An Roinn Tithíochta,
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing,
Local Government and Heritage

Application for Derogation Licence

Under the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 – 2021

Prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

npws.ie

- This form is to be used by any person applying for a derogation licence under Regulation 54 or by the Minister under Regulation 54(A)
- Please ensure that you answer questions fully in order to avoid delays
- If you experience any problems filling in this form, please contact the Wildlife Licensing Unit;
- Please note – applications/reports received and licences issued under this derogation may be published on the NPWS website and/or the Department's Open Data website

Wildlife Licensing Unit,

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

National Parks and Wildlife Service

Wildlife Licensing Unit, R. 2.03

90 North King Street

Smithfield

Dublin 7 D07 N7CV

Email: wildlifelicence@npws.gov.ie

Part A. The Applicant: Personal Details

These questions relate to the person responsible for any proposed works and who will be the **named licensee**. As the licensee you will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the licence and its conditions, even though you may employ another person to act on your behalf.
If this application is being submitted on behalf of a third party please also complete Part B below.

1. (a) Name of Applicant

Title (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr)	Forename(s)	Surname
Mr	Ross	Connolly
(b) Address Line 1	Maynooth Montane Limited	
Address Line 2	Unit J1, Maynooth Business Campus, Maynooth	
Town	Maynooth	
County	Kildare	
Eircode	W23D343	
(c) Contact number	0872345121	
(d) Email address	ross@montane.uk.com	
(e) Address where works are to be carried out if different from (b) above.		
Address Line 1	Railpark	
Address Line 2	Parklands	
Town	Maynooth	
County	Kildare	
Eircode		

Part B. Details of Person Submitting Application on Behalf of Applicant/Licensee

Information relating to the person (e.g. ecologist) responsible for submitting the application on behalf of the applicant/licensee should be entered below:

1. (a) Name of Person/Ecologist

Title (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dr)	Forename(s)	Surname
Dr	Jane	Russell-O'Connor
(b) Company Name	16 Newtown Park	
Address Line 1		
Address Line 2		
Town	Tramore	
County	Waterford	
Eircode	X91X4C8	
(c) Contact number	0861756495	
(d) Email address	jane@russellenvironmental.ie	
(e) Relationship to Applicant	None	

Part C. The Application

1. **Species of Animal:** Please indicate which species is affected by the proposed works:

- Bat ☒
- Otter ☐
- Kerry Slug ☐
- Natterjack Toad ☐
- Dolphin ☐
- Whale ☐
- Turtle ☐
- Porpoise ☐

2. Please detail the exact species (scientific name): **Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus***
3. Please provide the maximum number of individuals affected* **Approximately 16 based on survey in autumn 2024 (see note below)**
4. Please provide the maximum number of breeding or resting sites affected* 3
5. Please provide the maximum number of eggs to be taken* N/A
6. Please provide the maximum number of eggs to be destroyed* N/A

*If no figures can be provided for the maximum number of individuals, breeding sites, resting places and eggs to be covered by the derogation please provide reasons why.

The count of 16 was based on readings from the Echo Touch 2 sonograph during the disk and dawn survey of the 4th and 5th of October. The figure is based on both dawn and dusk readings and the same individuals may have been recorded during both surveys meaning that a more accurate count is likely to be half the figure recorded.

7. **Species of Plant:** Please indicate which species is affected by the proposed works:

- Killarney Fern ☐
- Slender Naiad ☐
- Marsh Saxifrage ☐

8. If you previously received a derogation for any species of animal or plant please state licence number and confirm that you have made a return to NPWS on the numbers actually affected by that licence

9. **Proposed Dates for Works:** Please indicate the timeframe that you propose to carry out works. Dates set by NPWS may differ from dates proposed here.

Start Date:	March 10th
End Date:	April 30th

10. **Please tick which reason below explains How this Application Qualifies under Regulation 54(2)(A-E) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations:**

a.	In the interests of protecting wild flora and fauna and conserving natural habitats	☐
b.	To prevent serious damage, in particular to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water and other types of property	☐
c.	**In the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment**	☒
d.	For the purpose of research and education, of re-populating and re-introducing these species and for the breeding operations necessary for these purposes, including artificial propagation of plants	☐
e.	To allow, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking or keeping of certain specimens of the species to the extent specified therein, which are referred to in the First Schedule	☐

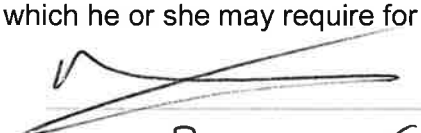
11. Report Checklist: Please append a detailed report to support this application and ensure that it contains the following information:

11.1	Explanation as to why the derogation licence sought is the only available option for works and no suitable alternative exists as per Regulation 54 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations.	☒
11.2	Evidence that actions permitted by a derogation licence will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species to which the Habitats Directive relates at a favourable conservation status in their natural range as is required under Section 54(2) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations.	☒
11.3	Details of any mitigation measures planned for the species affected by the derogation at the location, along with evidence that such mitigation has been successful elsewhere.	☒
11.4	As much information as possible to allow a decision to be made on this application.	☒

Part D. Declaration

I declare that all of the foregoing particulars are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct. I understand that the deliberate killing, injuring, capturing or disturbing of protected species, or damage or destruction of their breeding sites or resting places or the deliberate taking or destroying of eggs is an offence without a licence and that it is a legal requirement to comply with the conditions of any licence I may be granted following this application. I understand that NPWS may visit to check compliance with a licence.

Please note that under Regulation 5 of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2021 an authorised officer may enter and inspect any land or premises for the purposes of performing any of his or her functions under these Regulations or for obtaining any information which he or she may require for such purposes.

