



BS5837: TREE SURVEY & RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of the
Homeland Group

Mungret
Co. Limerick

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Document Stage	Document Version	Prepared by
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This report has been prepared by Green Tree Arboricultural Consultants with all reasonable skill, care and diligence. Information report herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is prepared for Homeland Group and we accept no responsibility to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.

SUMMARY

Green Tree Arboricultural Consultants were requested by Homeland Group, to undertake an arboricultural survey and report to assess the existing tree population within the footprint of the site of the proposed development at Mungret, Co. Limerick.

The information contained within this report is in accordance with British Standard *BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* and provides information on trees that are within the zone of influence of the proposed design layout.

The report will provide guidance in regard to the constraints the trees may place on the proposed design and construction of the site and arboricultural factors to be considered during the construction works.

21 individual trees, 2 groups of trees and 9 hedgerows were assessed as part of this report in accordance with BS 5837.

CONTENTS

	SECTION	PAGE
1.	INTRODUCTION Scope of the Report Site Description & Tree Assessment	4
2.	METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS & LEGISLATION Root Protection Area (RPA) Statutory Legislation	5
3.	SUMMARY OF TREE SURVEY	7
4.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	9
5.	APPENDIX 1 – SURVEY KEY	10
6.	APPENDIX 2 – TREE DATA	12

1.0 INTRODUCTION

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The report's purpose is to provide the appropriate guidance in regard to the arboricultural information required as part of the design phase for the proposed development at Mungret, Co. Limerick.
- 1.2 This report will record the current condition of the trees located within the footprint of the site and categorise them in accordance with Section 4 of BS 5837: 2012 “ *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*”.
- 1.3 This report should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Data located in Appendix 2 and the attached Tree Survey Drawing.
- 1.4 This report also gives re-assurance that the health and consideration of the trees has been an integral part of the proposed development.
- 1.5 A topographical survey was provided, capturing the positions of the majority of trees within the site. Where certain trees were not included in the topographical survey, their locations will be estimated and plotted as accurately as possible, using the positions of the surveyed trees as reference points. All surveyed trees have been plotted based on the data obtained from the topographical survey

SITE DESCRIPTION AND TREE ASSESSMENT

- 1.6 The proposed development site is within the redline boundary highlighted below. The entire site requires consideration from an arboricultural perspective due to the presence of both individual and groups of trees.



Fig 1 – Site location - google maps & topographic drawing – red line site boundary, yellow entrance road, blue trees in proximity to proposed entrance route

- 1.7 The site requires consideration from an arboricultural perspective due to the presence of trees, within a hedgerow setting. A number of trees within an agricultural hedgerow setting are deemed to be within impacting distance of the proposed development.

- 1.8 The site features a dense hedgerow dominated by Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) along the eastern boundary. Elsewhere on the site, the majority of hedgerows are predominantly composed of Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The long, linear hedgerow along the western boundary is of particular interest, comprising mature Hawthorn specimens that are of notable arboricultural and ecological value
- 2.0 METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS & LEGISLATION
- 2.1 The assessment of the trees and hedgerows within the red-line boundary was carried out on Friday 20th June 2025.
- 2.2 The recommendations provided within this report are the result of meticulous evaluation and are intended to ensure the health, safety, and longevity of the trees and hedgerows in question and are based on industry standards and best practices. It is crucial to understand that the recommendations are based on the current condition and observed data at the time of the assessment. The recommendations are not a guarantee of safety but rather a professional opinion aimed at mitigating identified risks.
- 2.3 The recommendations made within this report are valid for a period of 12 months only. It is recommended that follow-up inspections and assessments be carried out periodically to address any new developments or changes in tree health and safety. The recommendations provided are rooted in expert knowledge and experience, aiming to achieve the best possible outcomes for the sustainability and safety of the tree population.
- 2.4 The assessments were conducted from ground level only using visual tree assessment techniques (VTA) which only gives a snap-shot of what is visible not obscured or accessible on the day of the survey. The survey does not include any climbing inspections, internal investigations of the tree or inspections below ground level.
- 2.5 Climbing plants such as ivy and dense undergrowth can obscure decays or structural defects present at the time of the survey. Where the ivy or undergrowth is so dense a thorough examination is not possible, it is recommended that the ivy be severed at ground level and undergrowth cleared, in order for the trees to be re-inspected.
- 2.6 The fruiting bodies of some important wood decay fungi can only be seen at certain times of the year and may not be present at the time of this survey. There were no notable fungi recorded during the tree assessment.
- 2.7 The tree survey was conducted in accordance with BS 5837:2012. All trees over 150mm in diameter at breast height were given a unique reference number using metal tags and had their positions plotted on the survey drawings.
- 2.8 All individual trees and groups of trees were assessed in relation to their – species, age class, tree height, crown spread, stem diameter at 1.5m above ground and their condition and management recommendations.
- 2.9 The measurements for tree height and crown spread were taken to an accuracy of 0.5 m. The conditions of the trees both physiologically and structurally were assessed from being – good to fair to poor with additional information shown within the comments

