



Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: RTH0797792

30th January 2015

For the Attention of Ms. Noelle Sweeney

Architecture & Culture Department
Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
County Hall
Marine Road
Dun Laoghaire
Co. Dublin

Dear Ms. Sweeney,

Re: An Arboricultural Assessment of the Trees within the Site Area at 'Rochestown House', Rochestown Avenue, Dun-Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.

I inspected the tree vegetation within the above site area and the proposed development layout as requested and I am pleased to submit the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment report and drawing.

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.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Trees within the Site Area at 'Rochestown House, Rochestown Avenue, Dun-Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.

Prepared for: Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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

Date: 30th January 2015

94 Ballybawn Cottages, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.

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Summary

This report has been prepared to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within the site area at 'Rochestown House', Rochestown Avenue, Dun-Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. A condition tree assessment of the trees within this site area has been carried out by ourselves in accordance with BS5837 2012 to aid in the design layout and to assess what trees were retainable within the current proposed layout.

The proposed development is to consist of the construction of a number of additional housing units within the central open area which is currently being occupied with a group of trees that had been allowed to establish here naturally from seed. It will also be necessary to allow for infrastructural works such as services.

Following the production of a constraints drawing, this information has been used by the design team in finalizing the layout of the proposed development. I have examined the proposed development layout including the service drawings and from my understanding of these, I have drawn up my Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan.

On drawing No.RTH001, I have shown the trees for removal due to the proposed development layout or due to condition or as part of the most appropriate management option with 'Red' crown spreads and those proposed for retention have been shown colour coded with 'Hatched Green' crown spreads.

The following is a list of the trees for removal:

Reason for Removal	Tree No.	Cat Grade
Being removed directly due to the development layout.	Tree Nos. 1253, 1258, 1259, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1269, 1289, 1290 & 1308	Category U
	Tree Nos. 1241, 1242 & 1244.	Category A
	Tree Nos. 1245 & 1282	Category B
	Tree Nos. 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1307, 1309 & 1310.	Category C
Additional trees being recommended for removal as part of management due to condition.	Tree Nos. 1292, 1315, 1316 & 1320.	U

The remaining trees within this site area are proposed to be retained and incorporated into the finished development. It is important that the required tree protection measures are put in place at the very start of these works prior to machinery coming on site and that this is maintained throughout the construction project to ensure that the trees which are proposed to be retained are retained successfully. These measures have been highlighted within my impact assessment and tree protection strategy and it is important that they are implemented.

The key issues for the client or project manager are as follows:

- The appointment of a consultant Arboriculturist for the duration of the project to supervise construction activities within the vicinity of the trees to be retained and to ensure that the recommended tree protection measures are put in place and retained for the duration of the works.
- The establishment of tree protection/mitigation measures.
- Monitoring of tree protection and mitigation measures.
- The adherence of tree protection measures by all staff and sub-contractors on site.
- Post construction assessment of retained trees by the project Arboriculturist and the implementation of the necessary measures required to promote the health of these trees and safety towards the end users of this development.

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to assess the site area within the grounds of 'Rochestown House', Rochestown Avenue, Dun-Laoghaire, Co. Dublin and report on the following:
- a. To assess the current condition of the trees within the site area.
 - b. To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the trees indicating on a drawing those for removal and retention.
 - c. To show on the drawing the line of protective fencing to be erected around the trees being retained along with other mitigation measures to aid in their successful retention.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection of the trees has been carried out from ground level only and is a preliminary report. It does not include climbing inspections or below ground investigations. Should a more detailed inspection be thought necessary on any tree/s, then this will be highlighted within my recommendations.
- 2.2 The assessment is based on what was visible at the time and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 2.3 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic and abiotic agents. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only and this may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in the proximity of the trees.

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

- 3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see appendix 2), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site 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 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report. They are attached to the trees at a height of 1.5- 2m from ground level and are orientated in such a way to assist in their relocation.
- 3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.
- 3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to;
- Arboricultural value – An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or affects on other features located on site.
Landscape value – An assessment of a trees locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.
Cultural value – additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.
- 3.5 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated a low category (C).
- 3.6 The trees had been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.RTH001) by a land survey company. The 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 and to assess the impact on the tree vegetation.
- 3.7 On the accompanying drawing (Dwg No.RTH001), I have shown the tree vegetation that is to be removed due to the proposed development or due to their condition or as part of the most appropriate management with a 'Red' crown spread and those to be retained with 'Hatched Green' crown spreads. In relation to the tree vegetation proposed for retention, I have also shown the position of the protective fencing that will need to be erected prior to the construction works commencing and to be retained for the duration of the construction works in order

to protect their roots and to ensure their successful retention within the finished development.