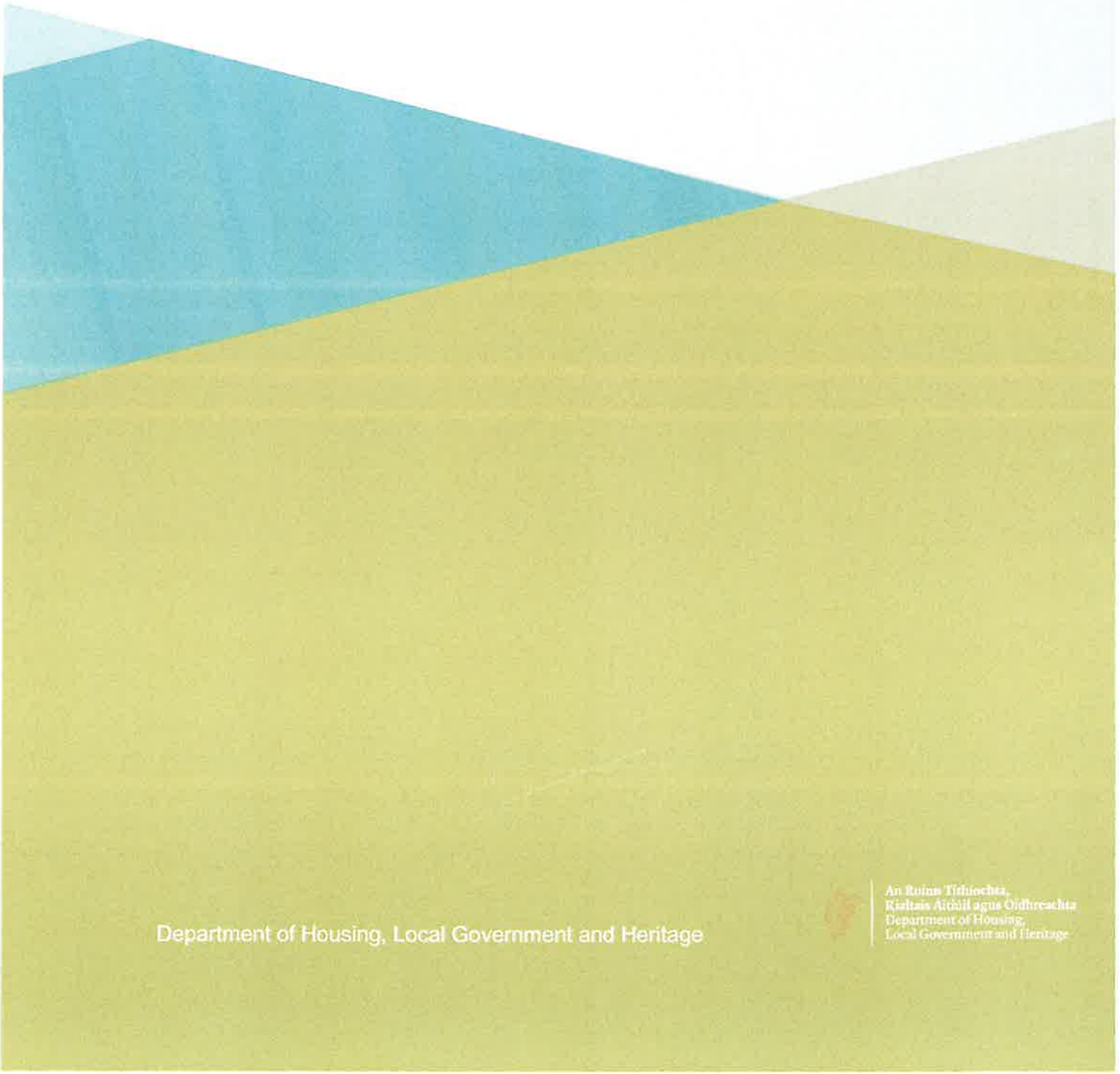
Signature of the Applicant  **Date** 25/2/25

Name in BLOCK LETTERS ROSS CONNOLLY

PRIVACY STATEMENT

Please note that under Data Protection legislation Wildlife Licencing Unit staff may only discuss licence applications with the applicant, and not with any third party. See Privacy Statement at www.npws.ie/licences

npws.ie



Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

An Roinn Tithíochta,
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing,
Local Government and Heritage

Russell Environmental and Sustainability Services Limited

BAT SURVEY RAILPARK

Railpark, Maynooth, County Kildare

Authored by: Dr Jane Russell-O'Connor

Russell Environmental and Sustainability Services Limited

Email: jane@russellenvironmental.ie

10th of February 2025

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

Site:	Greenfield site and Hedgerow/treelines along field boundaries
Structure:	Hedgerows/treelines
Co-ordinates:	Longitude: -6.5727425 Latitude: 53.3774918
Bat Species Present:	Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* Leisler's Bat *Nyctalus leisleri*
Roost Location:	Mature trees in Hedgerow/treeline.
Survey By:	**Dr. Jane Russell-O'Connor/ Derek O'Connor**
Date:	**Dawn/dusk on the 4th/5th of October 2024**

1.0 Introduction

A proposal to undertake planning at a greenfield site for Largescale Residential Development (LRD) at Railpark, Maynooth, has resulted in a request for a bat survey to determine whether any of these animals are currently using the site. Russell Environmental and Sustainability Services Limited (RESS Ltd.) were contracted by Maynooth Montane Limited to complete a bat survey of a greenfield site and surrounding hedgerows/treelines.

1.1 Site Location and Access

The site is located at Railpark, Maynooth, County Kildare. The proposed residential development is to take place on a greenfield site adjacent to the Railpark residential housing estate, located off the R406 Straffan Road. The northern boundary of the site is adjacent to the Midlands Great Western Railway main line, to the north of which is the Royal Canal (Figure 1).

