



Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: DLROLC088644446

15th March 2023

For the Attention of Mr. Eoin O'Brien

Executive Parks Superintendent
 Parks and Landscape Services
 Municipal Services Department
 Dùn-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
 County Hall
 Marine Road
 Dùn-Laoghaire
 Co. Dublin

Dear Mr. O'Brien,

Re: An Arboricultural Assessment on the Site Area Proposed for an All-Weather Football Pitch and Associated Site Works on the Grounds of 'Oatlands College', Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.

I have carried out my assessment of the tree vegetation on the above site area as requested and have reviewed the proposed development layout drawings and am pleased to submit my report and drawings. The following documents have been prepared by us to form part of this planning application:

Title	Dwg No.	Page Size	Scale
Tree Constraints Plan	OLC001	A1 (Colour)	1:500
Tree Protection Plan	OLC002	A1 (Colour)	1:500
Arboriculture Report	--	A4	--

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

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 on the Site Area Proposed for an All Weather Football Pitch and Associated Site Works on the Grounds of 'Oatlands College', Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.

Prepared for: Dún-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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

Date: 15th March 2023

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Mr. Eoin O'Brien, Executive Parks Superintendent of Parks and Landscape Services of Dún-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to assess the tree vegetation located on a site area proposed for development as an all-weather football pitch and associated site works at 'Oatlands College', Stillorgan, Co. Dublin and to report on the following:

- A - To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation on this site area. See 'Appendix 2' of this report and drawing 'No.OLC001' which has been prepared as a constraints drawing for details.
- B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5' of this report and drawing 'No.OLC002' for detail.
- C - To show the position of the tree protective fencing and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place at the commencement of the works and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6.0' of our report and Drawing No.OLC002' for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 This survey has been carried out in support of the planning and the design of a new all weather football pitch on these grounds and only concerns those trees on and around the site area that are considered relevant to the project. Please note that this survey is not a health and condition survey of all of the trees on the property.
- 2.2 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 and their understanding of the proposed development works.
- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 Before undertaking any work to these trees, 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 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 or adjacent to the site.

- 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. The groups, belts of trees and hedges have been numbered numerically.
- 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. 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 tree/s 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).

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.

Any category 'U' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (Nos. OLC001 & OLC002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

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

Any category 'A' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (Nos.OLC001 & OLC002) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

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

Any category 'B' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (Nos.OLC001 & OLC002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium-term.

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

Any category 'C' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (Nos.OLC001 & OLC002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature.

- 3.6 The bulk of the trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Drawing No.OLC001) by a land survey company and where they have not been, they have been positioned by ourselves to the best of our ability and where development comes close, their positions would need to be checked by a land survey company. The tree reference 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 detailed above and recommended by BS 5837 2012.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in BS5837 2012 and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

- a) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures, open drainage ditches and underground apparatus);
- b) Topography and drainage;
- c) The soil type and structure;
- d) The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

4.0 Findings

- 4.1 The trees vegetation was assessed during our site visits on Monday 15th and Tuesday 16th August 2022. The field data for the trees is contained in the accompanying Tree Survey Schedule within 'Appendix 2' of this report and this has also been shown on drawing No.OLC001 which has been prepared as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the final layout of this proposed development.
- 4.2 The main tree vegetation is located along the northern and southern boundaries of this site area which is currently laid out as grass pitches. It is adjoined to its north and south by residential areas, to its east by the 'Oatlands' Secondary School and to its west by an adjoining site area which is cordoned off from this area by a hedge and system fence. In the south-western corner are the grounds of the 'Oatlands' Primary School which the tree survey takes in a small area of its grounds in front of the main building.
- 4.3 Along the southern Boundary the site area takes in the area between the edge of the existing pitches and the school boundary with 'Woodland Avenue'. An existing access road linking the primary and secondary school runs through this area up along this boundary and there are a number of trees planted within these formal grass areas.