- 2.10 When categorizing a tree, as recommended in BS 5837:2012 – 4.5.5, the classification should begin by considering whether the tree falls within the scope of category U. If the tree does not fall into this category, it should be considered according to the criteria for inclusion in category A. Subsequently if trees do not meet the criteria, they should be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in category B. If this criteria is not met, trees are placed in the low category C.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

- 2.11 The Root Protection Area (RPA) first appeared in the 2005 version of BS: 5837 and the within the updated version BS: 5837 - 2012. The BS describes the RPA as –

“layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as priority”

- 2.12 The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the area around an individual tree to be protected from disturbance during construction works. The RPA is shown as a radius in metres measured from the centre of the tree’s stem. Protection of the roots and soil structure in the RPA should be treated as a priority.
- 2.13 For single stem trees the root protection area is calculated as a circle with a radius 12 times the stems diameter. A separate calculation should be used for trees with more than one stem. The calculated RPA for each tree is capped at 707 m² or a circle with a radius of 15m. These calculations are based on the formulas set out in Section 4.6 and Annex D of BS 5837.
- 2.14 The RPA is generally regarded as a compromise between carrying out development and retaining a tree. Trees with a large stem diameter at 1.5 m can produce an RPA that if protected would not allow for developments to progress. This is seen as the requirement for capping the RPA at a radius of 15m.

STATUTORY LEGISLATION

- 2.15 The legislation in regard to the felling of trees is set out in the Forestry Act 2014 along with the Forestry Regulations 2017. Trees can be felled without the need to submit a tree felling license application under Section 19 of the Forestry Act 2014 where it is –
- A tree in an urban area (an urban area is an area that comprised a city, town or borough as specified in Part 2 of Schedule 5 & Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act 2001)
 - A tree within 30 m of a building – excluding any building built after the trees were planted
 - Trees outside a forest – the removal of which is specified in a grant of planning permission

- 2.16 There are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) associated with the site. A TPO can apply to a tree, trees, group of trees or woodland and can be implemented by the planning authority if it deems them to be desirable and appropriate in the interest of amenity or the environment. TPOs can be made under Part XIII of the Planning and Development Act 2000. It is considered an offence to cut down, top, lop or wilfully destroy a tree that is subject to a TPO.
- 2.17 Before any recommended works are undertaken the trees should be inspected for any signs or activity of protected species within the trees. Under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 it is an offence to destroy or disturb nesting birds. Also, under the Wildlife Act and the EU Habitats Directive it is an offence to recklessly kill, injure or capture bats, to disturb them or destroy, obstruct or damage any bat roosts found.
- 2.18 Wherever possible vegetation clearance should take place outside the breeding bird season between the 1st September and the end 1st March. If tree works are to be undertaken within the bird nesting season, March – September, the trees in question will be assessed for the presence of any nests by a competent person before any works commence. If bird nests are present works will cease and an ecologist consulted before works can commence.

3.0 SUMMARY OF TREE SURVEY

- 3.1 A detailed survey of the trees and hedgerows within the site was undertaken to assess their current health, vitality, structural condition, and overall contribution to the landscape. The site contains a diverse array of tree species, predominantly native, as well as established hedgerows that serve as natural boundaries and important wildlife corridors.
- 3.2 The majority of the surveyed trees are mature specimens, with key species including Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), among others. These trees are predominantly located within linear groups or are interspersed throughout the site's hedgerows. Several hedgerows of significance are present, characterized by dense linear formations and isolated clusters of mature Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) trees
- 3.3 The overall health of the trees is variable, with the majority presenting in fair to good condition. Key observations include:
- **Canopy Health:** The majority of the mature trees display a well-balanced canopy structure, with healthy leaf cover and signs of normal growth. However, several trees, particularly the Ash trees, exhibit varying signs of crown dieback and reduced foliage density, indicative of Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).
 - **Structural Integrity:** Most trees exhibit sound structural integrity, with no major defects observed. However, isolated instances of basal decay and the presence of deadwood were noted, particularly in the more mature specimens. Deadwood observed is largely confined to the inner canopy, suggesting it may be a result of natural aging rather than acute disease or pest activity. Remedial pruning to remove dead or weakened branches is recommended for several specimens to reduce the risk of limb failure.