4.0 Site Findings

- 4.1 The site area consists of the grounds of 'Rochestown House' which has a number of housing units running around a central open area where the majority of the trees are located.
- 4.2 Located at the entrance to 'Rochestown House', there is one mature prominent Sweet Chestnut tree with a number of small semi- mature Limes that have been planted in recent years as part of the landscaping.
- 4.3 Between the buildings is a small woodland block made up mainly Ash and Sycamore generally of an early-mature to mature age class. These trees have been allowed to develop here from seed and they initially had a dense undergrowth of scrub which has been cleared out in more recent years, which has left these trees and has opened open up the area underneath them. These trees are growing up within groups where they provide support/shelter to one another with most of them containing tall poorly tapered upright limbs that would not be ideal for isolating. The majority of these trees are also multiple-stemmed from base with acutue union formations between stems creating structural weaknesses. Collectively, these trees are of more value to the treescape of this area than as individuals. They initially had heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks and this has extended up into their crowns to increase the windsail of their crowns leaving them more prone to breakages in wind. However, on most trees, this Ivy has been managed by cutting it at ground level.

5.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 5.1 The proposed development is to consist of adding more housing units to the existing central open area between the existing units and allowing for infrastructural works such as services.
- 5.2 Following the production of a constraints drawing, this information was used by the design team in finalizing the layout of the proposed development. I have examined the proposed development layout including the service drawings and from my understanding of these, I have drawn up my Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan.
- 5.3 On drawing No.RTH001, I have shown the trees for removal due to the proposed development layout or due to condition or as part of the most appropriate management option with 'Red' crown spreads and those proposed for retention have been shown colour coded with 'Hatched Green' crown spreads. For those proposed for retention, I have also shown the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures that will need to be erected prior to the construction works commencing and to be retained for the duration of the construction works in order to protect their roots and to ensure their successful retention within the finished development.

5.4.0 Tree loss

5.4.1 The following is a list of the trees for removal:

Reason for Removal	Tree No.	Cat Grade
Being removed directly due to the development layout.	Tree Nos. 1253, 1258, 1259, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1269, 1289, 1290 & 1308	Category U
	Tree Nos. 1241, 1242 & 1244.	Category A
	Tree Nos. 1245 & 1282	Category B
	Tree Nos. 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1307, 1309 & 1310.	Category C
Additional trees being recommended for removal as part of management due to condition.	Tree Nos. 1292, 1315, 1316 & 1320.	U

5.4.2 While tree Nos. 1246 - 1252 are not directly impacted upon by the position of the proposed housing units, they are deemed unsuitable trees for retention within this small courtyard environment due to their structure. This area will be better served with new tree planting using more appropriate trees species that will secure good quality tree cover for the future.

5.4.3 The remaining trees are proposed to be retained and incorporated into the finished development.

5.5.0 Impact assessment and mitigation measures to reduce impact on trees to be retained

5.5.1 The following is a list of works that will occur within close proximity to the trees being retained and the protection measures that will need to be put in place:

Works	Protection Measures
Tree Pruning	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of the trees are to receive the necessary pruning to promote health and safety. A preliminary list of these works has been given within the attached condition tree report (appendix 2). All pruning works will be reviewed on site prior to being carried out and will be in accordance of BS 3998-2010.
Tree Protection	Protective fencing is to be erected prior to the construction works commencing on site to enclose the root protection area around the trees to be retained as shown on drawing No.RTH001. This is to remain in place for the duration of the project.
Construction	All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All other works are to occur from outside the protective zones of these trees. If works need to occur from within these fenced off areas, for example, the erection of scaffolding, then the ground within these areas required for these works will need to be protected to the recommendations of section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012.
Services	See engineer's drawings for position of services. The installation of the services will need to be reviewed with the design team and contractor at the implementation time on site. The installation of all services will require a detailed method statement from the service installer taking on board the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist to include the supervision of the works where necessary, the erection of additional protective fencing, the restriction of the works where they come close to the fenced off areas around the trees and the use of machinery.
Boundary Treatment	The perimeter boundary treatments are to remain as are at present with no new boundaries proposed.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the recommended root protection area (RPA) of these trees will need to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels. Where paths run into the root protection area of the trees, these are to be constructed using a no-dig method incorporating such products as 'Cellweb' in order to avoid excavations within the root zone of the trees and causing root damage. The designing of these sections of paths will need to be constructed in consultation with the project engineers. All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be

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

5.6.0 Impact of the trees retained on the proposed development layout.

- 5.6.1 Within the proposed development, as is the current situation, trees will be positioned within close proximity to the buildings and usable surfaces. As a result, it will be necessary to continue to review the condition of these trees on a regular basis and to carry out any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety.
- 5.6.2 Any new tree planting carried out will require maintenance to encourage good growth habits and to alleviate any safety concerns that they may present as they grow in size.

5.7.0 Work Yards, Storage of Material, Staff Car parking, Site Huts

- 5.7.1 It is important that good housekeeping is in order at all times so as not to congest the site or to put pressure on the fenced off areas around the trees. All works will need to be well planned in advance in order to achieve this.

5.8.0 Monitoring

- 5.8.1 Any construction works in close proximity to retained trees are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and to advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.8.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.8.3 Copies of the Arboricultural Assessment drawing (Dwg No.RTH001) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) will need to be kept available on site during development. All works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.8.4 On the completion of the construction works, all trees retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Tree Protection Strategy

- 6.1 The objective of this tree protection plan/ strategy is to provide information for the main building contractor/site manager on how trees need to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare a site specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose or protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing Dwg No.RTH001, for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the tree 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 - Pre-Construction Works

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

1. The site agent or main contractor needs to appoint an Arboriculturist for the duration of the project. The Arboriculturist is to be given the authority to make regular site visits to ensure that the tree protection measures are in place and adhered to.
2. The main contractors and all sub-contractors work force are to be briefed on the tree protection and ensure that these measures are to be kept in place throughout the construction period.
3. All personnel are to adhere to the recommendations of the appointed Arboriculturist.
4. Any issues in relation to the trees shown for retention are to 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.

