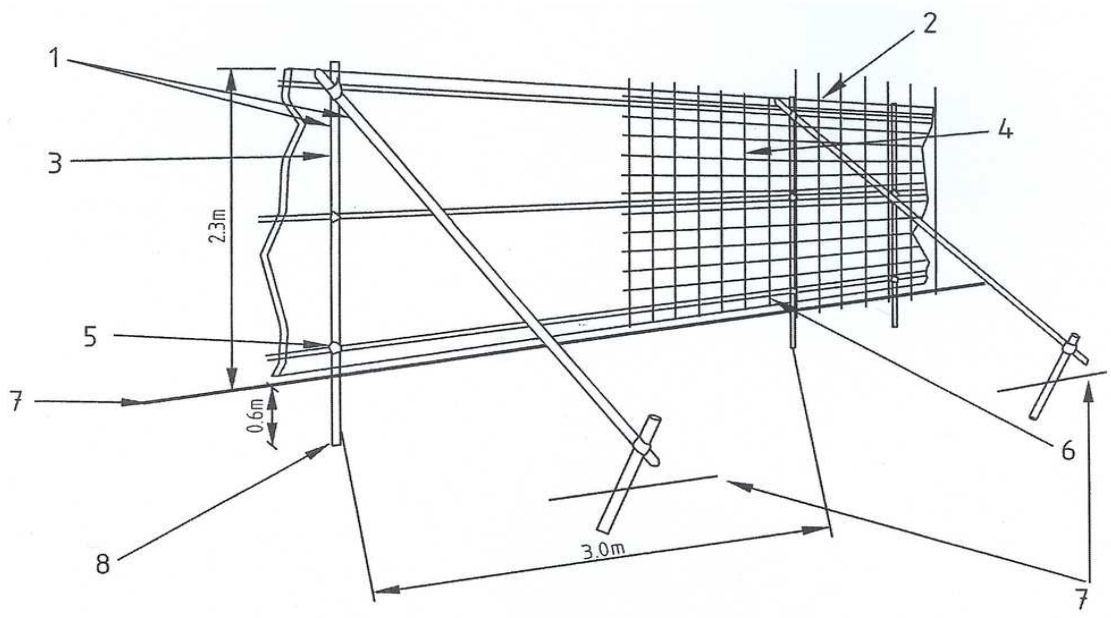
1.3 Sample of Trunk Protection

1.4 Sample of Toolbox Talk Sheet

1.5 Sample of Site Monitoring Sheet

Appendix 1.1

Protective Fence



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

Sample of signage to be placed on fence pannels.