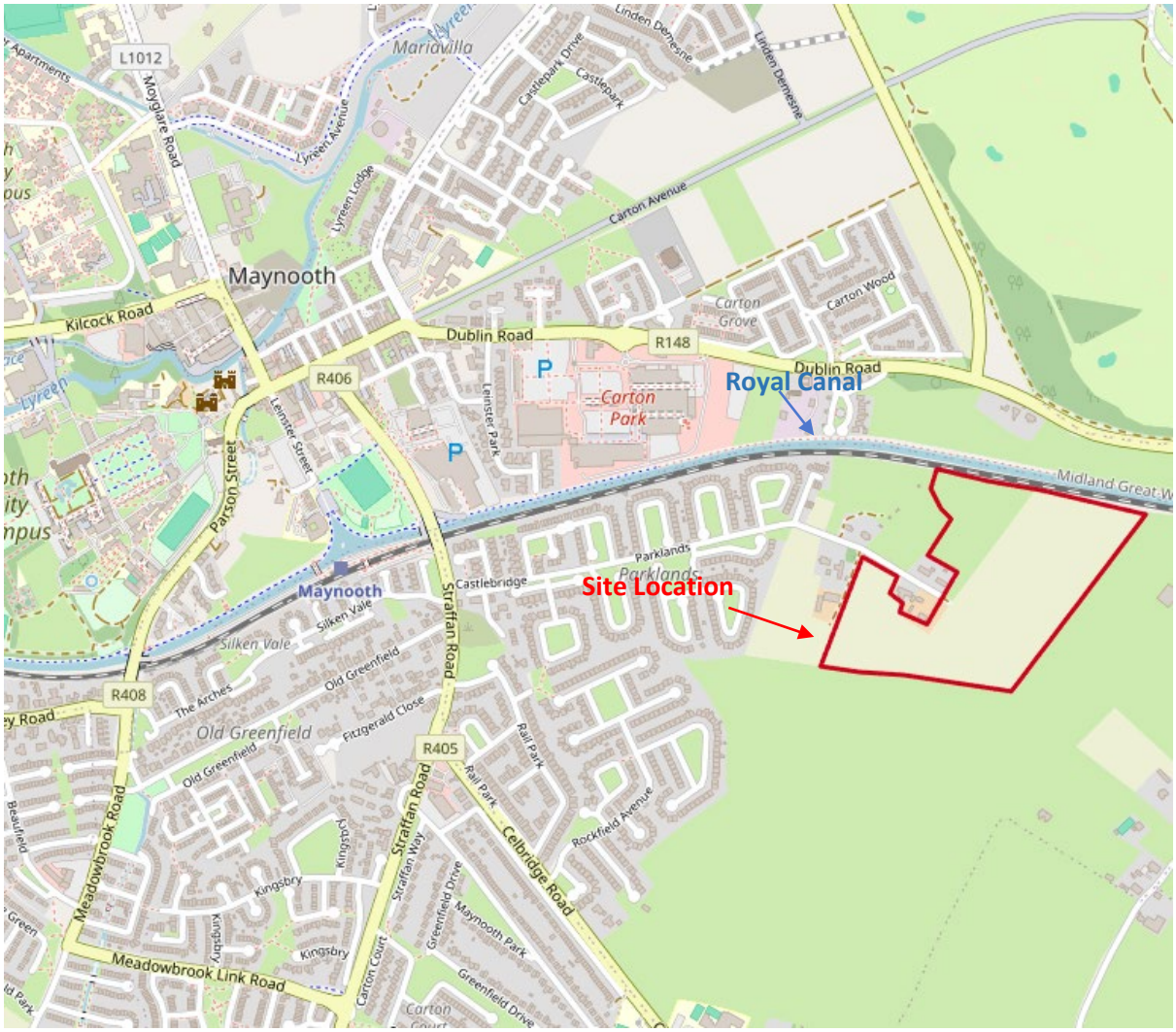


Figure 1 Site location (EPA, 2024)

2.0 Bat Survey

This report presents the results of a site visit by ecologists from RESS Ltd. during dusk of 4th October and dawn of the 5th of October 2024 where the different sections of the hedgerows/treelines and greenfield site were observed.

2.1 Survey Methodology

Survey of fauna was carried out by means of a thorough search within the hedgerows/treelines. During the dusk and dawn survey a SSF Bat 2 heterodyne, ultrasonic detector and an Echo Meter Touch 2 (for Android) Bat detector with software app on Samsung Galaxy were used. A SSF Bat 2 Fledermaus Detector was also used at a range of different frequencies.

Vantage points were adjacent to the hedgerow/treelines within the fields of the site. The nature and type of habitats present are also indicative of the species likely to be present. Direct visual sightings were obtained and bats were observed to be entering and exiting roosting sites on mature trees.

2.1.1 Survey Constraints

The survey was carried out by means of a thorough examination of the site. There were no climatic and seasonal constraints in regard to survey as it was undertaken within the active season. Daytime temperatures reached 13^0 Celsius. There was no rain during the survey.

3.0 Brief Description of the Site

The site is located in a peri-rural location of Maynooth and surrounded by occasional dwellings and farmland, with associated hedgerows and or treelines. However, the site is very close to Maynooth, which is a large town with residential developments and facilities.

The hedgerows/treelines provide suitable habitats for foraging for bats and the more mature trees provide crevices that are suitable for roosting. These habitats can be favourable to several species of bat.

The Railpark site is located down a laneway near to the Railpark housing development and is comprised of open grassland fields with associated hedgerows/treelines. The predominant tree species in the hedgerows/treelines are Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* with Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa,* Elder *Sambucus nigra* and some Cherry *Prunus avium* and English elm *Ulmus procera.*

This habitat is classified *as WL1/WL2 Hedgerow/Treeline* (Fossitt, 2000). The fields that form the majority of the site for development are indicative of fields used for

grazing or silage. Only one of these is currently in use for grazing by horses and is classified as *GA1 Improved Agricultural Grassland* (*ibid*) In the largest field a number of juvenile trees have colonised the area and thus this field is classified as *GS1 Neutral Grassland/WD5 Scattered Trees Mosaic*, whereas the remaining fields are classified as *GS1 Neutral Grassland* (*ibid*) (Appendix iv, Figures 1 and 2).

4.0 Results of Survey

In the survey conducted during dusk of 4th of October and dawn of the 5th of October, there was evidence of roosting sites in the mature trees of the northern boundary and the southern boundary hedgerows/treelines within the site. In particular, in the fully mature trees (mostly Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*).

The sonar results identified that three species of bat were using the Hedgerows/treelines and fields for foraging at the time of the survey. These were Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (circa. 19), Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (circa. 4) and Leisler's Bat *Nyctalus leisleri* (circa.3). The activity from the sonar recordings is shown Appendix iii.