Site meeting

Prior to any works commencing on site, it is necessary that a meeting be arranged between the project manager, site foremen, the project architects, the project Arboriculturist and Local Authority Parks Department to identify and finalize the trees for removal and the tree protection detail.

Tree works

The site agent or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how they plan 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.

Tree removal - Trees for removal along with their stumps are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist. The trees that are to be removed in such a manner so as not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained and surrounding structures, these are to be removed in sections by a competent tree surgeon (Arborist).

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.

Erection of the protective fencing

Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained is to be erected as per Dwg. No. RTH001.

The fencing needs to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail on drawing No.RTH001 & *Appendix 1*) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centers. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No.RTH001.

Once the protective fence line is erected and other necessary mitigation measures are put in place, then the main construction works can commence on site.

Stage 2 - The Construction Works Stage

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

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

If works need to take place inside the protective fence lines, then the project Arboriculturist and the parks department need to 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 supervisions of these works by the project Arboriculturist.

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

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

Working within the RPA (*Root Protection Area*) – If it is necessary to carry out works within the RPA of a tree/trees, these are to be discussed and agreed with the project Arboriculturist and the local authority. All works are to 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.

It will be necessary for the ground within the RPA to be protected from damage as per the recommendations of section 6.2.3.3 of BS 5837 2012. See detail on drawing No.RTH001 & *Appendix 1* on ground protection using boarding for pedestrian loading.

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

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

Other items - 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 - Post Construction Works

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

Signed _____

Felim Sheridan

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

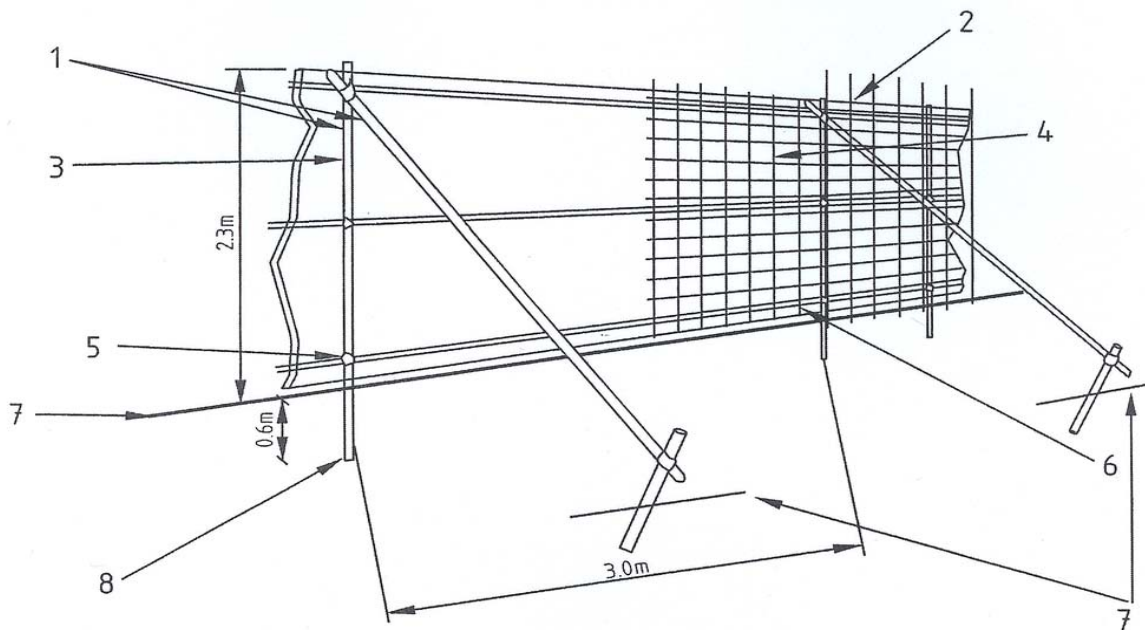
Date _____

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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