A total of 45No.individual trees were assessed as part of the survey fieldwork within this area and the following gives detail of their category grading:

- 5No.trees were classed as category 'U' (unsuitable for long-term retention). These included Tree Nos.1627, 1630, 1654, 1655 & 1666.
- 2No. Trees were classed as a category 'A' trees (high value). These included Tree Nos. 1626 & 1629.
- 2No.Trees were classed as category 'B' trees (moderate value). These included Tree Nos. 1625 & 1661.
- 36No.Trees were classed as category 'C' trees (low value) although the Poplar trees are highly visible within the treescape of this area due to their height and this is being recognised with the 'C2' grading been given to them.

The trees here include a mix of species from your common species to those of a more ornamental variety. They range in age from those of a mature age class that have been incorporated into the development of these grounds over the years to those of a younger age class that have been added in as part of previous landscaping/tree planting projects.

As part of the management of the line of Poplar trees extending up along the northern boundary of the access road bordering with the pitch, sections of this tree line have been removed previously and replacement tree planting has been added using Lime (*Tilia*) with the objective of replacing the entire line of Poplars in the long-term with a line of Lime trees that would be seen as more sustainable. These works have broken the existing line of Poplar trees into three smaller sections/ groups.

- 4.4 Along the Northern Boundary extending between the football pitches and the boundary wall with the adjoining rear gardens of the houses that back onto this site area is an old mature hedge line (Hedge No.2). This hedge is located out from the boundary wall with the adjoining residential houses and is located on the southern side of an old access road that ran up along this boundary wall which has now been closed off.

Along this boundary, 64No. Trees were tagged individually within this hedge line. This is made up of a mix of hedgerow trees consisting of Ash, Sycamore and Elm with some Lombardy Poplar at the western end on the pitch side and a broken line of suppressed Lawson Cypress trees located on the northern side running between the edge of the old access road and this hedge line.

The hedge line and the trees within which form part of its overall structure have been given an overall category grading of 'C2' based on its screening value between properties. Two trees (Nos. 1708 & 1709) within this hedge line have been given a Category Grade of 'B' and six trees (Nos. 1679, 1723, 1730, 1733, 1734 & 1735) have been given a Category Grade of 'U'. On assessment of the trees individually, many of them are of poor quality mainly structurally with the Elm expected to have limited potential due to the risk of infection by 'Dutch Elm' (*Ophiostoma Ulmi*) disease which is a common occurrence as they reach maturity. In addition, 'Ash Dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus Fraxineus*) is impacting a number of the Ash trees along the line limiting their potential and is likely to lead to a requirement for removals in the future. So, in summary, this hedge line is of more value collectively than as individual trees and would need to be managed as a structure more so than as individual trees although some trees within are in need of remedial tree pruning works to deal with physiological and structural issues.

The line of Lawson Cypress trees planted on the inside of this hedge are forming part of its bulking and as a result of overcrowding/competition, they are of poor quality and could be considered for removal as part of the restoration/management of this hedge which would also benefit from cutting and tidying works to contain size, width and help maintain lower vegetation.

Located on the northern side of this hedgerow growing tight to the base of the boundary wall, is another line of Lawson Cypress trees that have been identified as 'Tree Line No.1'. These are also being overcrowded by the hedge line and the trees within, and as a result, they are of poor structure and quality and would not isolate well as individuals. This line has become fragmented as a result of sections failing or dying off due to overcrowding. This line of trees could also be considered for removal to reduce the competition with the main hedge line and this would also free up space that would allow for new, more appropriate tree planting along this boundary.

- 4.5 The western Boundary extends along the football pitch and the adjoining property which is currently under construction. A 'Griselinia' hedge (Hedge No.3) is growing on the pitch side of a system fence along this boundary. This hedge had in the past been trimmed /maintained as a low formal hedge, but in more recent years has been allowed to grow unmanaged and is now wider. It provides some screening along this boundary, but is in need of maintenance to contain size and formal structure. Bramble is also colonising along the line and is beginning to dominate in parts and this needs management. A c.35m section of this hedge has been removed at the northern end due to construction works on the adjacent landside of the site boundary.