Appendix 1.2 – Samples of ground protection within root zones

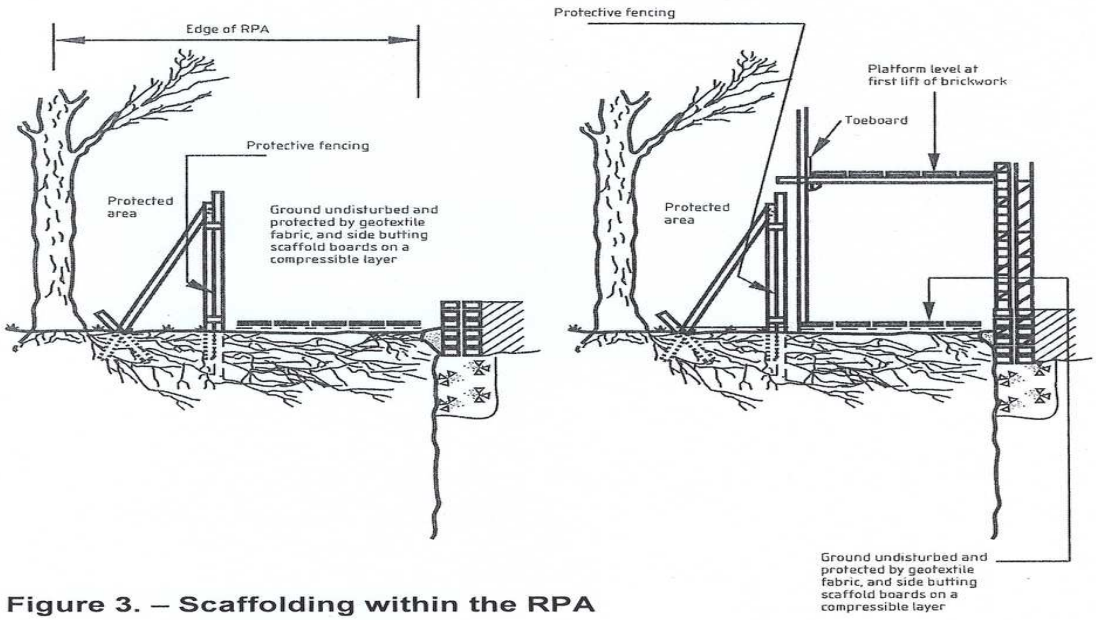
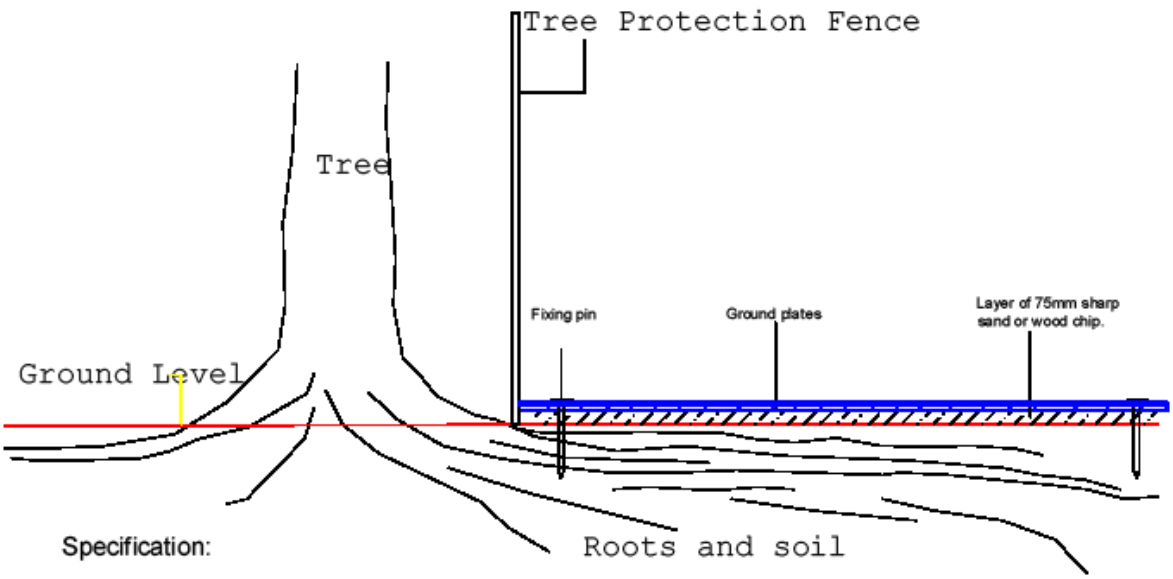