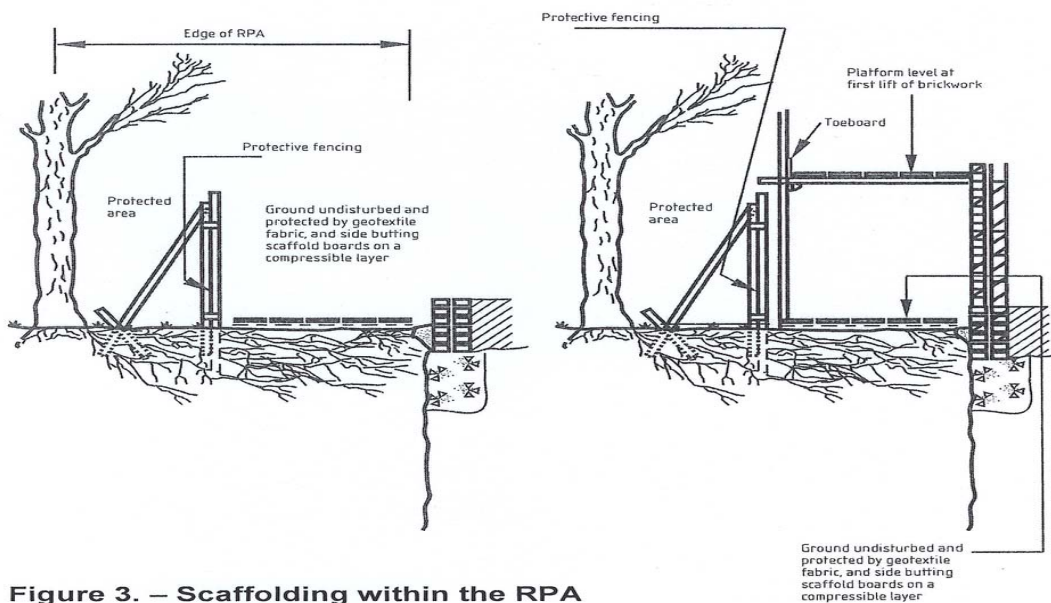


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

**Of the Trees on Site Area at Rochestown House,
Rochestown Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.**

Date: 30th January 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 10 Years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice.

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

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

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

Sub categories

1 – Mainly Arboricultural Values

2 – Mainly Landscape values

3- Mainly Cultural and conservation value

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

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

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

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

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

Clear crown height records the distance between the ground and the first branch from 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 within the grounds of "Rochestown House", Rochestown Avenue, Dún-Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.									
		The following 4No. trees are located on the open grass area to the left of the existing entrance.									
1236	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	11	850	N 5 S 5 E 4 W 6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located outside the entrance and the construction activities would have occurred around its base over the years during the installation of the paths and other works and it may have suffered root damage as a result. It has a reasonably full crown formation and has suffered storm damage over the years and contains deadwood throughout. It has received pruning of lower branches, which has further opened up its crown, leaving some limbs/ branches more open /exposed as a result. There are suckers growing from its base. The Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground level in the past.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy side branches by 1-2m to help reshape/ balance its crown. Remove basal suckers.	40+	A1
1237	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	11	310	N 1 S 3 E 4 W4	3	Semi Mature	Good	Fair It is growing up within a group with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds were created. It subdivides in mid crown into twin-stems with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present; this may develop into a structural weakness as the tree grows in size. The basal suckers have been maintained.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1