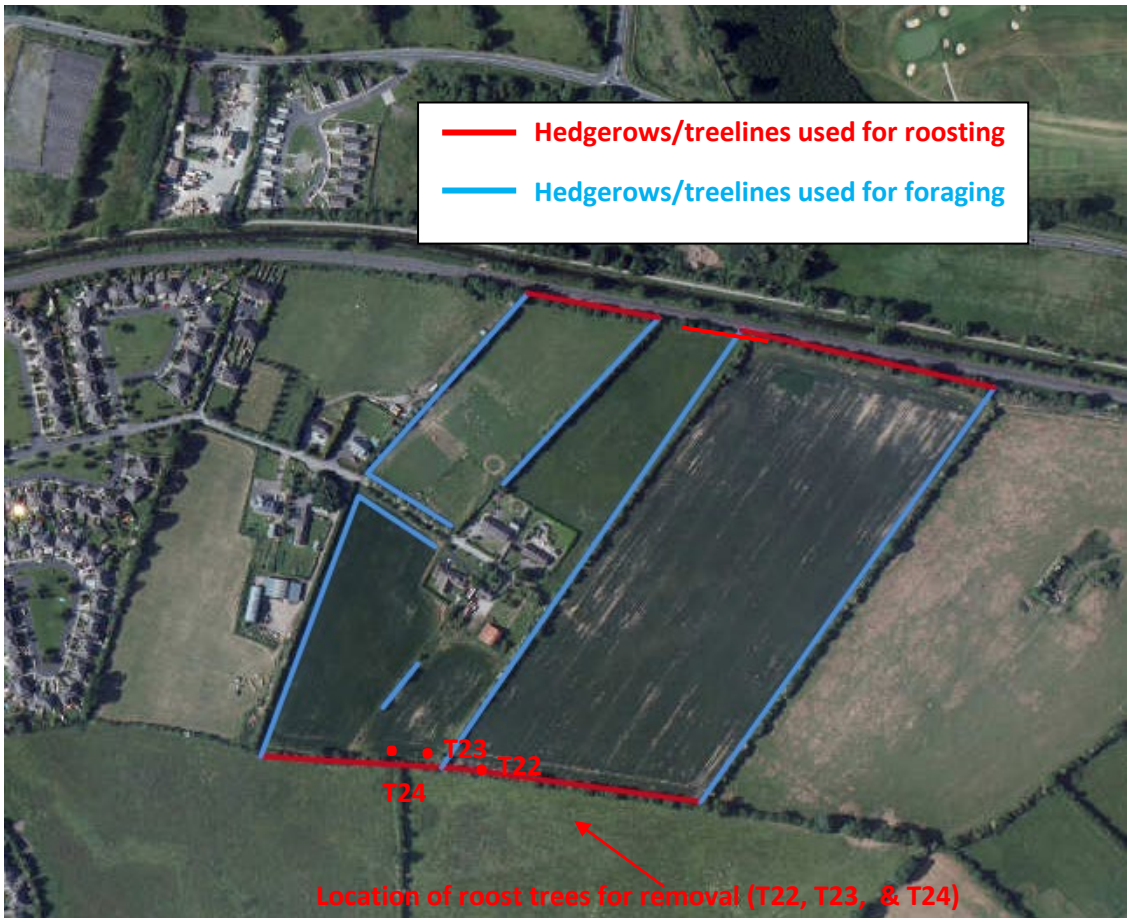


Figure 2 Hedgerows/treelines used by bats during the survey (including roost trees scheduled for removal (T22, T23, and T24)

Throughout dusk and dawn, the hedgerows/treelines were observed for emergence and re-re-entry of bats species. All three species as above, were seen to emerge

from the hedgerows/treelines on northern boundary and re-enter during the dawn survey. Soprano pipistrelle and Common pipistrelle were seen to emerge from the southern boundary of the site during dusk and re-enter this hedgerow/treeline during the dawn survey, thus indicating that trees within these boundaries are used for daytime roosting. The counts are cumulative for both the dawn and dusk survey and individual bats may have been counted twice (once during the dusk survey and once during the dawn survey), therefore the actual numbers roosting in the boundaries may be lower.

The remaining hedgerows/treelines are used for foraging.

4.1 Indication of Significance of Site for Bats

During the dusk to dawn survey, there were a number of bats observed flying in the fields, along and in the hedgerows/treelines of the site. This activity was also recorded by both bat detectors and recorded by the Echo Touch meter as detailed in Appendix iii. All three species of bat were detected (both visually and recorded by sonar readings) emerging from the aforementioned hedgerows/treelines at dusk and re-entering at dawn.

4.2 List of Irish Bat Species and Declared Status on Site

Within the greenfield site, a number of species were recorded via the bat detectors; these included:

Bats		**Status on Site**
Chiroptera		
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	Present in hedgerows/treelines
Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	Present in hedgerows/treelines
Leisler's bat	*Nyctalus leisleri*	Present in hedgerows/treelines

4.3 Indication of Significance of Site for Birds

There were no owls present at the time of either survey.

5.0 Legal Status and Conservation Issues – Bats

All Irish bat species are protected under the Wildlife Act (1976) and Wildlife Amendment Act (2000). Also, the EC Directive on The Conservation of Natural habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive 1992), seeks to protect rare species, including bats, and their habitats and requires that appropriate monitoring of populations be undertaken. Across Europe, they are further protected under the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention 1982), which, in relation to bats, exists to conserve all species and their habitats. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

(Bonn Convention 1979, enacted 1983) was instigated to protect migrant species across all European boundaries. The Irish government has ratified both these conventions.

All bats are listed in Annex IV of the Habitats Directive and the lesser horseshoe bat is further listed under Annex II.

6.0 Purpose of the Derogation Licence Application

Three species of bat were roosting in the trees (Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*, in the northern and southern boundaries of the site.

However, the derogation licence is only required for 3 Ash trees to be removed in the southern boundary as per Figure 2, where there were Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* roosting (Leisler's Bat *Nyctalus leisleri* was only found in the northern boundary).

The reason for the tree removal is to facilitate a proposed housing development whereby tree removal is required as the trees identified in Figure 2 are of poor quality and may pose a threat to human health.

All three trees have ash die-back and are, in the cases of T22 and T23, of poor quality (as per the attached Arboricultural Report, Appendix v).

The lands which are to be used for development have been zoned for much needed housing in the town of Maynooth. Therefore, on the derogation form the reason for tree removal is (**C) In the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.**

With reference to the attached Tree Schedule as part of the Arboricultural Report (Appendix v), all three trees have deadwood in their crown and show signs of infection of Ash die-back and therefore the progression of this disease is likely to result in trees that become unstable and dangerous, due to the progression of deadwood. Trees T22 and T23 are already of poor condition and are classified as U, 'whereby they are 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' (McCorkell, 2024). Tree T24 is categorised as C2, 'which is of low quality' (McCorkell, 2024). There are a number of other suitable, large trees within the southern hedgerow/treeline where the two bat species may use as alternative roost sites.

7.0 Mitigation Measures

As there are currently bats present in the hedgerows/treelines of the northern and southern boundaries there is a requirement for compulsory mitigation measures should any trees in these boundaries require removal. Works shall follow the measures indicated below.

Application for a derogation licence

NB: Works on a known bat roost is a notifiable action under current legislation and a derogation licence has to be obtained from the National Parks and Wildlife Service before works can commence.

There is a licence required in this instance should the treeline or any trees within it require removal.

Measure 1: timing of maintenance/removal works
Work should be undertaken to remove the trees between the 10th of March and the 30th of April inclusive. The tree trunks and boughs must be sectioned and left on the ground for a minimum of tree days to allow for any bats using the tree as a hibernaculum and or roost to evacuate.

Measure 2: maintenance
Any maintenance of the hedgerow/treeline undergrowth should be completed before the 1st of March to prevent any disruption to nesting birds and roosting bats.

Measure 3: rodenticides
No rodenticide usage in or near the northern or southern hedgerows/treelines.

Measure 4: bat boxes
Bat boxes are suitable for all three species of bats found in the environs and may be erected on trees.

Measure 5: lighting
Lighting should not be facing the hedgerows/treelines during construction and appropriate bat friendly lighting used in the housing development on completion.

8.0 Predicted and Residual impact of the Proposed Tree Removal

Bat roosts may be lost as a result of the removal of the three trees in the southern boundary (Figure 2), therefore the remaining mature trees in the boundary hedgerows/treeline should remain undisturbed to facilitate relocation of any disturbed bats as a result of the proposed tree removal. In addition, 3 x bat boxes should be erected on the remining trees in the southern boundary.

References and Bibliography

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Aughney, T, Roche N, Marnell F, Lundy M, "Irish Bats In The 21st Century" (2014) Bat Conservation Ireland, Ulex House, Drumheel Cavan.

