



Independent Tree Surveys

Tree Survey & Planning Report

Residential Development
Carley's Bridge
Enniscorthy
Co. Wexford

September 2021

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1.0 Introduction

It is planned to develop land at Carley's Bridge, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford for residential housing. The site includes a number of trees and so this report has been commissioned to provide an arboricultural assessment of the trees to input into the design and layout of the project and to form part of the planning package for the project.

2.0 Instruction

To carry out a Tree Survey and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan compliant with BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* of the trees and hedges located on and around the development lands at Carley's Bridge, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

3.0 Report Limitations

- The inspection has been carried out from ground level using visual observation methods only.
- Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. Trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year. The conclusions and recommendations of this report are valid for one year.
- The fruiting bodies of some important species of decay fungi only emerge at certain times of the year and may not have been visible during this inspection.
- There is no such thing as a 100% safe tree in all conditions, since even perfectly healthy trees may fall or suffer branch break.
- Climbing plants such as Ivy can obscure structural defects and some symptoms of disease, where such plants prevent a thorough examination it is recommended that the climber be cut at ground level and the tree re-inspected when it has died back.
- Dense undergrowth and difficult ground conditions prevented access to some of the trees (especially along the eastern and north-eastern boundary areas), where such conditions applied, tree condition is inferred from what visual indications it was possible to observe at the time of the survey, and tree dimensions are estimated.

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September 8th 2021

4.0 Survey Methodology

The significant individual trees inside and adjacent to the site were assessed from ground level using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques and relevant observations and findings were recorded in compliance with the industry standard document BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)*.

4.1 Survey Key

Tree Numbers

Individual trees, tree groups and hedges around the site were allocated numbers; these numbers are used to identify the trees in the survey schedule and on the supporting survey drawings.

Tree Species

Common and botanical names of the tree species were recorded.

Tree Crown Dimensions

Tree height (Ht), crown clearance (Cl) and crown-spread (NESW cardinal points) measurements are in metres and are estimated.

Stem Diameter (Dbh)

Measurements are in millimetres and taken at 1.5m from ground level, multiple stems (St) are recorded as a function of the BS:5837 RPA formulae described below.

Tree age classes

Age classes were recorded as:

Y	Young	Recently planted (with 5 years or so)
SM	Semi-Mature	Well established young tree
EM	Early Mature	Established tree not yet fully grown
M	Mature	Full or near full grown tree
LM	Late Mature	Older specimen in full maturity
OM	Over Mature	Reached full maturity now declining through natural causes
Vet	Veteran	Notable due to large size, old age, ecological importance

Tree Physiological and Structural condition

Tree condition was graded as

Good:	No obvious defects visible, vigour and form of tree good.
Fair:	Tree in average condition for its age and the environment.
Poor:	Tree shows signs of ill health/structural defect
Bad:	Tree in seriously bad health/major structural problem

Work Recommendations

Preliminary management recommendations are made where necessary and pertain to current site conditions unless otherwise stated.

Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC)

The approximate number of years that a tree should continue to live and contribute amenity, conservation or landscape value to the site under current site conditions.

4.2 Tree Retention Category (Cat) (BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations)

The tree retention category system grades a tree's suitability for retention within a development:

- A** Indicates a tree of high quality and value. These are trees that are particularly good examples of their species, which also provide landscape value. These trees are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution. (A minimum of 40 years is suggested)
- B** Indicates a tree of moderate quality and value. Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. These trees are in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. (A minimum of 20 years is suggested)
- C** Indicates a tree of low quality and value - trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or younger trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm and/or <10m in height.
- U** Trees that are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Sub Categories

Tree categories may be further categorised using the following sub-categories (e.g. C1, C2 or C3) - 1 mainly Arboricultural qualities, 2 mainly landscape qualities, 3 mainly cultural values.

4.3 Root Protection Area

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is recorded as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem and is shown on the tree survey/constraints drawing as a circle with the tree stem in the centre.

For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used. The calculated RPA for each tree should be capped to 707 m².

a) For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:
 $\sqrt{((\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2)}$

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$\sqrt{((\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems})}$

5.0 Findings

The trees and hedges were assessed during site visits in May 2020 and updated in June 2021; the field data for the trees is contained in the accompanying Tree Survey Schedule. Tree location, BS5837 category, RPA and approximate crown shape are shown on the Tree Survey Drawing 21041_TS.