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		
1238	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	11	350	N 3 S 3 E 4 W4	3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It forms a central tree within this group with a broad, spreading crown formation. The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown, creating pruning wounds.	It may require pruning from time to time in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	40+	A1
1239	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	11	340	N 3 S 4 E 4 W 4	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group, has been drawn up for the light and is slightly tall as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains one broken branch within its crown. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is a slightly acute union formation between some scaffold limbs.	Remove the broken branch from within its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level and maintain basal suckers.	40+	A1
Woodland Block		<p>The following area to be surveyed is the main central open area between the buildings. This area is heavily tree populated with mainly self-seeded trees such as Ash and Sycamore. The area underneath these trees has been cleaned out/ tidied up and levelled with some soil alterations occurring within this area and possibly root damage to some trees during these works. These trees are growing up together within groups and some of them are dependent on one another for support / shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. The Ivy cover on most trees has been managed over the years and has been cut at ground level. As a tree block, they are of some visual value to this area, but they are generally located between buildings so their visibility is limited to the immediate area only.</p> <p>The following trees are located within this woodland block.</p>									
1240	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	8	290	N 2 S 3 E 3	1	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the outer canopy edge of a larger group of trees with an asymmetrical crown as a	I would recommend its removal as part of management to allow the	<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		
				W 2				result. The lower branches have been cut off in the past in order to raise up its crown and some improper pruning cuts were made. This pruning has also impacted on its crown structure. It is suckering heavily from base with light lvy cover on the main trunk. It is located within c.1m from a manhole and it is evident that soil disturbance has occurred around this tree.	better quality trees more space to grow/ develop.		
1241	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	11	430	N 3 S 5 E 6 W 2	2.5	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Cut lvy at ground level at the present time.	40+	A1
1242	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	11	380	N 3 S 5 E 4 W 5	3	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It appears to be reasonably well structured with a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. lvy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and has limited the visual assessment to some degree. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds have been created.	Cut lvy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	40+	A1
1243	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	10	330	N 3 S 3 E 4 W 1	4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within a group with an asymmetrical crown as a result. A scaffold limb has been removed from the main trunk at a height of c.3m creating a large wound. Soil alterations have occurred around its base. lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is	I would consider its removal as part of the selective thinning / management within this area.	<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		
								increasing the windsail of its crown.			
1244	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	11	330	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 2	3	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It has been planted into this area and is reasonably well structured. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base.	It may require some additional pruning from time to time in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces/ structures.	40+	A1
1245	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	13	600	N 4 S 6 E 7 W 1	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the lower canopy formation with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds have been created as a result. There is an acute union formation between the secondary stem at a height of c.1.6m up.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
		The following group of 7No. trees (1246-1252) form part of the one group/ canopy formation. They form an internal group and they are surrounded by trees and have been drawn up for the light as a result forming tall, poorly tapered trees. The area around their bases has been tidied up and levelled off, possibly resulting in some alterations and root damage.							They are best maintained / managed within their present group environment.		C2
1246	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	390	N 4 S 6 E 7 W 1	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is a slightly tall tree with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with a slightly acute union formation between some stems. The Ivy suppressing its crown had been cut at ground level in the past but is beginning to re-establish. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	20+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								its crown.			
1247	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	260, 180	N 0 S 4 E 0 W 0	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree due to its group growing environment. It is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. The Ivy suppressing its crown had been cut at ground level in the past but is beginning to re-establish. It would not isolate well as an individual tree.	Clean out crown of large dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1248	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	240 140	N 0 S 0 E 0 W 0		Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree with poorly tapered limbs due to its group growing environment. There is a secondary limb developing from its base and a third secondary limb has been removed with a stump remaining. Heavy Ivy on the main trunk is suppressing its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
1249	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	160	N 0 S 2 E 0 W 1	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a tall, poorly tapered tree due to its group growing environment. It is being sheltered by the surrounding trees and would not isolate well as an individual. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. It forms twin-stemmed tree from c. 1.5m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems at this point	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
1250	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	340	N 3 S 4 E 0 W 5	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown as a result. The Ivy has been cut at ground level and the lower branches have been removed in order to	Tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								raise up its crown. It has suffered a bark wound on the lower trunk at a height of c.1.5m, exposing the underlying timber to decay. It would not isolate well as an individual tree and is best maintained within its group environment.			
1251	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	260 530	N 6 S 2 E 2 W 1	8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a three-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. This may develop into a structural weakness in the future. It has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree with poorly tapered upright limbs as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	10-20	C2
1252	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	270	N 3 S 5 E 0 W 7	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It forms part of the outer canopy formation of this group. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
		The following group of 6No. trees (1253-1258) are growing up together forming part of the outer canopy formation of a larger group of trees. As a result, they have asymmetrical crowns weighed towards the existing buildings to the north. They form part of the outer canopy formation on the northern side of the overall woodland block. The following trees are located within this group.							They are best maintained and managed within their group growing environment.		C2
1253	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	270	N 0 S 0 E 0 W 0	0	Mature	Dead	Poor It consists of a tall stump, is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and is becoming decayed and unstable.	It will need to be removed in the short-term.	<10	U
1254	Sycamore	16	350	N 2	10	Early	Fair	Fair / Poor	Maintain basal suckers at the	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>			S 1 E 2 W 3		Mature		It is growing up within a group, has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. There is an acute union formation between the two main stems within mid crown with some included bark present. This will develop into a structural weakness in the future. It contains deadwood within its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.	present time. It will require remedial tree surgery works to deal with structural weaknesses.		
1255	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	200	N 5 S 3 E 5 W 3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall, central tree. The Ivy cover on the main trunk had been cut in the past but is beginning to re-establish. There is a secondary stem developing from its base. It may have been impacted upon by the trenching to its east in the past. It is integral to the overall group canopy structure.	Make safe large dead/ unstable growth and re-cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1256	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	380 100	N 5 S 0 E 4 W 3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a tall tree growing up within a sheltered group environment with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground level. It is growing from the same base with a neighbouring tree.	Make safe large dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
1257	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	270	N S E W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the outer canopy formation of this group with a very asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north towards the building. It is sheltered within its present group environment. It was initially multiple-stemmed from base, but a	Carry out pruning in order to reduce its crown overhang towards the building by c. 2m. Make safe all large size dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								number of stems have been removed creating pruning wounds. It is beginning to encroach in onto the existing building.			
1258	Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	10	270	N 6 S 0 E 0 W 0	9	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It has heaved at the root plate and is now lodged within a neighbouring tree. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and is prone to complete failure.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
		<p>The following 8No. trees (1259-1266) form part of a small central group within the overall tree block. They are growing up together forming part of the one group / canopy formation. The bulk of these trees would not isolate well as individuals due to structure and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. It is also evident that soil alterations have occurred around their bases in the past.</p> <p>The following trees are located within this group.</p>									