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Kelleher, C. (2006a) *Nathusius pipistrelle* Pipistrellus nathusii *and Brandt's Bat* Myotis brandtii - *New Bat Species to Co. Kerry – Irish Naturalists' Journal* 28: 258.

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Stebbings, R.E., Yalden D.W., Herman J.S. (2007) *Which Bat Is It? 3rd ed.,* The Mammal Society (UK).

Whilde, A. 1993 Threatened *mammals, birds, amphibians and fish in Ireland. Irish Red Data Book 2: Vertebrates.* Belfast: HMSO.

Wildlife Act 1976 and Wildlife [Amendment] Act 2000. Government of Ireland.

Appendices

Appendix i Bat Ecology – General

The bat is the only mammal that is capable of true flight. There are over 1,100 species worldwide, representing almost a quarter of all mammal species. There are 47 species in Europe - in Ireland, ten species of bat are currently known to exist, which are classified into two families, the *Rhinolophidae* (Horseshoe bats) and the *Vespertilionidae* (Common bats).

Prey

All the European bat species feed exclusively on insects. A Pipistrelle, weighing only 4 to 8 grams, will eat up to 3000 insects every night, ensuring a build-up of fat in the bat's body to allow it to survive the winter deep in hibernation.

Breeding and longevity

Irish bats can produce one young per year but, more usually, only one young is born every two years (Boyd & Stebbings, 1989). This slow rate of reproduction inhibits repopulation in areas of rapid decline. Although bats have been known to live for twenty or more years, this is rare as most die in their first and the average lifespan, in the wild, is four years.

Threats

All bat species are in decline as they face many threats to their highly developed and specialised lifestyles. Many bats succumb to poisons used as woodworm treatments within their roosting sites (Racey & Swift, 1986). Agricultural intensification, with the loss of hedgerows, treelines, woodlands and species-rich grasslands have impacted bat species also. Habitual roosting or hibernation sites in caves, mines, trees and disused buildings are also often lost to development. Summer roosts are prone to disturbance from vandals. Agricultural pesticides accumulate in their prey, reaching lethal doses (Jefferies, 1972). Chemical treatments in cattle production sterilise dung thus ensuring that no insects can breed within it to be fed upon by bats. Likewise, river pollution, from agricultural runoff, reduces the abundance of aquatic insects. Road building, with the resultant loss of foraging and roosting sites is a significant cause in the reduction of bat populations across Europe.

Extinction

As recently as 1992, the greater mouse-eared bat *Myotis myotis* became the first mammal to become extinct in Britain since the wolf in the 18th century.

Appendix ii Description of Bat Species in Ireland

Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

This species was only recently separated from its sibling, the soprano or brown pipistrelle *P. pygmaeus*, which is detailed below (Barratt *et al*, 1997). The common pipistrelle's echolocation calls peak at 45 kHz. The species forages along linear landscape features such as hedgerows and treelines as well as within woodland.

Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*

The soprano pipistrelle's echolocation calls peak at 55 kHz, which distinguishes it readily from the common pipistrelle on detector. The pipistrelles are the smallest and most often seen of our bats, flying at head height and taking small prey such as midges and small moths. Summer roost sites are usually in buildings but tree holes and heavy ivy are also used. Roost numbers can exceed 1,500 animals in mid-summer.

Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*

Nathusius' pipistrelle is a recent addition to the Irish fauna and has mainly been recorded from the north-east of the island in Counties Antrim and Down (Richardson, 2000) and also in Fermanagh, Longford and Cavan. It has also recently been recorded in Counties Cork and Kerry (Kelleher, 2005). However, the known resident population is enhanced in the autumn months by an influx of animals from Scandinavian countries. The status of the species has not yet been determined.

Leisler's bat *Nyctalus leisleri*

This species is Ireland's largest bat, with a wingspan of up to 320mm; it is also the third most common bat, preferring to roost in buildings, although it is sometimes found in trees and bat boxes. It is the earliest bat to emerge in the evening, flying fast and high with occasional steep dives to ground level, feeding on moths, caddis-flies and beetles. The echolocation calls are sometimes audible to the human ear being around 15 kHz at their lowest. The audible chatter from their roost on hot summer days is sometimes an aid to location. This species is uncommon in Europe and as Ireland holds the largest national population the species is considered as Near Threatened here.

Brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*

This species of bat is a 'gleaner', hunting amongst the foliage of trees and shrubs, and hovering briefly to pick a moth or spider off a leaf, which it then takes to a sheltered perch to consume. They often land on the ground to capture their prey. Using its nose to emit its echolocation, the long-eared bat 'whispers' its calls so that the insects, upon which it preys, cannot hear its approach (and hence, it needs oversize ears to hear the returning echoes). As this is a whispering species, it is extremely difficult to monitor in the field as it is seldom heard on a bat detector. Furthermore, keeping within the foliage, as it does, it is easily overlooked. It prefers to roost in old buildings.

Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*

This species has a slow to medium flight, usually over trees but sometimes over water. It usually follows hedges and treelines to its feeding sites, consuming flies, moths, caddis-flies

and spiders. Known roosts are usually in old stone buildings but they have been found in trees and bat boxes. The Natterer's bat is one of our least studied species and further work is required to establish its status in Ireland.

Whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*

This species, although widely distributed, has been rarely recorded in Ireland. It is often found in woodland, frequently near water. Flying high, near the canopy, it maintains a steady beat and sometimes glides as it hunts. It also gleans spiders from the foliage of trees. Whiskered bats prefer to roost in buildings, under slates, lead flashing or exposed beneath the ridge beam within attics. However, they also use cracks and holes in trees and sometimes bat boxes. The whiskered bat is one of our least studied species and further work is required to establish its status in Ireland.

Brandt's bat *Myotis brandtii*

This species is known from five specimens found in Counties Wicklow (Mullen, 2007), Cavan, and Clare in 2003, a specimen in Kerry in 2005 (Kelleher, 2006b) and another in Tipperary in 2006 (Kelleher, 2006a). No maternity roosts have yet been found. It is very similar to the whiskered bat and cannot be separated by the use of detectors. Its habits are similar to its sibling.