Full details of the individual trees assessed on the site are listed in the Tree Survey Schedule in the appendices of the report. A total of 41 individual trees were assessed as part of the survey fieldwork; 3 trees were graded category A (high value), 26 trees were graded category B (moderate value), 10 were graded as category C trees (low value) and 2 were graded category U (poor condition). Three tree groups were assessed, two being graded collectively as category C and one as category B. The four hedges included in the schedule were all graded category C.

The survey site included two fields located to the south of Carley's Bridge Road, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. The River Urrin forms the western boundary, while the eastern edge of the site borders the Millbrook estate. Scrub woodland borders the southern boundary hedge.

The site contains a number of mature trees, with a strip of riparian tree growth following the bank of the River Urrin (groups G2 and G3) and another linear tree group (labelled G1) following the boundary ditch along the north-eastern boundary with the Millbrook estate.

A pair of larger mature Oak trees (T1 and T2) are standing in the open grassland just south-east of the gateway into the site off Carley's Bridge Road. A third large mature Oak (labelled T3) is located towards the western end of the field boundary hedge (H2) running across the site. Old farm hedges run along the road frontage (H1) and along the southern boundary (H3). A length of roadside farm hedge (labelled H4) along Carley's Bridge Road was added into the survey schedule in June 2021.

6.0 Preliminary Management Recommendations

Preliminary management recommendations for the trees assessed are listed in the tree survey schedule in the appendices; these pertain to *current* site conditions unless otherwise stated.

The rapid spread of Ash Dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) means that all Ash trees in locations where public safety is an issue (roadsides etc.) should be subject to regular inspection and remedial action undertaken where necessary.

All tree work should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons; all tree work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations*.

7.0 Arboricultural Impact of the New Development

It is planned to construct a new residential housing development on the site, the proposed layout of the new development is shown overlain with the tree survey data on the Tree Protection Plan drawing 21041_TPP.

The site is mostly open pasture, with the trees concentrated mostly around the edges of the site and within the hedge dividing the two fields. The proposed development has been designed to try and minimise the direct impact on the existing trees on the site, and the layout has been modified to allow for the retention of trees where practicable. Some trees will, however, need to be removed to facilitate the new development.

The short line of trees (labelled T5-T11) next to the old work yard in the northern part of the site will need to be removed to facilitate the new development; this will include the Beech tree labelled T6 if it proves impractical to retain a substantial section of the old stone wall out of which the tree is growing. The roadside hedge H1 (including tree T42) will require removal to create the sightlines necessary to allow safe access to and from the site and to allow for the construction of the new boundary walls.

The planned layout will necessitate the removal of hedge H2 (including tree T34) running through the centre of the site. The new pedestrian access route connecting the new development to the adjoining Millbrook estate will require the removal of the small Ash tree T33. The cluster of young Willow saplings that have established on the river flood plain will also be cleared as the site is developed.

The other mature trees and hedges around the site will be vulnerable to damage from demolition works and construction activity during the development process unless properly protected during the build. Trees especially vulnerable to root damage include the mature Oak trees labelled T1, T2 and T3, and the trees making up the linear group G1 located along the eastern and north-eastern boundary areas. Works in some of these areas will require specialist methodology and arborist supervision; these are described in the method statement section below. There remains the possibility that some root loss/damage will be incurred on some of these trees as a consequence of the proposed development.

The tree-lines growing along the bank of the River Urrin (groups G3 and G4) will be less exposed to demolition or construction damage, but will require protection none-the-less.

8.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

8.1 Tree Work Operations

The trees labelled T5-T11, T33, T34 and T42, along with hedges H1 and H2 and the cluster of Willow saplings on the floodplain will be felled/removed. All individual trees and hedges to be removed are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan drawing 21041_TPP (appendix D). Hedgerow bushes within the RPA of tree T3 and tree T33 will be felled to stump and the stumps removed by stump grinder to reduce the possibility of damage to the root spread of T3 and T32.

Any remedial tree works recommended in the survey schedule to be carried out by professional tree surgeons working to BS3998 (2010). All arisings (cordwood and brash) will be processed into timber, firewood or mulch.

8.2 Tree Protection Measures

Sturdy tree protection fencing (see figure 1 below) or site hoarding will be erected along the lines shown on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing 21041_TPP to prevent demolition or construction work encroaching into the root protection areas of the trees being retained. The tree protection measures will be put in place *before* demolition or construction work commences and should remain in place until their removal or re-location is authorised by a qualified arborist.