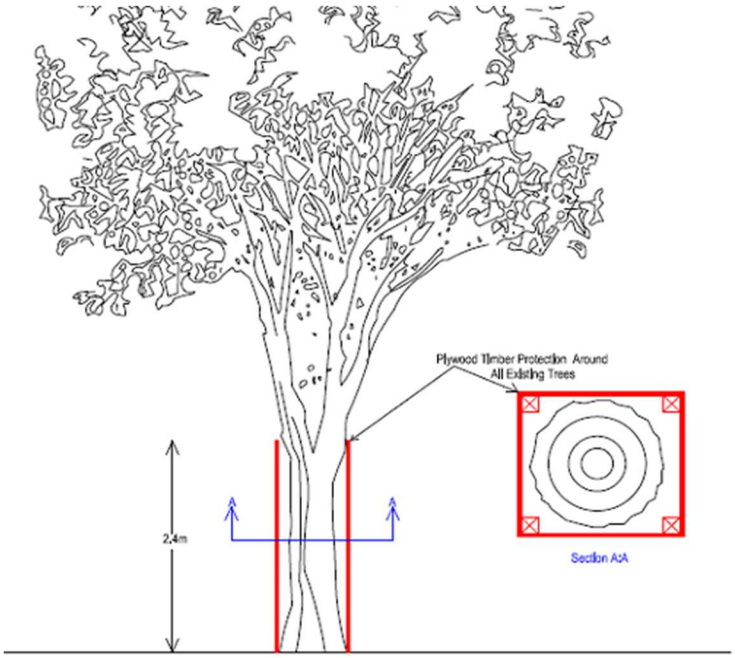
Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



Specification:

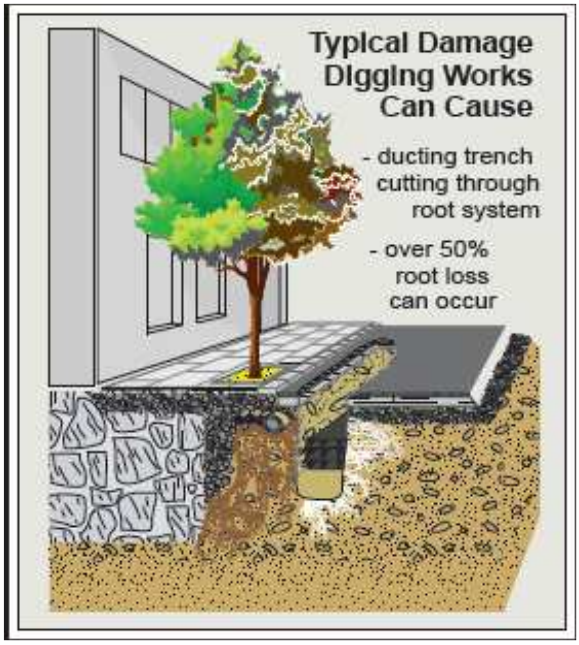
1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs
4. Erect protection fence (where feasible).
5. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping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

Appendix 1.3 – Sample of trunk protection.



Detail on individual trunk protection

Appendix 1.4 – Sample of Toolbox talk.



Do

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

Don't

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

Appendix 1.5 – Sample of site monitoring sheet

Protected Tree Monitoring Form
Site Inspection Report

Zone:

Location:

Tree Group / Number

Tree Protection Checked By: **Date:**

Status of tree protection:

Remedial measures / comments:

Copied to:

Project Manager **Yes / No**

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

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

Contact Name

Signed: **Date**

Appendix 2

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

22nd November 2024

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

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

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

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

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

Estimated Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) in years

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

Main categories.

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

Sub categories

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

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<tr><th>Tree No.</th><th>Tree Species</th><th>Ht. (m)</th><th>Stem Dia. (mm)</th><th colspan="4">Branch Spread (m)</th><th>C-Ht. (m)</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Phys. Con.</th><th>Structural Condition
Other Comments</th><th>Preliminary Recommendation</th><th>ULE</th><th>Cat. Grade</th><th>RPA (radius) (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td>S</td><td>E</td><td>W</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.</td><td>ULE-useful life expectancy
Cat.-category, A-average</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="13">A condition assessment of the tree vegetation on Lands at ‘Glenamuck North’, Kilternan, Dublin 18.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hedge No.6</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior
Holly
Ilex aquifolium</td><td colspan="10">It extends at ninety degrees from Hedge no. 5 in a broadly east to west direction.
It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. There is a small stream flowing along the northern side of the hedge. The western end of the hedge has trees on both sides of the stream forming a double row. The hedge has been cut down at the eastern end to clear the overhead powerlines at this location. It has been allowed to grow in an unmanaged manner and the undergrowth has recently been cleared, mainly on the north side, leaving the trees.
  