1259	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	410	N 5 S 0 E 3 W 4	8	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It forms part of the outer canopy formation of this group with an asymmetrical crown, heavily weighed to the north towards the existing building. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. It is evident that soil disturbance has occurred around its base. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 4m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning / management and to reduce the overhang towards the existing buildings.	<10	U
1260	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	360	N 6 S 2 E 5 W 1	4.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the east forming part of the overall group. It contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small size.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
1261	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	320	N 4 S 1 E 0 W 0	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment, has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree. It contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small size. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
1262	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	450	N 6 S 2 E 3 W 5	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a central tree within this tree group and is integral to the overall group canopy structure. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	C2
1263	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	700	N 2 S 5 E 3 W 3	5	Early Mature	Fair	Poor Extensive basal decay is present. It subdivides into twin-stems at a height of c.1.5m with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. As a result, this tree is structurally weak and prone to either partial or complete failure. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure within this area and its complete removal will have a visual impact on the group structure. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the recent past.	I would recommend its removal due to the presence of basal decay and the weak union formation. The surrounding trees will need to be reviewed for wind exposure and some may require additional pruning to address exposure and balance issues.	<10	U
1264	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	170, 180	N 0 S 2 E 0 W 0	14	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is growing up within a group environment with a very asymmetrical crown formation as a result. It will be left very open / exposed by the removal of tree No. 1263 and some of the surrounding trees and it would not isolate well. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1m up. Ivy cover on the	It will need to be removed as part of management due to structure.	<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		
								main trunk and the basal suckers have all been cut at ground level.			
1265	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	290	N 4 S 4 E 0 W 3	6	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown growing up within a group environment. Basal decay is present and this is likely to have an impact on its stability. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. It contains some hanging deadwood throughout its crown.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
1266	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	390	N 5 S 1 E 3 W 5	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within a group with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It will be left isolated and more open / exposed by the removal of the surrounding trees. The Ivy has been cut at ground level.	Review for wind exposure once the surrounding trees have been removed. It may require some additional pruning to address exposure.	10-20	C2
		The following trees (1267-1270) are located within a central position between some of the existing tree groups.									
1267	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	11	240	N 1 S 1 E 1 W 1	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy which is increasing the windsail of its crown and may leave it prone to wind damage as a result. It has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree due to its group growing environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C2
1268	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	9	320	N 0 S 5 E 1 W 1	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy which has since been cut at ground level and is beginning to re-establish. It forms part of the bulking within this area and is of poor structure.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
1269	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	12	240	N 0 S 0 E 0 W6	10	Early Mature	Poor	Poor The top has broken out and is lodged within the neighbouring trees. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
1270	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	400, 130	N 6 S 6 E2 W4	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms a central tree within the overall wooded area. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from near base with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. The larger stem further subdivides at a height of c.4m with a further weak union formation. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. Due to structure, this tree is prone to limb failure.	Reduce in height by c. 2m in order to reduce pressure on weak union formations and retain as part of the bulking of the overall group. It will require further works and possibly removal in the future.	10+	C2
		<p>The following group of trees (1271-1280) form the outer canopy on the southern side of this woodland block.</p> <p>It is an open group consisting of predominately Sycamore and Ash. Some trees are growing up within a group environment and are dependent on one another for support/ shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. The area around their bases has been levelled and some soil alterations have occurred as a result.</p> <p>The following trees are located within this group.</p>									
1271	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	130 120	N 0 S 0 E 0 W4	10	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor Self-seeded into this area and is growing from underneath the canopy of neighbouring trees with a very asymmetrical crown as a result. It is sheltered within its present group environment and would not isolate well as an individual. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and these	Retain as part of the bulking within this group at the present time.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								stems are intertwining with one another.			
1272	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	190	N 4 S 5 E 5 W5	7	Early Mature	Fair	Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with decay present at its base, in particular between the small secondary stems and some of these may be prone to breaking out as a result. Ivy cover on the main stem is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. Some of the secondary stems are prone to breaking out due to decay and others have already broken out in the past. The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown.	Remove the three secondary stems with decay present. The remaining stem is likely to require removal in the medium term as part of management. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
1273	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	450 200	N 2 S 5 E 4 W3	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group and is a tall tree. It will be left slightly more open /exposed by the pruning/ removal of some of the surrounding trees. The Ivy had been cut at ground level in the past and is beginning to re-establish. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is a secondary stem developing from the main trunk at a height of c. 0.75m.	It may require some pruning to address exposure if left in isolation.	10-20	C2
1274	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	330, 150	N5 S 4 E 5 W5	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. There is a secondary stem developing from its base.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
1275	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	120	N 3 S 2	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Self-seeded and is growing up within a group	Retain as part of the bulking within this area at the present	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				E 0 W4				environment and has been forced up and out for the light with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It forms part of the bulking within this area. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure.	time.		
1276	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12 11	300 340	N 3 S 3 E 4 W4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and one of these stems has extensive decay present and is prone to breaking out completely as a result. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. It forms part of the overall group formation with an asymmetrical crown formation and would not isolate well as an individual.	Remove the smaller (tagged) stem that has decayed.	10+	C2
1277	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	400	N S E W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Its height would appear to have been reduced (topped) in the past with new growth developing from these pruning points. It forms part of the outer canopy formation of the group, however it is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
1278	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	400	N S E W	8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It has been heavily reduced (topped) in the past with a tall stump remaining with new growth developing. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this is increasing the windsail of its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. It will require further management in the future.	10+	C2
1279	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		320, 430	N S E W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed out over the car parking area to the south. Its height has been	Prune in heavy side branches extending out to the south to help reshape/ balance its crown. Clean out crown of all	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								heavily reduced / topped with new multiple-stems developing from these pruning points within its crown. Heavy side branches are extending out to the south. It has suffered storm damage in the past. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base.	dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.		
1280	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	10	290	N 1 S 2 E 1 W3	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing from underneath the canopy of the neighbouring trees with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Due to structure, it would not isolate well as an individual. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown with some stubs remaining. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.	Retain as part of the group canopy structure. Prune stubs back to proper pruning points and cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1281	Cordyline <i>Cordyline australis</i>	7	200	N 2 S 2 E 2 W2	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It has been planted as part of the landscaping of this area. There is a Sycamore seedling developing from its base and this is causing overcrowding.	Retain as part of the bulking and remove the Sycamore seedling.	20+	C2
1282	Holly <i>Ilex alticolaensis</i>	7	200	N 3 S 3 E 3 W3	0	Early Mature	Good	Good It has been planted into this area as part of the landscaping. It has a good conical habit and the lower branches have been trimmed in order to contain its width. Bramble is growing up through its crown.	Remove Bramble and tidy up the area around its base.	20+	B1