- **Pests and Diseases:** No significant infestations or disease outbreaks were identified across the site. However, signs of Ash Dieback were observed in a number of the Ash trees. The progression of the infection within some of these is such that they identified as category U trees and unsuitable for retention. The remaining will require ongoing monitoring, and potential phased removal may be necessary if their condition deteriorates.
 - **Root Systems:** The root systems of the trees, where visible, show minimal signs of disturbance. However, in isolated instances where trees are growing from raised ditches the integrity of their rooting structure has been compromised and has been noted as structural weaknesses in the tree data.
- 3.4 The hedgerows within the site, primarily composed of mixed native species such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), are largely well-established and contribute to the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the site.
- 3.5 To ensure the continued health and vitality of those trees and hedgerows to be retained on-site, the following management actions are recommended:
- **Tree Maintenance:** Undertake selective pruning to remove deadwood and improve tree structure. Ongoing monitoring for signs of disease, particularly in ash trees, is crucial.
 - **Tree Protection:** Implement protective measures during any site development to prevent soil compaction and root damage, particularly in areas of high foot or vehicle traffic.
- 3.6 In conclusion, while the overall condition of the trees and hedgerows is satisfactory, proactive management will be essential in maintaining and enhancing the site's arboricultural and ecological value as part of future development plans.

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APPENDIX 1

SURVEY KEY

Tree No.....	refers to numbered metal tag on each tree
Species	refers to common and botanical name
Age.....	referred to in generalised categories including -
Young.....	a tree planted within the last 10 years
Semi Mature...	a tree that has grown less than 1/3 its expected height
Early Mature...	a tree between 50% & 80% its expected height
Mature.....	a tree that has reached its expected height but still has potential to grow
Over Mature...	a tree at the end of its time and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size
Ht.....	tree height in meters
Clr.....	crown clearance in meters from field level
Spread(S).....	tree canopy from north, east, south and west in meters
DBH.....	tree diameter at breast height in cm
RPA.....	root protection area as a radius from trees stem centre that is to be protected from disturbance during construction works. For a single stem the root protection area is calculated as an area that is 12 times the stem diameter. The RPA is plotted on the tree constraints plan in meters
Condition.....	condition of the tree both physical and structural
G – Good.....	a specimen of generally good form and health
F – Fair.....	a specimen with defects but can be managed and retained
P – Poor.....	a specimen through defect, decay or reduced vigour has a limited life
D – Dead.....	a dead tree
Comments.....	Additional description/commentary on each individual tree

Recommendations Management recommendations are noted, including remedial pruning works and re-inspections where necessary

Retention categories (RC)

The retention category is to identify the quality and value of an existing tree and make decisions whether trees should be retained or removed in accordance with BS 5837 section 4.5

Category U – trees with no expected value in the immediate future and recommended for removal based on arboricultural best practice

Category A – trees of high quality with a minimum 40 years life expectancy

Category B – trees of moderate quality with a minimum 20 years life expectancy

Category C – trees of low quality with a minimum 10 years life expectancy

Sub-category 1 - Arboricultural qualities : the trees influence as a good example of its species, it's health and structure

Sub-category 2 - Landscape qualities : the trees importance within and as landscape features

Sub-category 3 - Cultural qualities : trees of an age that have a significant conservation and historical value

