Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: DLRSL07897691

6th February 2015

For the Attention of Ms. Marguerita Beatty
Architecture & Culture Department
Dùn-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
Marine Road
Dùn-Laoghaire
Co. Dublin

Dear Ms. Beatty,

Re: Arboricultural Assessment on the Site Area at "Shanganagh Park Lodge", Shankill, Co. Dublin.

I inspected the tree vegetation in question on the above site area and the proposed development layout drawing as requested and am pleased to submit my report.

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

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

Yours sincerely,
For Arborist Associates Ltd.

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

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

Arborist Associates Ltd.

Arboricultural Assessment on the Site Area at "Shanganagh Park Lodge", Shankill, Co. Dublin.

Prepared for: Dùn-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

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

Date: 6th February 2015

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Dùn-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, Architectural and Cultural Department to assess the tree vegetation located on the site area within the grounds of "Shanganagh Park Lodge", Shanganagh Road, Shankill, Co. Dublin and report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the trees within this site area. See 'Appendix 2' for detail of my findings.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the trees located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See section 5.0 and drawing No.SGL001 for detail.

C - To also show on this drawing the position of the line of protective fencing that needs to be erected around the trees and hedge vegetation to be retained at the very start of the works and to be maintained until all construction works are complete.

2.0 Report Limitations

2.1 The inspection of this tree vegetation has been carried out from ground level only, is a preliminary report and does not include climbing inspections, internal investigations of the timber or below ground investigations. The assessment is based on what was visible at the time of the inspection and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.

2.2 This report only relates to factors apparent at the time of the inspection; as a result, further monitoring is imperative if potential problems/hazards are to be avoided. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12 month period only, unless otherwise stated within the recommendations of the attached report.

2.3 Before undertaking any work to the trees/ vegetation, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling).

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

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

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition

- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category

3.2 The trees within this site area have been numbered with tag reference numbers and these have been used within our report and drawing for identification purposes. The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.

3.3 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to;

Arboricultural value – An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or affects on other features located on site.
Landscape value – An assessment of a trees locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.
Cultural value – additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.

3.4 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated a low category (C).

The following summarizes each of the categories:

Category U – Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice/ management.

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

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

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

3.5 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.SGL001) by a land survey company. The reference tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. A constraints plan (Minimum Root Protection Areas) was prepared for the design team to aid the final development layout.

3.6 On the accompanying drawing (Dwg No.SGL001), I have shown the tree and hedge vegetation that will need to be removed due to the proposed development layout or due to their condition or as part of the most appropriate management with a 'Red' crown spread and those to be retained with 'Green' crown spreads.

4.0 Findings

4.1 I carried out my condition assessment of the trees within the site area on Thursday 29th January 2015. The site area is made up of the grounds of "Shanganagh Park Lodge" which has an access point out onto Shanganagh Road. The site area is rectangular in shape with existing housing located along its eastern boundary, public open space along its northern and southern boundaries and Shanganagh Road along its western boundary. The existing house is located within a central position with car parking to the front of the house and the area to the rear of the house is maintained in garden.

4.2 There is heavy tree cover on this site area around its perimeter with most of this located along the eastern boundary. This is being dominated by self-seeded Ash and Sycamore which are reaching an early-mature age class. This tree vegetation is causing overcrowding of the house and gardens and is not an ideal tree species for this small urban garden. Most of this is growing up within a group environment and the individual trees within these groups are of poor structure and are dependent on one another for support/shelter. These trees are mainly multi-stemmed from base and some have been impacted upon by past cutting of limbs and branches in order to reduce their crown overhangs and the overcrowding of this house and garden.

4.3 Along the road side boundary, is the remnant of an old boundary hedge growing on a high bank and it consists of clumps of Hawthorn with large infill areas of Bramble. This hedge extends along the boundary of the other lands north and south of this site area. It contains trees which formed the upper canopy formation and these include a mix of Ash, Sycamore, Beech, Oak and Horse Chestnut ranging in age from seedlings to those of a mature age class. In recent times as part of management and to promote health and safety towards the road, a number of these trees have been removed and this has opened up the group structure within this property leaving a number of trees more open/exposed to winds that they were previously sheltered from.