Appendix iii – Sonar Readings

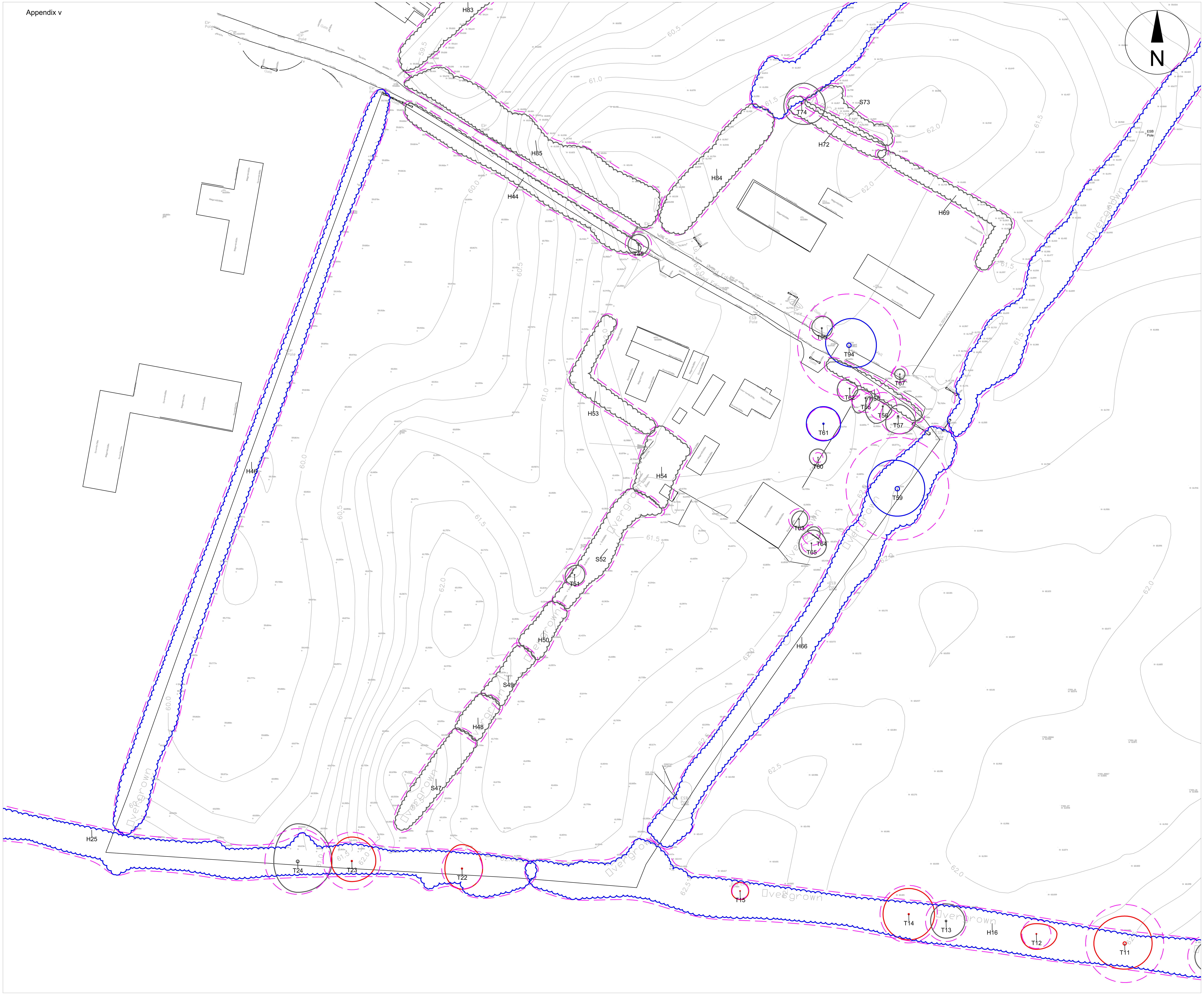
NB: Path only shows those recordings from the Echo Touch 2 pro Meter, not the Fledermaus Detector

Appendix iv – Photographic Record

Figure 1 Hedgerow/treeline in the largest field where bats are roosting adjacent to the trainline

Figure 2 The Hedgerow/treeline where ats are roosting in the large Ash trees

Appendix v



This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the respective arboricultural schedules and reports relevant to this project.

Where contradictions between this drawing and any other design information becomes apparent, the respective authors should be contacted immediately.

It is the responsibility of the main site contractor to check and verify all information and measurements onsite and confirm prior to the commencement of works, and to ensure that all site operatives work in accordance with respective arboricultural reports and BS5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

BS5837:2012 Tree Categorisation

Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years

Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years

Category C
Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

Category U
Those 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

Key

Root Protection Areas
The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability.

Tree, Shrub or Hedgerow Group.

T23 — Reference Number for Tree, Group or Hedgerow.

0 5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Revision	Date	Description

Title:
Tree Survey & Constraints Plan 01

Project:
Maynooth Railpark

Client:
-

Date: Nov 2024	Scale: 1:500 @ A1	Status: Planning
Drawn by: CMcC	Dwg ref: 240924-P-10-01	Rev: -
Checked by: CMcC		

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240926-PD-10-Tree schedule

CHARLES MCCORKELL
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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T6	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	20.0	90	1	8.0		8.0		8.0		6.0		0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Branch - Broken. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Tree is infected with ash dieback - early stages. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	04/07/2024	366.4	10.8	10-20	C2
Tree T7	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12.0	60	1	6.0		5.0		6.5		6.0		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Tree is infected with ash dieback - early stages. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	04/07/2024	162.9	7.2	10-20	C2
Tree T8	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10.0	60	1	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Branch - Broken. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. The tree is located on the northern side of the ditch. Tree is infected with ash dieback - early stages. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	28/10/2024	162.9	7.2	10-20	C2
Tree T9	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10.0	50	1	5.0		5.0		5.0		4.0		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. The tree is located on the northern side of the ditch. Tree is infected with ash dieback - early stages. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	28/10/2024	113.1	6.0	10-20	C2
Tree T10	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9.0	55	1	4.5		4.5		4.5		4.5		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. The tree is located on the northern side of the ditch. Tree is infected with ash dieback - early stages. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	28/10/2024	136.8	6.6	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Generated By MyTREES tree management software

240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T11	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	95	1	8.0		8.0		7.5		9.0		0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. The tree is located on the northern side of the ditch. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Tree is infected with ash dieback - moderate stage.	28/10/2024	408.3	11.4	0-10	U
Tree T12	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9.0	35 COM	2	3.0		6.0		4.5		4.5		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. The tree is located on the northern side of the ditch. Tree is infected with ash dieback - advanced stages. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	04/07/2024	56.5	4.2	0-10	U
Tree T13	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10.0	50	1	5.0		5.5		5.0		4.5		1.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. The tree is located on the northern side of the ditch. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	28/10/2024	113.1	6.0	10-20	C2
Tree T14	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11.5	70 COM	4	7.5		7.5		7.5		7.5		0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Upper crown. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. The tree is located on the northern side of the ditch. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Tree is infected with ash dieback - moderate stages.	28/10/2024	221.7	8.4	0-10	U
Tree T15	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8.0	20	1	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		3.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. The tree is located on the northern side of the ditch and canopy conflicting with overhead cables. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Tree is infected with ash dieback - early stages.	04/07/2024	18.1	2.4	0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Generated By MyTREES tree management software