A self-sown Walnut tree (Tree No. 1) was assessed in this area and has been given a Category Grading of 'C'. It is developing up through the body of the hedge and is beginning to establish over the general hedge line.

- 4.6 Within the overall site area, 110 No. trees were tagged individually and one tree along the western boundary growing up out of Hedge No. 3 was numbered numerically due to limited access.

The following table gives a breakdown of their category grading:

Category Grade	No. of trees
Category U 11 Trees	Tree Nos. 1627, 1630, 1654, 1655, 1666, 1679, 1723, 1730, 1733, 1734 & 1735.
Category A 2 Trees	Tree No. 1626, 1629
Category B 4 Trees	Tree Nos. 1625, 1661, 1708 & 1709,
Category C 93 Trees + 3 Hedges + 1 Tree Line	Tree Nos. 1628, 1631, 1632, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1731, 1732, 1736, 1737, & Tree No. 1 Tree Line No.1 Hedge Nos. 1, 2 & 3
Total	110 Trees + 1 Tree Line + 3 Hedges

(Tree / Tag Nos. 1633, 1634, 1671 & 1672 are not in use).

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

- 5.1.1 It is proposed to develop this site area within 'Oatlands College' grounds for a new all weather sports pitch and it will be necessary to allow for infrastructural works.
- 5.1.2 This section of our document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed pitch layout on the tree vegetation within this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the tree vegetation shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.1.3 On drawing No.OLC002, I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this proposed development and management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained to form part of the long-term tree cover on these grounds with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.

The protective fencing has been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Line & Hatching'. These tree protection fences and other tree protection measures will need to be put in place at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zones and crown spreads of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the completed development of these grounds.

- 5.1.4 The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development and what is required to allow for its construction.

5.2.0 Design Rational

- 5.2.1 The current site layout has been finalized and modified based on the information provided in the initial condition tree assessment of the site area and the creation of the tree constraints plan (DWG. No.OLC001).
- 5.2.2 The objective of the proposed development layout of the all weather pitch was such as to try and retain as much of the important trees as possible particularly around the perimeter of this site area and to incorporate these into the completed development.

5.3.0 Tree Loss

- 5.3.1 To accommodate the proposed all weather pitch and associated site works, it will be necessary to remove the following trees:

Category	Tree Identification Number
Category U 6 Trees	Tree Nos. 1723, 1730, 1733, 1734 & 1735 Tree No.1679 is also being recommended for removal due to condition as part of management.
Category A	None
Category B	None
Category C 13 Trees	Tree Nos. 1674, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1731 & 1732. c.36m of Hedge No.2

- 5.3.2 **In summary**, 19 individually tagged trees and c.36m of hedging are proposed for removal along the northern boundary mostly from its western end to facilitate the proposed development of this area for a new all-weather pitch. See 'Appendix 2' of this report for full details on this vegetation.

The tree vegetation for removal is made up of the following category grades:

- **Category 'U'** – 6 Trees - 5 trees directly to facilitate the proposed works and one tree as part of management.
- **Category 'A'** – None.
- **Category 'B'** - None
- **Category 'C'** – 13 Trees

- 5.3.3 To help minimize impact on Tree Nos.1714 – 1718 & 17365-1737, it will be necessary to review the construction techniques in this area so as to reduce the encroachment of the works into their root zones. This may need to look at some sort of pile wall or pre-build wall prior to the main excavations occurring within this area so as to reduce the extent of excavation in this area which could be detrimental to these trees.
- 5.3.4 It will also be necessary to trim Hedge No.2 to incorporate it into the finished development and to tidy it up and it will also be necessary to carry out some trimming of side branches on some trees along this boundary in order to achieve clearance and juxtaposition with the new pitch.
- 5.3.5 Along the southern side of the school grounds which have been included within this assessment area, an additional 5No. Trees (Nos.1627, 1630, 1654, 1655 & 1666) which have been categorized as 'U' are being recommended for removal as part of management of the school grounds and are not directly affected by the proposed works.
- 5.3.6 In the design layout, great efforts have been made to retain as much of the perimeter tree vegetation as possible to ensure that this area continues to be screened off from the surrounding areas.