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 It is being proposed to carry out refurbishment works to this existing house and to add an extension to the rear to increase its overall size.

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

5.1.3 On the accompany drawing (Dwg. No.SGL001), I have marked the vegetation for retention with ‘Green’ crown spreads and those for removal with ‘Red’ crown spreads.

5.1.4 I have also shown on this drawing the line of the protective fencing that needs to be erected at the very start of the works and be maintained in place throughout the construction works period around the vegetation to be retained.

5.2.0 Impact on tree and hedge Vegetation

5.2.1 To accommodate the refurbishment of the existing house and to facilitate the proposed extension to the rear which includes allowing space for its construction, the following trees will need to be removed:

Tree Nos. 002, 003, 004, 008, 009, 0010, 0011, 0012, 0013, 0014, 0015, 0016, 0017, 0018, 0019 & 0020.

5.2.2 Tree No.001 is located to the left of the entrance and is structurally weak due to basal decay with one limb resting on the boundary wall. This tree is to be cut back to a 1m high stump and hopefully this will sprout to re-establish a crown again in time.

5.2.3 Tree Nos. 005 & 007 are not directly affected by the proposed development layout, but are in poor condition due to structural weaknesses and they are being recommended for removal as part of sound arboricultural management.

5.2.4 Tree Nos. 006 & 009 are also not directly affected by the proposed development, but they initially formed part of a larger group of trees and will be left very open/exposed by the removal of the surrounding trees and will not be ideal trees for retention in isolation within this small urban garden. As a result, I would also recommend their removal as the most appropriate management option. Their retention would dominate this small urban garden and the pruning that would be required to address the exposure and to deal with safety issues would impact on their visual value to this area.

5.2.5 Hedge No.1 is to be retained along the boundary with Shanganagh Road and will be cordoned off from this site area by fencing. It could be tidied up and bulked up with new native tree and hedge planting to improve its structure and value to this area.

5.3.0 Monitoring

5.3.1 Any construction works within close proximity to hedge No.1 are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained vegetation to ensure successful retention.

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

5.3.3 Copies of the retention and protection plan (Dwg No. SGL001) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during development. All works are to be in accordance with these documents.

5.3.4 On the completion of the construction works, all vegetation retained is to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial works required to promote their health and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

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

6.2 It is necessary for protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing Dwg No.SGL001, for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

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

Stage 1

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

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

6.5.0 Site meeting

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

6.6.0 Tree works

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

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

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

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per Dwg. No. SGL001.

6.7.2 The fencing needs to be at least 2m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail on drawing No.SGL001 & appendix 1) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No.SGL001 & appendix 1.

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

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

Stage 2

6.8.0 The Construction Works Stage

6.8.1 **Protective fencing -** During the course of the works, special attention must be paid to ensure that these fences remain upright, rigid and complete at all times. They must be checked daily by the main contractor/foreman and any damage noted must be fixed immediately.

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

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

6.8.2 **Excavations -** The excavation works are only to commence once the protective fence line is in place.

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

Where roots of trees to be retained are exposed during the excavation works, these are to be assessed by the project Arborist and pruned back beyond damaged material. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

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

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

6.8.4 **Finished ground levels/Landscaping -** The existing ground levels within the RPA of trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.