ERC..... estimated remaining contribution in years - < 10, 10 – 20, 20 – 40, >40

APPENDIX 2

TREE SURVEY DATA

TREE NO	TREE TAG	SPECIES	AGE	HT	SPREAD N S E W	DBH	RPA	CONDITION PHYSIO / STRUCTURAL	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RC	ERC
TREE DATA – MUNGRET												
H01	N/A	Hawthorn Hedgerow	M	8	N/A	25 (E)	3.0	GOOD / GOOD	Approx. 10 individual clusters of dense mature Hawthorn within a linear boundary Hedgerow – Dense understory of Blackthorn	Retain – no works required	B	>40
01	327	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	18	6 5 6 6	45 40 30 23	7.1	GOOD / GOOD	4 stems from base – 2 larger dominant stems - Dense ivy from base obscuring visibility – good Ext growth & leaf vitality throughout – no Evidence of Ash Dieback (A/D) at present Cavity at base to west occluding	Retain – no works required Sever ivy at base	B	10-20
02	328	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hawthorn	M	8	2 2 1 2	28	3.4	GOOD / FAIR	Older bowel with small diameter stems growing Overgrown by T01 – good ext growth on sparse Branch structure	Retain – no works required	C	20-40
03	329	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hawthorn	M	8	3 2 2 3	30 22 x 2	4.3	GOOD / FAIR	Twin stem older tree – dense ivy from base – Good form, structure & ext growth – minor Deadwood throughout – stem to the west in Decline colonised by ivy	Remove stem colonised by ivy	B	>40
04	330	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hawthorn	M	8	2 2 1.5 2.5	28 21	3.5	GOOD / GOOD	Twin stem older tree – good form, structure & ext growth – dense ivy throughout	Retain – no works required Sever ivy at base	B	>40
G01	N/A	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hawthorn	M	8	3 2 3 3	21 (E)	2.5	GOOD / FAIR	Multiple small diameter stems from base – good Form & ext growth – growing from west side Of old stone wall	Retain – no works required	C	20-40
05	331	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hawthorn	M	8	3 3 3 3	30 27	4.0	GOOD / GOOD	2 individual trees growing either side of old Stone wall – older trees with good form, Structure & ext growth – the tree on the east Side was used to represent the RPA	Retain – no works required	B	>40

TREE NO	TREE TAG	SPECIES	AGE	HT	SPREAD N S E W	DBH	RPA	CONDITION PHYSIO / STRUCTURAL	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RC	ERC
TREE DATA – MUNGRET												
06	332	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hawthorn	M	9	3 3 3 3	45 30 25	6.0	GOOD / GOOD	Older specimen tree – 3 co-dominant stems – Isolated tree part of older boundary hedgerow Older featured trunks – good form, structure & Ext growth	Retain – no works required	A	>40
H02	N/A	Mixed species Hedgerow	M	3	N/A	17 (E)	2.0	GOOD / GOOD	Smaller dense hedgerow with Hawthorn, Elder & Blackthorn & colonised by bramble	Retain – no works required	C	>40
07	333	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	E/M	9	3 3 3 3	25 x 3	4.3	GOOD / GOOD	Growing from north side of boundary hedgerow H02 – Multiple co-dominant leaders from three Stems – good form , structure & ext growth	Retain – no works required	C	>40
H03	N/A	Hawthorn Hedgerow	M	8	N/A	29 (E)	3.5	GOOD / GOOD	Older mature Hawthorn hedgerow – multiple older specimen trees within the hedgerow growing from east side of old stone wall/ditch well established important arboricultural & ecological hedgerow	Retain – no works required	A	>40
H04	N/A	Hawthorn Hedgerow	M	8	N/A	25 (E)	3.0	GOOD / GOOD	Individual clusters of dense mature Hawthorn within a linear boundary Hedgerow – Dense understory of Blackthorn	Retain – no works required	B	>40
H05	N/A	Hawthorn Hedgerow	M	8	N/A	25 (E)	3.0	GOOD / GOOD	Smaller dense hedgerow with three distinct Clusters of taller older Hawthorn trees	Retain – no works required	B	>40
08	565	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	13	4 4 4 4	34 x 2 20	5.2	FAIR / GOOD	Early A/D evident within the canopy on apical Twigs of lower branches – multiple branches With epicormic growths – typical indicator of A/D progression – 3 stems with 2 larger Dominant – acute union with bark inclusion	Crown reduce in line with dense Hedgerow & monitor	C	10-20