The greatest loss of trees from these grounds is in the north-western corner of the site area and the loss of the above listed tree vegetation is to be mitigated against with the planting of trees, shrub and hedging as part of the landscaping of the

completed development which will complement the development and its incorporation into the surrounding area. It will also help to provide good quality and sustainable long-term tree cover, and as this establishes and grows in size, it will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created with the loss of the existing tree vegetation to facilitate the proposed development. See landscape architects drawings and schedules for detail.

5.4.0 Tree Retention

5.4.1 For the tree vegetation proposed for retention, all necessary mitigation measures will need to be put in place in order to prevent or reduce impact to its very minimum. Mitigation measures used will need to include the erection of protective fencing at the very start of the works, ground protection installation within root zones where fencing cannot be erected to enclose the entire root zones, monitoring of the site works by the project Arboriculturist throughout the construction process and the use of tree friendly techniques and products for the construction process.

5.4.2 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	<p>As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, as well as the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning works should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>For the stumps of trees that need to be removed, particularly those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained, these are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.</p>
Tree Management	<p>Within the proposed site area, as is the current situation, trees will be positioned within close proximity to usable surfaces such as roads, footpaths and neighbouring properties. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Tree Protection	<p>Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No.OLC002) prior to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees.</p> <p>The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres, and onto this weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.</p> <p>All weather notices need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".</p> <p>When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing needs to be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorised by the project Arboriculturist.</p>
Construction	<p>It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested.</p> <p>All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones.</p> <p>Where work space along by the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of this report for sample of ground protection for light weight construction works taken from BS 5837 2012.</p> <p>Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant machinery with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.</p> <p>Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.</p> <p>Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction. Notice boards, wires and such like should not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking</p>

Item	Comments
	should all be outside the work exclusion zone.
Services	<p>Services entering and leaving the site area are routed so they are located outside the root protection zones of the trees to be retained. This has been discussed with the design team in order to achieve this.</p> <p>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, these are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the surrounding tree vegetation shown for retention.</p> <p>Any cabling for the lights where they come within the root zone of trees being retained will need any necessary excavation carried out manually working around any root material encountered. These excavations can be carried out aided by an air-spade or hydro-vac truck to work around the root material.</p>
Boundary Treatments	<p>The boundary treatments where required within the root zone of the tree vegetation being retained will need to be of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to dig small diameter holes for the uprights. These holes for the uprights are to be dug manually with no machinery allowed inside the root protection areas. Work zones within the root protection areas for these trees will need to be protected during the construction of the boundary fences by boarding as per Section 6.2.3 of BS 5837 2012. Where it is needed to install fences along existing hedges, it will be necessary to carry out some pruning of the lower vegetation to allow access. This is to be kept to a minimum and where necessary, the hedges are to be augmented with new hedge planting to fill openings and to bulk up screening.</p>
Landscaping	<p>The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are 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.</p> <p>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 these trees.</p> <p>Any paths/surfaces which encroach into the root zone of the tree vegetation to be retained will need to be installed using a 'No-Dig' method bringing the surface over the existing ground levels to avoid causing damage to the soil and roots underneath. Where it is necessary to provide extra support for heavier loading, it will be important to use a cellular confinement system such as 'Cell-Web'</p>

Item	Comments
	within the construction of these sections of paths/surfaces. See 'Section 6 of BS5837 2012 and the Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12 for detail on the installation of such surfaces within the root zones of trees.