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

6.9.0 Other items

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

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

Stage 3

6.10.0 Post Construction Works

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

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

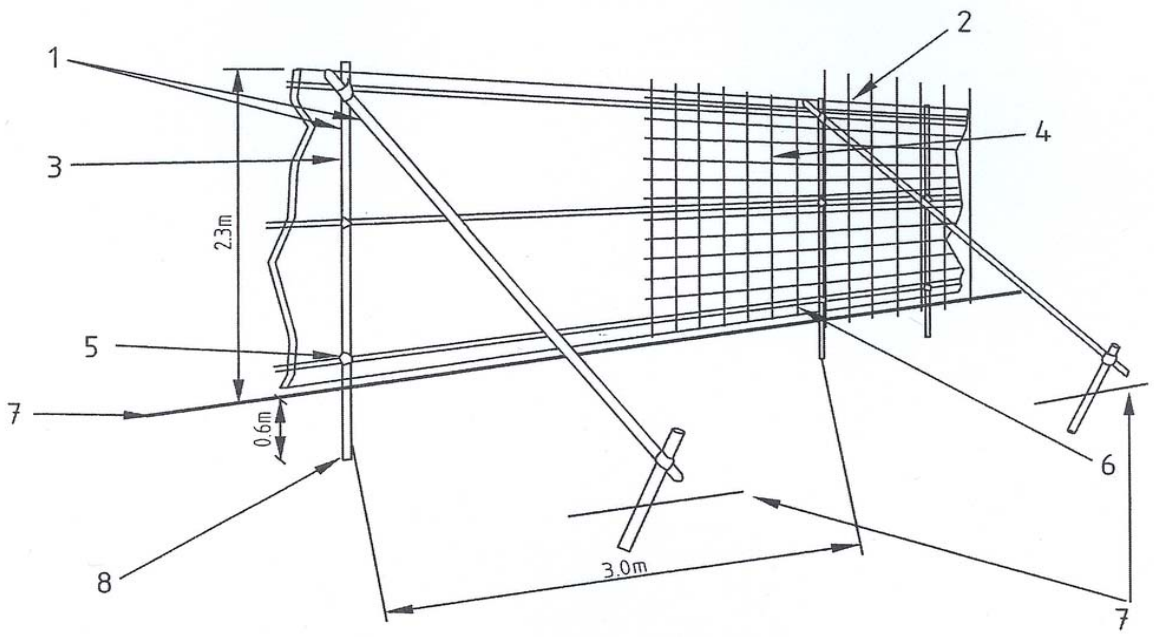
Signed_____ Date_____

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

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail and Ground Protection.



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

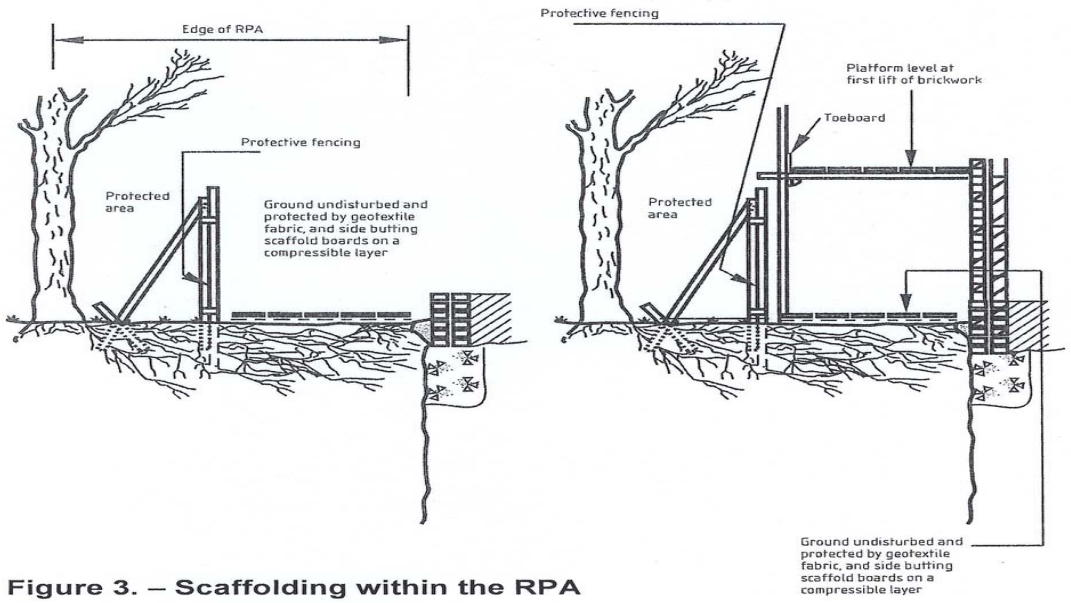


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

On the Site Area at "Shanganagh Lodge", Shanganagh Road, Shankill, Co. Dublin.