The embankment supporting the proposed new access road will encroach across the root protection areas (RPA) of the mature Oak trees labelled T1, T2 and T3. Successful long-term retention of these trees will require that the new bank and road is constructed using methodology that ensures that the new road is supported by a properly engineered base structure (such as a Cellular Confinement System (CCS)) that will prevent excessive soil compaction and allow infiltration of water and gases into the soil within the RPAs of the trees. These products may need to be built up in more than one layer depending on the precise level changes and load requirements of the new road. The base of the slope of the embankment should be kept set back from the base and root flare of the trees, with the trees themselves protected from direct damage by sturdy fencing. The hard surfacing of the new road and footpaths passing through the RPAs should be of a permeable nature.

The areas within the RPAs of the trees that will be subject to the specialist engineering methodology should be protected from construction traffic/activity by sturdy fencing until the ground protection systems have been successfully installed; the fencing can then be re-located as authorised by a qualified arborist.

The variable ground levels and proximity of the proposed works to Oak tree T3, mean that this tree will be extremely vulnerable to root loss/damage during the development works and will require particular care and supervision to reduce any negative impact on the tree. Direct arborist supervision of the works around this tree will be necessary to ensure that root damage is kept to a minimum.

Works to construct the new footpath along Carley's Bridge Road should also be carried out with due regard to the root spread of the adjacent hedgerow trees (Hedge H4). The eastern section of path should be constructed using a permeable surface system laid on top of a coarse granular infill around a new pipe/culvert to replace the open drain. The western section should be constructed using a CCS laid upon the existing soil surface of the roadside verge.

The new pedestrian access route into the development from Millbrook should also be constructed using a CCS laid upon the existing soil surface as it passes through the RPA of tree T32.

The areas recommended for engineered ground protection systems is shown on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing 21041_TPP and should be installed in accordance with Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12: *The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees* (2020).

All new kerb systems running through the RPAS of trees being retained should be those that require minimal soil excavation.

The new boundary treatments constructed within the RPAs of mature trees being retained should be built using root-friendly methods that require minimal ground excavation for the supporting framework where practicable. Where excavation for footings etc. is required, the holes will be excavated by compressed air lance (*Airspade*), by hand or similar root friendly methodology.

All underground materials within the RPAs of trees being retained (such as old footings, service ducting being made redundant etc.) should be left in situ where practicable to avoid unnecessary excavation works.

All new underground services such as water, foul water and electricity will be routed away from the RPAs of trees to be retained; where this is not practical the services will be installed under any significant tree roots into trenches excavated by compressed air lance (*Airspade*) or other approved tree root friendly system such as Air-Vacuum truck, Mole drilling etc.

All exposed roots and/or soil profiles containing roots of trees to be retained will be kept damp in dry conditions by regular watering and be covered with a double layer of hessian fabric to prevent desiccation. Backfill should be of good quality topsoil, structural soil or clean sand.

Where construction machinery *must* encroach the RPAs of the trees to be retained for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable; suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent any significant soil compaction or root damage near the trees; this should take the form of suitable strength ground protection mats or cellular confinement system capable of supporting the appropriate weight.

All site offices, materials storage, staff parking etc. will located outside of the RPAs of the trees wherever practical; where this is not possible then the ground surface will be covered by an appropriate ground protection layer.

Temporary ground protection measures will be carefully lifted following completion of the works as authorised by a qualified arborist.

The tree protection measures will be overseen and directed on-site by a dedicated site arborist. The arborist should also make regular visits to the site during the construction process to ensure compliance and be available to provide advice and guidance where necessary.

The retained trees will be assessed by a qualified arborist following the completion of the construction works.

9.0 Appendices

- A. Site Photographs
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Appendix A. Site photographs



1. Oak trees T1 and T2 in field with hedge H1 to left of picture



2. Riparian tree group G3 along riverbank



3. Hedge H2 with large Oak tree T3



4. Tree group G1 with larger Oak tree T20 bordering adjacent garden



5. Trees T6-T11 beside the old outbuildings



6. Base of beech tree T6 growing out of old stone and earth bank/wall

Appendix B Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations

Trees being retained should 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 Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). Sturdy protective fencing will be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting; 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 figure 1 below.



Figure 1. Protective fence specification

For light access works within the CEZ the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable.