5.5.0 Monitoring

- 5.5.1 Any construction works within 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 advice on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.5.2 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.
- 5.5.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (DWG No. OLC002) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.5.4 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 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

- 6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection 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 their own 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 and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing DWG No.OLC002, for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the tree vegetation shown for retention 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 developer or main contractor needs to appoint an Arboriculturist for the duration of the project. The Arboriculturist is 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 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 developer 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 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 works 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. OLC002.
- 6.7.2 The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (**see fencing detail on drawing No.OLC002 and within 'Appendix 1'**) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres, and onto this weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.
- 6.7.3 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.
- 6.7.4 **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 tree protection measures are kept in place, in good order and 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 tree vegetation agreed. These mitigation measures will include the supervisions of these works by the project Arboriculturist.

The protective fencing and all other protection measures are 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 and all other protection measures are in place.

The excavations in the vicinity of the tree vegetation being retained will 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.

No roots are to be severed by the construction works without prior approval by the project Arboriculturist. Where roots are encountered, the project Arboriculturist is to assess these prior to cutting and these are to be pruned back to appropriate pruning points beyond the excavation line. Where roots cannot be cut; alternative methods of construction will need to be considered. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and the 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 the tree vegetation 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 *Felím Sheridan*

Date 15th March 2023

Felím Sheridan

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

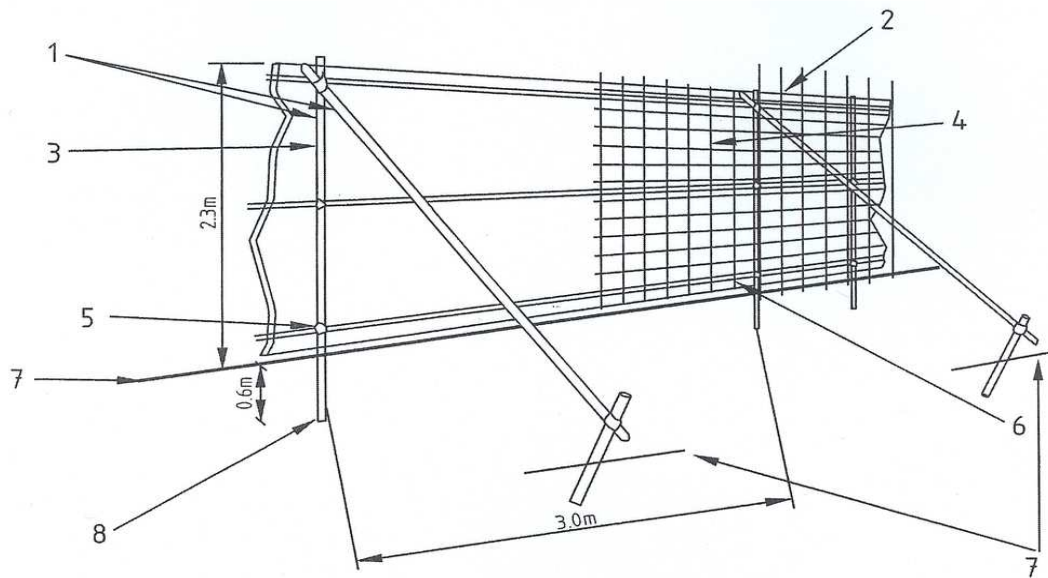
Felím Sheridan's qualifications:

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.