240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H16	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	30 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Mature native hedgerow located on northern side of the ditch. Hedgerow dominated by hawthorn. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	40.7	3.6	40+	B2/B3
	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rosa canina (Dog-rose)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Tree T22	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	49 COM	2	7.0		6.0		6.0		5.0		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Branch - Broken. Die-back - Upper crown. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Tree is infected with ash dieback - moderate stages.	28/10/2024	110.8	5.9	0-10	U
Tree T23	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	70 COM	4	7.0		7.0		6.0		6.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Tree is infected with ash dieback - advanced stages.	28/10/2024	221.7	8.4	0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Generated By MyTREES tree management software

240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T24	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	80	1	11.0		10.0		9.0		7.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Branch weight - Heavy. Die-back - Upper crown. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Tree is infected with ash dieback - early stages.	28/10/2024	289.5	9.6	10-20	C2
Hedge H25	1 1 1 1 1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May) Hedera helix (Common Ivy) Rosa canina (Dog-rose) Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	5.0	25 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Mature native hedgerow overgrown with brambles and blackthorn. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	28.3	3.0	20-40	B2

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H44	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	5.5	25 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Native hawthorn hedgerow with some elder and an understorey of brambles. It it unmanaged and has some gaps infilled with brambles. Height and stem diameter are average for group.Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Ligustrum ovalifolium (Privet/Garden Privet)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
	1	Ulmus procera (English Elm)																				
Tree T45	1	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	8.5	32 COM	2		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Foreign object - Ingrown metal.	28/10/2024	46.4	3.8	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H46	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	30 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Native field boundary hedgerow consisting mainly of elder with some hawthorn in the southernmost section. The northern half of the hedgerow was managed at 2-2.5m and has regrown to approx. 5m. The southern half of the hedgerow has not been managed and is approx. 7-8m in height. Hedgerow appears to be on the boundary line. It is densely stocked and of good landscape value. Stem diameter is average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	40.7	3.6	20-40	**B2**
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rosa canina (Dog-rose)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
	1	Ulmus procera (English Elm)																				
Shrub S47	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	1.0	2	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Group of brambles along boundary field line. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	0.2	0.2	20-40	**C2**

Stem **green** Estimated value
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L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H48		Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	25 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Small section remaining of a field boundary native hedgerow. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Shrub S49	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	1.5	2	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Group of brambles along boundary field line. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	0.2	0.2	20-40	C2
Hedge H50	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	7.0	25 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Section remaining of a field boundary native hedgerow. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T51		Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	28 COM	2		3.0		3.0		3.0		2.5	0.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Ivy or climbing plant.	28/10/2024	36.2	3.4	20-40	C2
Shrub S52	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	1.0	2	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Group of brambles along boundary field line. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	0.2	0.2	20-40	C2
Hedge H53	1	Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	4.0	20	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Neighbouring Leyland cypress hedgerow that has been previously topped but is unmanaged on field side. It extends into field by approx. 3-3.5m. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	18.1	2.4	20-40	C2
Hedge H54	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	8.0	25 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Overgrown section remaining of a field boundary native hedgerow. It appears to be growing around an old shed/ruin. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Tree T55	1	Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	5.0	35	1		2.0		2.0		5.0		3.5	0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Branch - Broken. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Pruning wounds - Decayed. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	28/10/2024	55.4	4.2	20-40	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
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L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T56	1	Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	7.0	34	1		1.0		3.0		5.5		5.0	1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Decay / structural defect - Base. Pruning wounds - Decayed. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	28/10/2024	52.3	4.1	20-40	C2
Tree T57	1	Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	7.0	43	1		3.5		5.5		5.0		3.0	1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	28/10/2024	83.6	5.2	20-40	C2
Hedge H58	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	5.5	25 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Native hedgerow of hawthorn and elder with an understorey of brambles. It is unmanaged and has some gaps infilled with brambles. Height and stem diameter are average for group.Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Tree T59	1	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	13.0	130	1		8.0		8.0		8.0		9.0	1.0		Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Arboricultural work - Historic. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Decay / structural defect - Extensive. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Habitat - High value. Ivy or climbing plant. Tree is situated beneath overhead electrical wires. It has a significant quantity of decay with an open cavity within the main stem. Due to its location, it is likely a regrown pollard that has been periodically topped. It is of value due to its old age and biodiversity value. It should only be retained within a low target area. Unable to inspect tree closely due to ivy cover.	28/10/2024	706.9	15.0	10-20	B3

Stem **green** Estimated value
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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T60	1	Salix alba (White Willow)	4.5	12	1	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Tree is located on neighbouring site. Tree not included on topographical survey, location estimated.	28/10/2024	6.5	1.4	20-40	C2
Tree T61	1	Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	7.0	40	1		5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0	1.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Minor. Tree is located on neighbouring site. Tree not included on topographical survey, location estimated.	28/10/2024	72.4	4.8	40+	B2/B3
Tree T62	1	Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	5.0	28	1		2.0		2.5		4.0		3.5	0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Pruning wounds - Decayed. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Minor. Tree is located on neighbouring site. Tree not included on topographical survey, location estimated.	28/10/2024	35.5	3.4	20-40	C2
Tree T63	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4.5	25 COM	2		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.0	0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant.	28/10/2024	29.3	3.1	20-40	C2
Tree T64	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	3.5	25	1		2.5		2.0		0.0		2.0	0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Ivy or climbing plant. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Major.	28/10/2024	28.3	3.0	10-20	C2
Tree T65	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	5.0	25	1		4.0		4.5		4.0		3.5	0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant.	28/10/2024	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H66	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	30 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Mixed mature native hedgerow, densely stocked and of good landscape value. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	40.7	3.6	40+	**B2**
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rosa canina (Dog-rose)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Tree T67	1	Cupressus sp. (Cypress sp.)	4.0	20	1	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Multi-stemmed.	28/10/2024	18.1	2.4	10-20	**C1**