All weather notices will be erected on the fence with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing will be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work has finished and its removal is authorised by a qualified arborist.

Trench digging or other excavation works for services etc. will not be permitted in the CEZ unless approved and supervised by a qualified arborist using methods outlined in BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)*.

Care will be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.

Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, will not be discharged within 10 m of a tree stem.

Fires will 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 will not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking will all be outside the CEZ.

Appendix B
Tree Survey Schedule
Carleys Bridge, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford
June 2021

Type	No	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	21	900	1	2	7	7	4	6.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Asymmetric form due to competition with neighbouring tree. Minor dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown. Some damage to surface roots. Ivy growth on tree stem.	Crown clean to remove weak deadwood and damaged or diseased branches. Cut Ivy around stem base.	10.8	A2
T	2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	21	1250	1	2	13	11.5	12.5	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Some minor bark wounds and small decay pocket at stem base. Asymmetric crown. Minor dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown. Some long extended limbs. Badly damaged scaffold limb in northeast side of crown at 12m. The branch has been snapped and has a hazard beam crack extending back to branch union. Compacted root-zone. Some damage to surface roots.	Target prune broken/damaged branches. Prune to reduce length and weight of extended branches.	15	A2
T	3	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	19	1100	1	3	11	12	11.5	11	40+	Good	Fair. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Good shape/form. Some previous root damage possible. Minor deadwood in crown. Historic storm damage. Some long extended limbs.	No urgent works needed. Crown clean to remove weak deadwood and damaged or diseased branches.	13.2	A2
T	4	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	3	1200	1	0	0	0	0	0	10+	Fair	Fair. Mature tree growing on edge of ditch. Recently cut back severely to leave large stump.	No urgent works needed. Allow to regenerate fresh growth.	14.4	C2
T	6	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	13	550	1	2.5	6.5	6	6.5	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Well balanced crown. Minor dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown. Tree is growing on top of old stone and earth wall, some stones have been dislodged by expansion of roots and movement. Some recent dieback of fine branching of crown, possibly due to water stress.	No urgent works needed. Section of wall and bank will need to be retained if tree is to be kept.	6.6	B2
T	7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	636	2	2.5	8	8	7.5	7	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Tree is growing out of old wall and bank by old outbuilding.	Monitor tree condition for signs of Ash Dieback disease.	7.63	B2
T	8	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	12	750	1	1.5	5	4	7	6	10+	Fair	Poor. Medium sized tree. Tree growing out of old wall next to old shed. Decay in old wounds at 1m north side and at 2m of main stem. Some bark wounds to lower stem, probably by livestock.	No urgent works needed under current land usage. Not suited to retention within new development.	9	C2
T	9	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	15	600	1	2.5	4	5	6	5	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree. Average shape/form. Major bark wounding on stem by livestock. Indications of internal decay column from Thor hammer. Dieback in crown. Some sparseness of upper crown.	No urgent works needed under current land usage. Not suited to retention within new development.	7.2	U

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Type	No	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	10	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	11	541	2	0	3	5	6	5	10+	Poor	Fair. Low vitality. Growing on edge of ditch. Smaller sized tree. Some damage to surface roots. Large surface roots. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Dieback in crown.	No urgent works needed.	6.49	C2
T	11	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	10	350	1	0	5	3	5.5	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Smaller sized tree with slight lean to stem. Suckers around stem base. Unbalanced crown shape. Single stem following loss of dominant stem to south in past.	No urgent works needed. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.2	C2
T	12	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	13	550	1	2.5	6.5	7.5	4	7.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Growing on raised bank supported by stone retaining wall.	No urgent works needed.	6.6	B2
T	13	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	13	650	1	2.5	8	7.5	9.5	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Growing on raised bank supported by stone retaining wall.	No urgent works needed.	7.8	B2
T	14	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	12	500	1	2	5	7	3	7.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Some long extended limbs. Previously topped.	Monitor tree condition for signs of Ash Dieback disease.	6	B2
T	15	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	12	350	1	0	3	4	4	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Epicormic growth on stem. Asymmetric crown. Previously topped.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	C2
T	16	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	13	600	1	3	6	7	7.5	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem restricts view of stem and main branch unions. Minor deadwood in crown. Poor quality pruning works in past. Treehouse has been built into tree on north side of crown.	No urgent works needed. Target prune branch stubs.	7.2	B2
T	17	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	354	2	2	3	4	3	4	10+	Poor	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Medium sized tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Minor dieback in crown.	Monitor tree condition for signs of Ash Dieback disease.	4.25	C2
T	18	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	430	2	2	5	5	6	3	20+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree growing in hedgerow.	Monitor tree condition for signs of Ash Dieback disease.	5.16	B2
T	19	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	354	2	1	4.5	4	4	4	20+	Good	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricts view of main stem and branch unions.	Monitor tree condition for signs of Ash Dieback disease.	4.25	B2
T	20	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	14	650	1	3.5	5	7	4	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Good vitality. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Asymmetric crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Reinspect tree when Ivy has died back.	7.8	B2