Date: 6th February 2015

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

Young: A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.

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

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

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

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

Estimated Remaining Contribution in years

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

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

Sub categories

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

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:
This gives a guide to the area taken up by the tree.
Trunk diameter is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimeters (mm).
Height records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Crown Spread records the extent of the branches normally in a north, south, east and west direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Clear crown height records the distance between the ground and the first branch form the base of the tree and is given in meters (m)

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
		A condition assessment of the trees located around the grounds of "Shanganagh Lodge", Shankill, Co. Dublin.									
001	Strawberry Tree *Arbutus unedo*	8	370 220 170	2N 4S 3E 2W	1	Mature	Fair	Poor It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and one stem has heaved at the root plate due to basal decay and is now resting on the boundary wall and may break out completely. It may also cause structural damage to the boundary wall.	Cut back to a low stump and allow sprouting again.	10+	C1
002	Chinese Lantern *Crinodendron hookerianum*	8	210 100 200	1N 1S 1E 3W	1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown along with some smaller stems. This has resulted in a very top-heavy, open / exposed crown and has also impacted on its structure.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
Hedge No.1	Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*	It is a short section of hedge extending along the boundary with the Shanganagh Road. It is of a mature age class of poor quality both structurally and physiologically. It is located on a high bank above the road and consists of a few isolated clumps of Hawthorn with large infill areas of Bramble and weeds. The following trees are located within hedge No.1							This hedge would benefit from being cleaned out and being planted up.		C2
003	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	9	160	2N 3S	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a multiple-stemmed tree	Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove basal suckers and the	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				3E 1W				from base and is growing on the embankment bordering with the road. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It is also suckering heavily from base. It has been heavily cut back on the roadside in order to maintain clearance with the road and the overhead utility lines and this has impacted further on its structure.	undergrowth to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.		
004	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	340 330	0N 3S 2E 1W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and is growing on the embankment above the road. A neighbouring tree to its north has been removed leaving it in isolation and more open / exposed and prone to wind damage as a result. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base. It has been cut back from the overhead utility lines in order to maintain clearance.	I would recommend its removal due to structure and exposure.	<10	U
Tree Group No.1		The following 2No. trees (Nos.005 & 006) are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. They initially formed part of a larger tree group; however some neighbouring trees have been removed, leaving them more open / exposed.									
005	Sycamore	17	330	5N	3	Early	Fair	Poor	I would recommend its removal as	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
	Acer pseudoplatanus		460 270	2S 3E 3W		Mature		Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present creating a structural weakness. As a result, these stems may be prone to breaking out. It has an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. Due to structure, it is prone to limb failure.	the most appropriate management option.		
006	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	17	270 310 310 320	3N 4S 4E 4W	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up within a group environment with tall, upright stems as a result. Some stems are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy. The lower branches have also been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has been left more open / exposed by past cutting back or the removal of neighbouring trees. It is not an ideal tree for retention in isolation.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Review for wind exposure once works on the surrounding trees is complete.	10+	C1
007	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	240	4N 4S 3E	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has been left more isolated by the removal of a neighbouring tree. It	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				3W				is evident that some soil alterations have occurred around this tree and it has suffered bark wounds on its lower trunk and base as a result. The clothes line/ wire is causing damage to the main trunk at a height of c.3m and this is creating a structural weakness.			
008	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	270	3N 4S 4E 3W	5	Semi Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor It is being used as part of a tree house with nails / timber attached to the lower trunk as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
009	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	300	3N 5S 3E 4W	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It was initially growing up within a group environment and is a tall tree. Some neighbouring trees have since been removed leaving it more isolated. It is being used as part of a tree house with nails/ timber attached to the lower trunk as a result.	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C1