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H68	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	35 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Mixed mature native hedgerow, densely stocked and of good landscape value. Trees are located on a slight bank above the western field but apperar to be quite a bit higher than the eastern field. The main ditch is on the eastern side of the hedgerow. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	55.4	4.2	40+	B2
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rosa canina (Dog-rose)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Hedge H69	1	Laurocerasus officinalis (Cherry Laurel)	3.0	15	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Maintained. Neighbouring cherry laurel hedgerow that is periodically managed. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	10.2	1.8	20-40	C2
Tree T70	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12.0	50	1		7.0		7.0		6.0		5.5	0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Die-back - Upper crown. Deadwood - Minor. Inappropriate retention costs. Inappropriate species / location. Ivy or climbing plant. Unbalanced crown - Minor. Tree is growing beneath electrical wires and has been topped. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Tree is infected with ash dieback - early stages.	28/10/2024	113.1	6.0	0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H71		Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	35 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Mixed mature native hedgerow, densely stocked and of good landscape value. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	55.4	4.2	40+	B2
	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rosa canina (Dog-rose)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Hedge H72	1	Laurocerasus officinalis (Cherry Laurel)	7.0	15	1									0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Neighbouring Leyland cypress hedgerow. The height has not been managed. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	10.2	1.8	20-40	C2
Shrub S73	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	1.5	2	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Group of brambles. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	0.2	0.2	20-40	C2
Tree T74	1	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	9.0	38	1		6.0		7.04		6.0		5.0	0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Branch weight - Heavy. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Fork - Weak with included bark. Bleeding canker of horse chestnut - moderate stage.	28/10/2024	65.3	4.6	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H75	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	35 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Mixed mature native hedgerow, densely stocked and of good landscape value. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	55.4	4.2	40+	B2
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rosa canina (Dog-rose)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Tree T76	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12.0	49 COM	2	4.0		4.5		4.0		3.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Arboricultural work - Historic. Die-back - Upper crown. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems. Tree is located on northern side of ditch and low stone wall. Tree is infected with ash dieback - moderate stage. Unable to inspect tree closely due to ivy cover.	28/10/2024	110.8	5.9	0-10	U
Tree T77	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	95	1	6.0		7.0		6.5		4.5		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Fork - Weak with included bark. Pruning wounds - Decayed. Tree is located on northern side of ditch and low stone wall.	28/10/2024	408.3	11.4	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T78	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14.0	67 COM	2	3.5		4.0		5.0		3.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Arboricultural work - Historic. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Major. Ivy or climbing plant. Pruning wounds - Decayed. Tree is located on northern side of ditch. Tree is infected with ash dieback - advanced stage. Unable to inspect tree closely due to ivy cover.	28/10/2024	203.6	8.0	0-10	U
Tree T79	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)	14.0	45	1	6.0		5.0		7.0		4.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Major. Decay / structural defect - Major. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Tree is located on northern side of ditch.	28/10/2024	91.6	5.4	20-40	C2
Tree T80	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14.0	55 COM	5	5.0		5.0		6.0		5.0		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Fork - Weak with included bark. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. Tree is located on northern side of ditch. Tree is infected with ash dieback - advanced stage. Unable to inspect tree closely due to ivy cover.	28/10/2024	141.4	6.7	0-10	U
Tree T81	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14.0	35	1	1.0		3.0		3.5		2.5		2.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Exposed crown - Recent. Unbalanced crown - Major. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	28/10/2024	55.4	4.2	0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Group G82	1	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	10.0	35 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Northern boundary native tree and hedge line located adjacent to the railway line. The majority of trees are located on the northern side of the ditch. The group provides good visual and acoustic screening from the railway. The main hedgerow is of moderate quality. The early-mature ash trees along the hedgerow are of low and poor quality as the majority are infected with ash dieback. Heights vary from approx. 5m to 12m and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	55.4	4.2	40+	B2
	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)																				
	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Ligustrum ovalifolium (Privet/Garden Privet)																				
	1	Rosa canina (Dog-rose)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Hedge H83	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	2.5	35 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Section of hedgerow of low quality consisting of brambles with some elder. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	55.4	4.2	20-40	C2
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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240924 - Maynooth Rail Park

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H84	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	10.0	35 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Section of hedgerow of low quality consisting of brambles with some hawthorn and elder within the site and Leyland cypress in the neighbouring property. The Leyland overhang into the site by approx. 6m in areas. Height varies from 6-10m and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	55.4	4.2	20-40	C2
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Hedge H85	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	4.5	25 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Native hedgerow with an extensive understorey of brambles that extend into the field. Height of hedgerow has been partially managed. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Tree T86	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	20.0	70	1	5.5		5.5		5.5		5.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Decay / structural defect - Suspected. Fork - Weak with included bark. Inappropriate retention costs. Ivy or climbing plant. Shedding limb / limbs - Major. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Central stems have failed, exposing the remaining stems and increasing their likelihood of failure.	28/10/2024	221.7	8.4	0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T87	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	55	1	6.5		6.0		6.5		5.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major. Ivy or climbing plant. Tree is infected with ash dieback - advanced stage. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense scrub.	28/10/2024	136.8	6.6	0-10	U
Tree T88	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16.0	63 COM	2	6.5		6.5		6.5		6.5		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense scrub. Tree not included on topographical survey, location estimated.	28/10/2024	183.2	7.6	20-40	B2
Tree T89	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18.0	63 COM	2	7.0		2.5		10.0		10.0		4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Competition - Adjacent trees. Die-back - Mid crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unbalanced crown - Minor. Tree is infected with ash dieback - moderate stage. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense scrub.	28/10/2024	183.2	7.6	10-20	C2
Tree T90	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18.0	60	1	7.0		8.0		9.0		3.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Competition - Adjacent trees. Die-back - Mid crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unbalanced crown - Minor. Tree is infected with ash dieback - moderate stage. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense scrub.	28/10/2024	162.9	7.2	10-20	C2
Tree T91	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	17.0	92 COM	7	8.0		8.0		8.0		8.0		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Fork - Weak with included bark. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. Multi-stem tree growing on northern side of ditch. Lapsed coppice stool. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense scrub.	28/10/2024	387.9	11.1	20-40	B2

Stem **green** Estimated value
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L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Hedge H92	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	35 AVE	1									0.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Mixed mature native hawthorn hedgerow with some elder and a dense shrub layer of brambles of good landscape value. Some minor gaps present but insignificant. No ditch present. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	28/10/2024	55.4	4.2	40+	B2
	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1	Hedera helix (Common Ivy)																				
	1	Rosa canina (Dog-rose)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Tree T93	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	14.0	60	1	7.5		7.5		7.5		7.5		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Deadwood - Minor. Fork - Weak with included bark. Ivy or climbing plant.	28/10/2024	162.9	7.2	10-20	C2
Tree T94	1	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	17.0	130	1		8.0		8.0		6.0		7.0	2.0		Ancient / Veteran	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Altered ground level - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Base. Fork - Weak with included bark. Habitat - High value. Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems. Pruning wounds - Decayed. Rare or notable specimen. Root damage - Suspected.	28/10/2024	706.9	15.0	20-40	B3

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
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L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T95		Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	6.0	30	1		3.5		3.0		2.5		3.0	1.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	28/10/2024	40.7	3.6	20-40	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Table 1 of BS5837 (2012) **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those 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	* Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) * Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline * Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7			**RED**
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Tree that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricutural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	**GREEN**
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	**BLUE**
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	**GREY**