1283	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	130 120	N 2 S 2	4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair Self-seeded into this area and is establishing well	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	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		
				E 2 W2				with space to develop. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 1.5m up and it may form part of the long-term tree cover within this area.			
1284	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	6	270	N 0 S 2 E 4 W2	5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. It has suffered some lower branch breakage during the site clearance works.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time and retain as part of the bulking within this area.	10-20	C2
1285	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	200, 120	N 3 S 4 E 3 W2	6	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair Self-seeded and is growing from the base of tree No. 1284 and is beginning to establish above this tree. It forms part of the overall bulking within this woodland. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It may have the potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20-40	C2
1286	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	13	120	N 0 S 2 E 0 W0	11	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems growing up together forming part of the central bulking of this woodland area. All stems are being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of their crowns.	20+	C2
1287	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	120	N 0 S 2 E 0 W0	11	Young	Fair / Good	Fair Self-seeded into this area and is beginning to establish above the surrounding Cherry trees and it may have the potential to form part of the long-term tree cover. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20-40	C2
1288	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	10	330	N 6 S 4 E 4	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the outer canopy edge of the woodland next to the existing buildings. Heavy Ivy	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				W4				cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base.			
1289	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	12	300 200	N 3 S 2 E 3 W2	7	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It leans at an abrupt angle into the woodland area and I suspect that root movement has occurred. It is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy and is top-heavy.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1290	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	300	N 1 S 1 E 1 W1	0	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and has suffered large limb failure in storms which has impacted on its structure.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
		<p>The following trees (1291-1304) form part of a linear group running in a north-south direction across the site area.</p> <p>It consists of predominately Ash and Sycamore growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. They are best maintained / managed within their present group environment as some trees would not isolate well as individuals due to their group structure. Most trees are being heavily suppressed by Ivy which is increasing their crown wind sails and may leave trees prone to wind damage.</p> <p>The following trees are located within this group.</p>									
1291	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	16	320	N 3 S 2 E 1 W5	6	Early Mature	Fai r	Poor It is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. It is growing on the outer canopy edge of a larger group of trees, has been drawn up for the light with an asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has also suffered storm damage in the past which has left its crown slightly more top-heavy and open / exposed.	Cut Ivy at ground level and retain as part of the bulking.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
1292	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	400	N 3 S 3 E 3 W3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It forms part of the outer canopy formation at the northern end of this tree group with an asymmetrical crown as a result. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. There are suckers developing from its base. There is a large area of decay present on the main trunk below where it subdivides into twin-stems at a height of c. 1.6m. This has created a structural weakness and it will be prone to complete failure from this point as a result of overcrowding/ competition.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1293	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	330 340	N 4 S 0 E 4 W2	10	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from near base with a slightly acute union formation between stems with some included bark. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is beginning to increase its windsail. It is growing up within a sheltered group and is slightly tall as a result.	Retain within the group structure at the present time. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C2
1294	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	210	N 4 S 3 E 3 W3	10	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation on the northern side of this group with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north and west as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up it crown and it contains deadwood throughout. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Make safe large dead/ unstable growth.	20+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
1295	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	120 200	N 1 S 1 E 1 W1	8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Twin-stemmed from base and forms part of the bulking within this group and would not isolate well as an individual tree.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
1296	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	450	N 2 S 2 E 2 W2	19	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy of this group on the western side with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C2
1297	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	320	N6 S 0 E 0 W0	16	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment, has been drawn up for the light with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level and maintain basal suckers.	20+	C2
1298	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	270 270	N 3 S 2 E 0 W6	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the west. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems and this	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								may develop into a structural weakness in the future. It would not isolate well as an individual tree.			
1299	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	400 320	N 4 S 0 E 6 W3	8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment and it forms a central tree. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with heavy lvy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown, increasing its windsail. It has suffered storm damage within its mid, upper crown with a stem breaking out as a result and this is now lodged within a neighbouring tree. It would not isolate well as an individual tree.	Remove the broken stem lodged within the neighbouring tree and any other large dead/ unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1300	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	440 340	N 4 S 6 E 3 W4	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and it has been drawn up and out for the light as a result with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the west. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Cut lvy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	C2
1301	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	350	N 3 S 6 E 2 W2	7	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It has been drawn up for the light due to its group growing environment and is a tall tree as a result. It is sheltered within its present group environment. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing the windsail of its crown.	Cut lvy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
1302	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	390	N 0 S 4 E 1 W3	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the west as a result. It is being heavily suppressed by lvy, which is increasing the windsail of its crown and leaving it more prone to wind damage. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure.	Cut lvy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
1303	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	10	230	N 0 S 0 E 2 W4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment and its crown structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. It forms part of the lower bulking within this group. It is being heavily suppressed by lvy.	Retain as part of the bulking and cut lvy at ground level.	10+	C2
1304	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	600	N 2 S 5 E 4 W3	8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. Some lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It forms part of the outer canopy formation of this group on the eastern side with an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. Some soil alteration is occurring around its base.	Cut lvy at ground level at the present time in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	C2
1305- 1306	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer</i>	A10	A120	AN 1 AS 3 AE 1 AW1	A3	Young	Fair	Fair They have most likely self-seeded into this area and they form part of the lower bulking within this woodland group.	They would benefit from some selective thinning in order to reduce numbers/ competition and to allow the better quality	40+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
	<i>pseudoplatanus</i> Seedlings								trees more space to grow/ develop.		
1307	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	600	N 6 S 8 E 6 W6	4	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It is located in isolation and is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy which is increasing the windsail of its crown. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 1.6m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. Its crown has suffered large limb failure with a large size limb breaking out which is now lodged within its lower crown. This failure has opened up the group canopy structure and is likely to leave it more prone to wind damage along with the heavy Ivy cover within its crown.	Clean out crown of large size dead/ unstable growth and prune back heavy side limbs/ branches and exposed branches to help reshape/ balance its crown and to lessen the risk of further wind damage. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1308	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Seedling)	10	280	N 0 S 4 E 1 W1	6	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor It has heaved at the root plate in the past and has re-established an upright habit. The lower branches have been cut back in order to raise up its crown with stubs remaining.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning / management.	<10	U
1309	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	10	320	N 1 S 7 E 1 W2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has a very asymmetrical crown formation due to its group growing environment and is leaning out to the south for the light as a result. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy which has since been cut at ground level. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Retain as part of the bulking within the group structure at the present time.	10+	C2
The following trees are located on a linear strip of ground between the old walled garden and the											