A6 -- 2N 3S --
It contains the following tree.</td><td>It requires no work at the present time.</td><td>--</td><td>C2</td><td>--</td></tr>
<tr><td>0894</td><td>Ash
Fraxinus excelsior</td><td>12</td><td>320/ 130/ 320/ 340
4 stems</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>Early Mature</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor
It is multiple-stemmed from near base with heavy undergrowth of Holly, Sycamore and Bramble around the base. Significant excavations have taken place in the root protection area of the tree, c.1m off the base on the west side and part of the south side, impacting the root zone and severing roots. It has been infected with ‘Ash Dieback Disease’</td><td>I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of management.</td><td><10</td><td>U</td><td>9.97</td></tr>
</table>

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											(Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with dieback evident in the crown. It has no potential. 				
Hedge No.7	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*										**It extends at ninety degrees from Hedge No. 6 at the southern end of Hedge No.5 in a broadly north to south direction outside the site areas red line boundary.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It has been allowed to grow in an unmanaged manner and consists mainly of young, sapling Ash and Sycamore trees starting to develop above an understorey of Holly and Hawthorn. Ivy and Bramble are colonising the line. It has been cut recently on the eastern side to maintain clearance over the adjacent roadway and a central section has been removed for the road reservation creating a break in the hedge and the section of hedge south of break is of the better quality.  	It requires no work at the present time.	--	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		A6	--	1E 1W		--									
		It contains the following trees													
0930	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	7	290	2	2	2	3	1.2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is developing up out of the hedge line. It divides at c.1.8m into several stems with acute union formations. It leans out to the west before it straightens up.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	20+	C2	3.48
0931	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	220	3	3	2	3	4	Semi mature	Fair / Poor	Fair It is a single stem tree growing up above the hedge line. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with dieback and branch damage evident.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Monitor its condition in particular for impact from 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	2.64
Hedge No.8	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dog Rose** *Rosa canina* **Holly** *ilex aquifolium*	**It extends in a north south direction and has become isolated from Hedge No.6 by the removal of a hedge section to facilitate the current road works that are under way.** It is of a mature age class in fair/ poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. It is located on the east side of a drainage ditch and consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Holly with infill areas of Bramble and Dogrose. A section at the south end has also been removed for road reservation. 										Carry out general tidying works.	--	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		It contains the following trees.													
0932	**Elm** *Ulmus sp.*	8	300/ 230/ 240	2	2	4	0	3	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is multiple-stemmed from near base with an acute union formation between two stems on the west side. It was most likely part of a previous hedgerow that has mostly been removed leaving an isolated remnant. Ivy growth extends up into the crown. Its crown shows signs of infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease' (Ophiostoma ulmi).	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10+	C2	5.37
0933	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea.*	6	240 240	1	4	4	1	1	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has collapsed / fallen apart and is decaying on an old hedgerow bank. It has no potential.	Cut/ coppice into the hedge and allow to sprout to form part of the hedge.	<10	U	4.07
Tree Line No. 1	**Poplar** *Populus nigra*	**They are a visually prominent line of trees growing just off the southern boundary of the site area.** They are single stem trees, of an early mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. They were closely planted and they have grown up together to form part of the one group canopy formation providing support/shelter to one another. Ivy cover is starting to develop on some of the stems. Their crowns extend out over the site boundary and there is some minor storm damage in some of the trees. 										Make safe large size dead/unstable growth.	10-20	C2	6.24

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		A24	A500	A3N, 3S, 3E, 3W			A3								
Tree No. 1	**Larch** *Larix sp.*	16	450	4	3	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a single stem tree growing at the west end of Tree Line No. 1, just of the southern site boundary. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into its crown, increasing its wind sail. Bramble is colonising the lower crown. Its crown extends out to the north over the site boundary.	Management is outside the site area.	20+	B1	5.4
Hedge No.9	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Pyracantha** *Pyracantha* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It extends on from Tree no. 1 in a broadly east to west direction along the southern boundary of the site area.** It is of an early mature age class in fair /good condition physiologically and fair condition structurally. It is growing over a post and wire fence and is located on just off the site boundary. Ivy and Bramble are colonising the line. It has been cut in the past to control height and spread but would benefit from cutting to shape and tidy.  										It would benefit from cutting to selected height and width to shape and tidy.	--	C2	--
		A2.5	--	1N 1S			--								