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Type	No	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	26	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	9	350	1	1.5	4	4.5	4	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base. Reinspect tree when Ivy has died back.	4.2	B2
T	21	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	11	500	1	2.5	6	5	4	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Reinspect tree when Ivy has died back.	6	B2
T	22	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	14	650	1	3	4	5.5	5.5	4.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Historic storm damage.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base. Reinspect tree when Ivy has died back.	7.8	B2
T	23	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	11	616	4	2.5	4	5	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Asymmetric crown. Poor quality pruning works in past.	No urgent works needed.	7.39	B2
T	24	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	11	300	1	3	5	4	4.5	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Smaller sized tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base. Inspect stem/basal area.	3.6	B2
T	25	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	13	500	1	1.5	7	5	7	4	20+	Good	Fair. Good vitality. Medium sized tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Storm damaged branches in crown.	Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base. Inspect stem/basal area. Target prune broken/damaged branches.	6	B2
T	27	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	9	550	1	1.5	3	6	4	3	20+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Asymmetric crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base. Reinspect tree when Ivy has died back.	6.6	B2
T	28	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	10	450	1	2.5	3	5	4	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Asymmetric crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Reinspect tree when Ivy has died back. Inspect stem/basal area.	5.4	B2
T	29	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	12	650	1	3	6	7	7	6.5	20+	Good	Fair. Good vitality. Medium sized tree. Good shape/form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base. Reinspect tree when Ivy has died back.	7.8	B2

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Type	No	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	30	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	12	600	1	2	8	6	7	7	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Spreading form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Historic storm damage.	Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base. Inspect stem/basal area.	7.2	B2
T	31	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	10	350	1	2	5	4	2	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Slight lean to stem. Smaller sized tree. Unbalanced crown shape. Asymmetric form due to group competition.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	B2
T	32	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	12	680	2	2	5	8.5	6	8	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree on edge of deep ditch. Twin stem from ground level. Some long extended limbs. Low earth bank recently created close to tree stem.	No urgent works needed.	8.16	B2
T	33	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	11	300	1	1	4	5	4	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Asymmetric crown.	No urgent works needed. Monitor tree condition for signs of Ash Dieback disease.	3.6	C2
T	34	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	11	654	5	1	6	5	6	5.5	20+	Good	Fair. Growing in hedgerow on edge of ditch. Smaller sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	No urgent works needed.	7.85	B2
T	35	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	11	500	1	3	4	3	4	4.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Good vitality. Medium sized tree. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base. Inspect stem/basal area.	6	B2
T	36	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	346	3	0.5	6	3	4	7.5	10	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Multiple stems at ground level. Asymmetric crown.	No urgent works needed. Monitor tree condition for signs of Ash Dieback disease.	4.15	C2
T	37	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	12	500	1	2	5	7	5	6.5	20+	Good	Fair. Good vitality. Growing on edge of ditch. Spreading form. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base. Inspect stem/basal area.	6	B2
T	38	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	16	800	1	2	6	5.5	5.5	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Fair vitality. Large tree growing on edge of ditch. Not accessed.	No urgent works needed. Inspect stem/basal area.	9.6	B2
T	39	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	11	406	7	1.5	5	5	5	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Growing in hedgerow. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	No urgent works needed.	4.87	C2
T	40	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	12	500	1	2	6	5	6	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch.	No urgent works needed.	6	B2
T	41	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	10	570	4	1	5	6	6	6	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree growing on edge of ditch. Significant dieback in crown.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	6.84	U
T	42	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	350	1	1	5	5	5.5	4.5	10	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree growing in roadside hedgerow. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Monitor tree condition for signs of Ash Dieback disease.	4.2	C2

Appendix B
Tree Survey Schedule
Carleys Bridge, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford
June 2021