0010	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	6	290	5N 4S 5E	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Some soil alterations have occurred around its base. It is growing up	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth. Remove the clothes line/ wire	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				5W				within a group environment and is slightly tall as a result. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. A clothes line/wire has been attached to the lower trunk and this is causing some damage.	attached to the main trunk.		
0011	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	2.5	200	0N 0S 0E 0W	0	Early Mature	Fair /Poor	Poor It has been cut down to a tall stump and the clothes line/ wire is still attached to the main trunk. Decay is developing at the old wounds.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
Tree Group No.2		The following trees are growing up together within a group structure/ environment. Some trees have been removed from this group and this has opened up their group structure leaving them more open / exposed and prone to wind damage. Their crown overhang towards the adjoining properties to the east has been cut back further impacting on their structure.									
0012	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	200 300	4N 4S 3E 4W	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy which is increasing the windsail of its crown. It is a tall tree and it moves abruptly during winds. There is a secondary stem developing from its base. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The removal of neighbouring trees have left it more open / exposed. It is not an ideal tree for retention within this urban	In order to retain, reduce in height by c. 2m to help improve stability. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								setting. An old boundary railing fence is cutting into the lower trunk.			
0013	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	320	4N 4S 4E 4W	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall tree. It is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. It has been left more open / exposed by the failure/ removal of neighbouring trees and moves abruptly during winds. It is not an ideal tree for retention within this urban setting. An old boundary railing fence is cutting into the lower trunk.	Reduce in height by c.2m to help improve stability. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0014	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	360	2N 2S 2E 2W	8	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is growing up within a group environment and leans out at an abrupt angle due to its group growing environment with a very asymmetrical crown towards the other site as a result. It has been heavily cut back and forms part of the bulking within this area. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is suppressing its crown.	Retain as part of the bulking within this group structure. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0015	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	2	550	5N 5S 4E	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall tree with	In order to retain, reduce its crown size by c. 2m. Clean out crown of dead/ unstable	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				4W				an asymmetrical crown weighed out towards the neighbouring property. It has become more open / exposed due to the cutting back or failure of neighbouring trees. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. At its current size, this tree is prone to storm damage and poses a risk to this and the adjoining property.	growth.		
0016	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	230	3N 7S 2E 4W	6	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is growing up within a group and has become very open / exposed by the failure / removal of neighbouring trees. It leans at an abrupt angle towards the house and is infected on the main trunk by the fungus "Inonotus hispidus" with an area of decay also present. All of this is creating a structural weakness and as a result, this stem is prone to failure towards the house and is a potential hazard.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0017	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	340 240	5N 4S 4E 5W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is slightly isolated due to the failure or removal of neighbouring trees. Ivy cover on the main trunk	Reduce its crown size by c.2m in order to reduce pressure on the structurally weak main stem. Clean out crown of dead/ unstable	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								is beginning to extend up into its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.0.5m up with a tight union formation between stems with some included bark present. Due to the structural weakness caused by this tight union formation, it may be prone to limb failure as a result. It is evident that some soil alterations have occurred around its base in the past. The lower branches have been pruned back in the past.	growth.		
0018	Lawson Cypress cv. Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	12	400	4N 4S 4E 4W	2	Mature	Poor	Poor A large portion of its crown has been removed leaving a poorly structured remaining tree of limited potential.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
0019	Bay Laurel *Laurus nobilis*	10	140 100	4N 4S 4E 4W	0	Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is a large size shrub/ bush. The lower branches have been cut back in the past in order to raise up its crown. Ivy is beginning to suppress some stems.	Carry out pruning to address exposure and to improve the shape/ balance of its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
0020	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	430	6N 6S 5E	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It was initially growing up within a group environment and is a tall tree	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				5W				as a result. Some neighbouring trees have been cut / removed over the years, leaving its crown slightly more open / exposed. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown is showing some minor signs of stress / decline throughout.			
Notes:											