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		It contains the following tree													
Hedge No.10	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Pyracantha** *Pyracantha* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It runs north south at 90 degrees to Hedge No.9 and extends on the boundary of the site area.** It is growing over a post and wire fence and is located on just off the site boundary. Ivy and Bramble are colonising the line. It has been cut in the past to control height and spread but would benefit from cutting to shape and tidy.										It would benefit from cutting to selected height and width to shape and tidy.	--	C2	--
		A2	--			A1E A1W		--							
0934	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	5	290/ 270/ 310	3	4	4	1	2	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is located at the western end of Hedge No. 8. It is a multiple-stemmed tree from the base and is growing up under the overhead power lines. It has recently been topped to c.5m to maintain clearance of the lines.	It requires no work at present. It will need to be **removed** in the future as part of management.	<10	U	6.03
0935	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	4	200/ 230	0	0	0	0	2	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is twin stemmed from c.1.5m and it is growing up under the overhead power lines. It has recently been topped to c.4m to maintain clearance of the lines. It is regrowing from the cut points but it has no potential in this location.	It requires no work at present. It will need to be **removed** in the future as part of management.	<10	U	3.65
0936	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	220/ 210	3	3	1	3	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a twin stemmed from base, it shows signs of recent cutting to the lower crown. There are small decay pockets developing on the main stems and at sites of previous branch loss. It has been infected with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with dieback and branch damage evident.	Retain for now. Review again in twelve months.	10+	C2	3.65
Tree Line No. 2	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Willow**	A.10	A.130 X 2 stems	A.2	A.2	A.3	A.2	A.4	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor A line of sapling trees, most likely self-seeded into this area extending in a broadly north to south direction along the western boundary.	Carry out selective thinning to allow better trees space to develop.	10+	C2	2.2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
	Salix sp. **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*										They are being drawn up for light due to competition, affecting their structure and they have been left more open/exposed by the site clearance works undertaken on the adjoining lands. They would benefit from selective thinning to give space to the better trees to develop. 				
0938	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	370	2	2	4	1	3	Early mature	Fair	Fair It is a single stem tree, somewhat larger than the trees in Tree line No. 2, it has been drawn up for light due to competition and this has affected the structure. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into its crown, increasing its windsail. It has become somewhat more exposed on the south west side due to recent felling of trees on the adjacent site.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Review again in twelve months.	10+	C2	4.44
Tree Line No. 3	**Common Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	A.16	A.400	4	2	6	0	A.8	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good They extend in a broadly north to south direction along the western boundary of the site area and initially formed part of a woodland block to the west of this. They have been drawn up and out for light due to competition and this has affected their structure and they have been left more open/exposed by the site	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2	4.8

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											clearance works undertaken on the adjoining lands. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into their crown, increasing their wind sail. 				
0939	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	400	2	0	4	3	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a single stem tree, growing up on a low bank, somewhat separate from surrounding trees. Very heavy Ivy growth extends high into its crown, increasing its wind sail. Its lower crown has been cut on the north side, leaving stubs. It has been infected by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) with dieback and branch damage evident.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.	10-20	C2	4.8

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
															
0940	**Willow** *Salix sp.*	6	450/ 220	2	7	8	0	2	Mature	Fair	Poor It is multiple -stemmed from near base and is growing out of a shallow ditch. It has partially collapsed out to the east with epicormic growth developing along the stems. It has suffered recent mechanical damage on the east side during site clearance works. The stumps of recently felled trees on the adjacent lands have been pushed up against the tree, mechanically loading the main stem on the west side.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Remove tree stumps from the west side.	10+	C1	6.01

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
															
Notes:															