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		
		houses to the west. Some of these trees may have been impacted upon in the past by the construction activities.									
1310	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	12	200	N 2 S 2 E 3 W3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the lower bulking within this area. It was initially being suppressed by Ivy which has since been cut at ground level resulting in some bark wounding.	Retain as part of the bulking.	10+	C2
1311	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	12	300, 230	N 2 S 3 E 3 W3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree forming a twin-stemmed tree from base with further subdivisions above this point with an acute union formation between some stems. The lower branches have been pruned in order to raise up its crown. Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
1312- 1314	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	A12	280	A3N AS 4 AE 3 AW3	A3	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. The Ivy cover on the main their main trunks has been cut at ground level which has improved the windsail of their crowns, but has also resulted in large wounds on their lower trunks which may have an impact on their health. Their lower branches have been removed in order to raise up their crowns.	They require no other works at the present time.	10-20	C2
1315	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	160 90	N 2 S2 E 4 W0	5	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor Self-seeded into this area and is growing close to the boundary stone brick wall. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is of poor structure	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning / management.	<10	U
1316	Ash	12	270	N 2	6	Early	Poor	Poor	I would recommend its	<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		
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>			S 2 E 2 W2		Mature		Self-seeded into this area and is showing signs of advanced decline. It is growing close to the boundary stone wall. The Ivy has been cut in the past and the bark on the main trunk has been badly damaged as a result.	removal as part of management.		
1317	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	300	N 5 S 4 E 4 W4	11	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is reasonably well structured and the lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level which has improved the windsail of its crown, but has also caused bark damage on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
1318	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	170 190	N 3 S 3 E 3 W3	6	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair Self-seeded into this area and forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with a slightly acute union formation between stems. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. It may be considered for removal in the future as part of the selective thinning / management.	10+	C1
1319	Cherry Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	10	160 130 80	N 2 S 2 E 2 W1	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair There are secondary stems developing from c.0.5m up on the main trunk. It has received pruning in the past in order to raise up its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past resulting in some bark damage on the main trunk and this may create a structural weakness in the future.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
1320	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	180	N 2 S 2 E 2	4	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning/	<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		
				W				pruning wounds have occurred which are creating a structural weakness.	management.		
1321	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	160	N 0 S 3 E 1 W1	4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group and is a tall tree. I suspect that it is self-seeded into this area. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
1322	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	180	N 2 S 3 E 4 W3	4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and one of these stems further subdivides above this point with an acute union formation between stems. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. It may require further works in the future.	10-20	C2
1323	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	180	N 1 S 1 E 4 W1	8	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment, has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. Due to its proximity to the adjoining house, it may outgrow this area.	Requires no work at the present time. It could be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning / management within this area.	20+	C1
1324	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	330	N 3 S 3 E 4 W4	7	Early Mature	Fair	Fair The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. Due to its proximity to the adjoining house, it may outgrow this location.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
1325	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	160	N 2 S 1	8	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment, has	It could be considered for removal as part of 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		
				E 3 W0				been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree as a result. It has outgrown its usefulness within this area. The Ivy has been cut at ground level and it has suffered bark damage during these works.	selective thinning / management of this group.		
1326	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	430	N 4 S1 E 4 W2	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.2m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems with some included bark present; this may develop into a structural weakness. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. It is located close to the public footpath and it may eventually cause structural damage to this surface in the long-term. It is also located close to the house and may outgrow this location.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
	Notes:										