Protective Fence –



- | | |
|--|--|
| 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

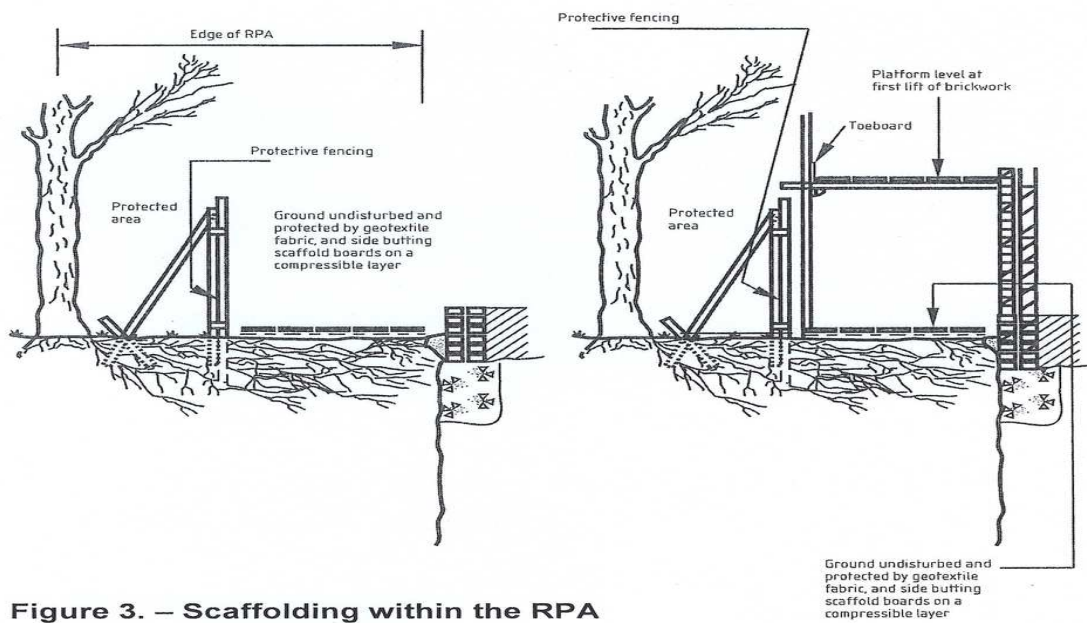


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

**On the Site Area Proposed for All Weather Football Pitch
and Associated Site Works on the Grounds of 'Oatlands
College', Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.**

Date: 18th August 2022

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:

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

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.

(ULE) – Useful Safe Life Expectancy in years

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

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.

Tree Dimensions

This gives a guide to the area taken up by the tree and are estimated. All measurements are in metres.

(Ht) - Tree height - records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).

(Cl) - Crown clearance - records the distance between the ground and the first branch from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Crown-spread (N, E, S & W = cardinal points) - 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).

(St Dia) - Stem Diameter - Measurements are in millimetres and taken at 1.5m from ground level.

Multiple stems (St) are recorded as a function of the BS: 5837 RPA formulae described below.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem.

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

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

a) For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:


$$\sqrt{((\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2)}$$

b) For trees with more than five stems (not illustrated in Annex C), the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:


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

The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (No.BVK001); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