TREE NO	TREE TAG	SPECIES	AGE	HT	SPREAD N S E W	DBH	RPA	CONDITION PHYSIO / STRUCTURAL	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RC	ERC
TREE DATA – MUNGRET												
H06	N/A	Hawthorn Hedgerow	M	8	N/A	25 (E)	3.0	GOOD / GOOD	Well established important arboricultural & ecological hedgerow – dense merging canopy throughout with good form & structure	Retain – no works required	B	>40
H07	N/A	Hawthorn Hedgerow	M	2.5	N/A	17 (E)	2.0	GOOD / GOOD	Low sized hedgerow of Hawthorn & Elder Colonised by bramble and ivy	Retain – no works required	C	>40
09	335	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	13	0 4 2 3	50	6.0	FAIR / FAIR	Located to the south end of linear group along eastern boundary – dense ivy from base – early A/D evident within the canopy – older twin stem With large stem failure in the past to the N/E Large wound evident at older union – roots to The east possibly impacted in the past during Construction of the school grounds	Unsuitable for retention post Development	U	<10
10	336	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	14	1 1 3 3	38	4.6	FAIR / FAIR	Narrow form – merging to the north & south Early A/D evident throughout the canopy roots to the east possibly impacted in the past during construction of the school grounds	Unsuitable for retention post Development	U	<10
11	337	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	18	4 5 5 7	71	8.5	FAIR / GOOD	Twin stem from 2.5m with good union – both Stems with future co-dominance – isolated Apical twigs with poor ext growth & leaf vitality Majority of canopy with good ext growth & leaf Vitality - Heavily weighted lateral branches extending to the west over proposed site – older branch failure in the past to the west – roots to the east possibly impacted in the past during construction of the school grounds	Retain and monitor Lateral prune the heavily weighted Branches to the west by 25%	B	10-20

TREE NO	TREE TAG	SPECIES	AGE	HT	SPREAD N S E W				DBH	RPA	CONDITION PHYSIO / STRUCTURAL	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RC	ERC
TREE DATA – MUNGRET															
12	338	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	M	17	6	6	7	8	94	11.3	GOOD / GOOD	Large spreading canopy from east to west – Merging to the north & south – heavily weighted Lateral branches to the west over the proposed Site – dense branch structure with good ext Growth & leaf vitality – large branch failure in The past to west in the lower canopy – wound Occluding - roots to the east possibly impacted in the past during construction of the school grounds	Retain and monitor Lateral prune the heavily weighted Branches to the west by 25%	B	>40
13	339	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	18	3	5	7	6	72 63 38	10.3	GOOD / GOOD	Merging canopy with T12 to south & T14 to the North – 3 stems with 2 larger dominant Co-dominant stems – both with multiple Co-dominant leaders – spreading canopy to the East and west – smaller stem to the east Extending to the east – good form, structure & Ext growth with good leaf vitality – no evidence Of A/D within the canopy	Retain and monitor Lateral prune the heavily weighted Branches to the west by 25% in Line with T12	B	10-20
14	340	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	17	2	2	4	4	35 x 7	9.2	POOR / FAIR	7 co-dominant stems from base – extensive A/D Throughout the canopy with large deadwood Branches evident – poor ext growth & leaf vitality	Unsuitable for retention post Development	U	<10
15	341	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	10	1	1	2	4	27 20	3.4	FAIR / FAIR	Smaller canopy tree overgrown by T14 to the South & T16 to the north – early A/D evident Within the canopy	Unsuitable for retention post Development	U	<10
16	342	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	14	5	1	4	4	48 42 x 2 37	8.5	FAIR / FAIR	4 co-dominant stems from base – dense ivy from base – extensive A/D throughout the canopy	Unsuitable for retention post Development	U	<10