Type	No	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
G	1	Quercus robur (Common Oak) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) Salix spp. (Willow) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	3 to 14	<100 to 600							20+	Fair	Fair. Linear group of trees and bushes following the ditch running along the northern and eastern boundary with adjacent residential housing. The vast majority of trees and woody vegetation is growing out of the north/east side of the ditch. Group includes numerous larger individual trees (mostly Oak and Ash) with an understorey of lower growth made up largely of Blackthorn and Hawthorn, with younger Ash, Willow adding bulking to the group. Southern section of group has seen some mature trees and bushes felled and some bushes cut back along the boundary with the rear gardens of houses in the Millbrook estate. Majority of group accords good landscape screening from the estate when in leaf.	The older trees require individual inspection and review. Infill gaps with fresh planting. Coppice and lay existing growth where appropriate to regenerate and thicken the understorey. Monitor condition of Ash trees to track progress of Ash Dieback disease.	2 to 7.2	B2
G	2	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) Salix spp. (Willow) Quercus robur (Common Oak) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	5 to 12	100 to 500							10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Section of mature riparian woodland along sloping riverbank area in south of site. Mix of species and sizes with Alder being tallest. Considerable growth of Willow bushes in a dense, mixed understorey. Trees in variable condition with many Alder showing signs of dieback (probably caused by Phytophthora spp.).	Coppic weaker stools/stems to encourage fresh growth. Monitor condition of Ash trees to track progress of Ash Dieback disease.	6	C2
G	3	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) Salix spp. (Willow) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	M	6 to 12	100 to 400							10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Narrow riparian woodland strip along riverbank following the south western boundary of site. Mostly made up of Alder and Willow. Many Alder suffering dieback (probably caused by Phytophthora spp.), with several fallen stems and standing dead.	Coppic weaker stools/stems to encourage fresh growth. Infill gaps with fresh planting. Monitor condition of Ash trees to track progress of Ash Dieback disease.	4.8	C2
H	1	Salix spp. (Willow) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Corylus avellana (Hazel)	EM M	3 to 9	200 to 350	1	0	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Old farm hedge running along road frontage of site. Mostly made up of Hawthorn and Blackthorn bushes, with several larger Ash, Sycamore and Willow trees along hedge. Little evidence of recent management seen.	Trim back into shape. Monitor condition of Ash trees to track progress of Ash Dieback disease.	3	C2

Appendix B
Tree Survey Schedule
Carleys Bridge, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford
June 2021

Type	No	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
H	2	Populus tremula (Aspen) Salix spp. (Willow) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	3 to 8	250	1	0	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Old field bounday hedge running east to west across site. Hedge follows deep drainage ditch, with growth on both banks of ditch. Group includes two mature Oak trees labelled T3 & T34. Mix of tree species present, with section of Aspen saplings along the section east of tree T3. Some gaps in tree-line where main vegetation is low Gorse bushes (Ulex europaeus).	No urgent work needed. Infill gaps with fresh planting. Cut and lay where appropriate to encourage fresh growth. Monitor condition of Ash trees to track progress of Ash Dieback disease.	3	C2
H	3	Corylus avellana (Hazel) Salix spp. (Willow) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	EM	6 to 11	300	1	0	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Hedge/treeline running along southern boundary of site. Mostly Hazel stools, Willow and Ash growing along the bank of the ditch. Mature Beech (labelled T40) on south side of ditch towards western end of hedge.	No urgent work needed. Cut and lay where appropriate to encourage fresh growth. Monitor condition of Ash trees to track progress of Ash Dieback disease.	3.6	C2
H	4	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	EM	5 to 12	400	5	0	4	4	4	4	10	Poor/Fair	Fair. Roadside hedge on north side of Carleys Bridge Road, to the east and west of the entrance into Cluain Charman. Eastern section is set back from road by 2.5-3m with a shallow (0.7m) open ditch at base of tree line. Western section is comprised of a double row of hedgerow trees and bushes separated by a water-filled ditch. The roadside trees and bushes are set back 1.7-2m from the road edge. Dominant canopy trees are all multi-stemmed Ash coppice stools, most of which are showing early signs of infection by Ash Dieback disease (ADB). Lower understorey is mostly hawthorn in fair condition.	Monitor condition of Ash trees to track progress of Ash Dieback disease. These trees are likely to require coppicing over the next few years if the disease is as damaging as expected.	4.8	C2