- a) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground apparatus);
- b) Topography and drainage;
- c) The soil type and structure;
- d) The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		A condition assessment of the trees around the football pitches at 'Oatland's College', Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.									
		The assessment starts along the southern boundary.									
Hedge No.1	Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	It is growing up through a chain link fence with vegetation located on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists predominately of Bramble, Dogrose, clumps of Hawthorn with Ash and Sycamore trees developing throughout to form part of the bulking. The bulk of the Ash and Sycamore are being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Due to lapsed management Bramble is encroaching out onto the access roadway, creating a broader hedge structure. It contains some dead sections of trees, in particular Elm and Sycamore and these are posing a risk to this area. Isolated Ash and Beech are beginning to develop above the general hedge line. It has some value for screening along the boundary.							Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and trim in encroaching hedge species. Cut back to clear access roadway. Plant up openings/ gaps in order to rejuvenate and rebuild this hedge.	C2	
		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia.(mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade	
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average			
		A 5	--		A 3N,2S		--					
		The following trees are located on the open lawn area between Hedge No.1 and the road/ avenue leading up to the front of the primary School.										
1625	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	21	750	6N 6S 6E 7W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree within this area. It would have been impacted upon in the past by construction activities. I suspect that it initially formed part of a larger group; however, some neighbouring trees have since been removed. The canopy is somewhat thin and contains deadwood within its crown. Heavy Ivy cover extends high into the crown, increasing the wind sail and limiting the visual assessment. I suspect that some lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1	
1626	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	18	650	6N 7S 6E 4W	2	Mature	Good	Good It is a good quality tree with potential for the future. It has a low crown formation and is reasonably well structured. Lower branches have been pruned for clearance on the south side. It would benefit from pruning of the lower crown on the roadside to improve clearance.	Prune lower branches in order to maintain clearance with the surrounding surfaces/ structures.	40+	A1	
1627	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	15	500/ 300/ 280/ 220/ 180	9N 2S 6E 6W	0	Mature	Fair	Poor Multiple-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. A number of scaffold limbs/ branches have been removed from the lower trunk creating large pruning wounds where decay is gaining entry as a result. It has been left more open/ exposed by the removal of a tree to its south. It	I would recommend removal as part of management. Reduce crown size by 2m to address exposure. Prune lower branches to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	<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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								has an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north and will be prone to failure as it grows in size.			
Tree Group No. 1 (3 trees)	Alder <i>Alnus incana</i> Birch <i>Betula sp.</i> Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	A.3	A.50	A1N 1S 1E 1W	A.0	Young	Good	Good A recently planted, mixed group of three trees. Planting stakes and ties are still attached to the Birch tree. They have been spaced apart	Adjust / remove tree tie / stakes as appropriate	20+	C2
											
1628	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	9	470	5N 6S 6E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair Some lower scaffold limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown creating pruning wounds with stubs remaining as a result. This pruning has also left its crown more asymmetrical and weighed out to the south. The crown is thin and sparse on the west side with minor dead wood present. There are crossing branches with stem fusion present. It has suffered bark wounding on surface roots. There is an	Prune stubs back to target pruning points. Prune lower branches to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	10+	C1