TREE NO	TREE TAG	SPECIES	AGE	HT	SPREAD N S E W	DBH	RPA	CONDITION PHYSIO / STRUCTURAL	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RC	ERC
TREE DATA – MUNGRET												
G02	N/A	<i>Picea sitchensis</i> Sitka Spruce	M	15	N/A	35 (E)	4.2	GOOD / FAIR	Linear group of 9nr. spruce trees and 1nr Sycamore located to the north of the proposed Entrance to the site – dense undergrowth – base Of the trees not accessible – largest tree used to Represent the RPA	Retain – no works required	C	20-40
H08	N/A	Hawthorn Hedgerow	M	2.5 8	N/A	17 (E)	2.0	GOOD / GOOD	Individual clusters of dense mature Hawthorn within a linear boundary Hedgerow To the east & a well maintained low sized Hedgerow to the west	Retain – no works required	C	>40
17	343	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	18	6 6 2 8	104	12.8	GOOD / FAIR	Tree located along western margin of small copse – twin stem with acute union and very large bark inclusion from base to 2m with decay evident – heavily weighted lateral branches to the west over the proposed site – early indications of A/D within the canopy	Crown reduce stem to the north To reduce stresses on the acute Union Lateral prune extended branches By 25%	C	>40
18	344	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	M	9	3 2 2 2	23	2.8	GOOD / GOOD	Small canopy tree at north-west edge of copse Early A/D evident within the canopy	Unsuitable for retention post Development – Replant with suitable species	C	10-20
19	345	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	M	17	6 2 2 6	63	7.6	GOOD / GOOD	Large spreading canopy – twin stem with good Union – located along northern margin of copse Merging canopy to south & east – good branch Structure, ext growth & leaf vitality – largest Tree along northern margin used to represent The RPA	Retain – no works required	B	>40
20	No Tag	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	M	16	5 5 5 5	65 (E)	7.8	GOOD / FAIR	Located on eastern side of H9 – base not Accessible – multiple co-dominant stems with Good branch structure, ext growth & leaf vitality Mature Sycamore located further to south-east RPA will be extending into The site – no works within the RPA	Retain – no works required	B	>40

TREE NO	TREE TAG	SPECIES	AGE	HT	SPREAD N S E W	DBH	RPA	CONDITION PHYSIO / STRUCTURAL	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RC	ERC
TREE DATA – MUNGRET												
H09	N/A	Mixed Species Hedgerow	M	4	N/A	17 (E)	2.0	GOOD / GOOD	Dense low sized hedgerow dominated by Hawthorn & Blackthorn with isolated Elder & Hazel & colonised with bramble & ivy	Retain – no works required	C	>40
21	No Tag	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	M	16	3 7 5 5	65 (E)	7.8	GOOD / GOOD	Located to the north east of the red line Boundary within the GAA grounds – large Spreading canopy – RPA will be extending into The site – no works within the RPA	Retain – no works required	B	>40



Fig 2 - Section of Hedgerow 01 to the east of Pylon – Trees T01 & T02 to west of Pylon



Fig 3 - trees T04 – T06 along western boundary & tree T07 and section of H02



Fig 4 – Hedgerow H03 along western boundary & H04 along southern boundary



Fig 5 – Tree T08 within hedgerow H05 & example of larger Hawthorn in H05



Fig 5 – Central hedgerow H06 & trees T09 – T11 along eastern boundary

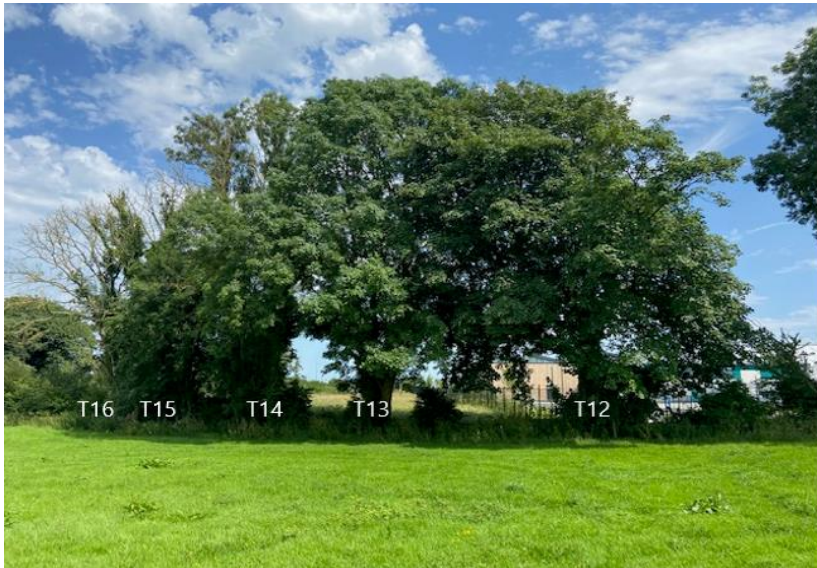


Fig 6 – Trees T12 – T16 along eastern boundary & close up of T14 with A/D throughout the canopy



Fig 7 – Trees T16 & T15 with extensive A/D & the group of trees G02 to north of proposed entrance to site



Fig 8 – Copse along eastern boundary with trees T17 – T19 along margins & Tree T20 along east side of hedgerow H09



large bark inclusion
with decay evident

Fig 9 – Tree T17 at western edge of copse with large bark inclusion & decay present