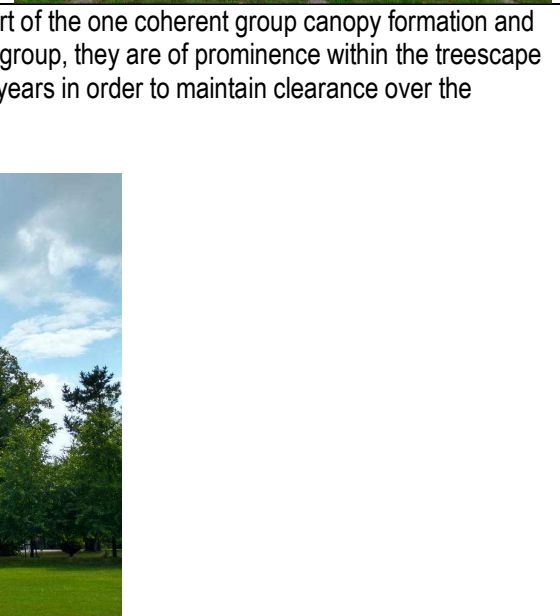
Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								acute union formation between some stems.			
1629	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	23	1060	7N 7S 8E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent, visual tree within these grounds. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extends high up into the crown. It contains deadwood within its crown which is common for Lime trees. The basal suckers and lower epicormic growth have been trimmed and maintained.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around its base, remove basal suckers and cut Ivy at ground level to allow for a more detailed assessment of its base.	20-40	A1
1630	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	16	490	3N 3S 1E 7W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has been left more open/exposed, most likely due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. It has an exposed crown which is open and sparse and contains naturally suppressed deadwood throughout. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	I would consider its removal as part of management due to its position next to the school building and the pathways.	<10	U
1631	Ornamental Pear <i>Pyrus calleryana xcanescens</i>	11	330	3N 4S 5E 5W	1.8	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair The lower branches have been pruned in order to raise up its crown, however it still has a low crown formation. This is a fruiting variety and is not an ideal species for this location next to the paths.	Carry out further pruning of lower crown in order to maintain clearance.	10+	C1
1632	Ornamental Pear <i>Pyrus calleryana xcanescens</i>	11	320	2N 4S 5E 5W	1.8	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing within close proximity to neighbouring trees with overcrowding occurring within this area. It has a low crown. Lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown. This is an ornamental fruiting variety and is not an ideal species for this location.	Carry out further pruning of lower branches in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade	
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average			
		The following trees are located on a small grass island to the west of the entrance into the primary school. This area has been formally maintained and landscaped.										
1633	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	- This tree has been removed as part of management.	-	-	-	
1634	Purple Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	- This tree has been removed as part of management.	-	-	-	
1635	Cordyline <i>Cordyline australis</i>	10.5	220	1.5N 1.5S 1.5E 1.5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Single-stemmed from base and is being overcrowded by the neighbouring trees.	Requires no work at the present time. It may be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning/ management within this area.	10+	C1	
1636-1641	Ornamental Pear <i>Pyrus calleryana xcanescens</i>	A 10	A 220	4N 4S 2E 2W	1.8	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair They have been planted at c.3m centres and are located c.1m inside the kerb edge with the road. Some lower branches have been pruned in order to raise up their crowns with some stubs remaining, however they still have low crowns extending out over the road giving a c.2m clearance. Their crowns have merged forming a combined canopy. This variety produces ornamental fruits and is not an ideal species for this location as a fallen fruit may create a slippery surface on the adjoining paths/ road surfaces.	They would benefit from some selective thinning to reduce density and further pruning to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		The following two trees are located on a small grass island to the right (north) of the back entrance into the school grounds.									
1642	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	21	460/ 430/ 280/ 460	5N 5S 8E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It subdivides into multiple-stems from c.1.2m up with an acute union formation between some stems. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. Some lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Remove all dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. Lighten back heavy side branches, in particular those extending out over the access road on the southern side by c.1m.	10-20	C2
1643	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	21	620	5N 4S 2E 4W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up forming part of the one group/ canopy formation with tree No.1642 with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is deadwood in the crown, generally of a small size. It subdivides into a twin-stemmed tree at a height of c.1.8m with an acute union formation between stems. The lower branches have been removed in the past creating pruning wounds.	Remove all dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	10-20	C2
		The following line of trees extends along the southern side of the football pitch and the edge of the entrance road leading between the secondary and primary schools. It consists of groups of Lombardy Poplar with some infill planting between these groups with Lime trees. This planting was carried out as part of the rejuvenation of the tree cover on these grounds with the long-term plan to remove the Poplar trees altogether. They are of prominence within the treescape of this area due to their size.									
1644-1647	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i>							They form part of a visual line of trees within these grounds. They have independent crowns and are not dependent on one another for support/ shelter.			-

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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	(4 in total)										
		The following gives details on these trees and the assessment works from west to east.									
1644	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i>	28	640	4N 2S 1E 2W	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall tree, twin stem from c.3m. Some lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown over the surrounding surfaces/ structures.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C2
1645	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra</i>	27	580	2N 2S	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall, central tree and it contains deadwood	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>'italica'</i>			1E 1W				within its crown. There are small liquid exudations on the lower trunk, possibly an indication of a Phytophthora infection or a Canker.	monthly basis.		
1646	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i>	27	710	4N 2S 3E 2W	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall central tree and the lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is some epicormic growth development on the lower trunk due to being opened up to the light. It contains deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small size. It has suffered bark damage on surface roots.	Maintain lower epicormic growth and basal suckers.	20+	C2
1647	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i>	26	660	4N 2S 3E 2W	3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It forms the end tree within this short tree line and is a tall tree. There is epicormic growth development up along the main trunk. It has suffered bark damage on surface roots.	Maintain lower epicormic growth.	20+	C2
1648-1653	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i> (6 in total)	A 6.0	A 170	A 4N 4S 2E 2W	A 2	Young	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good They have been planted in recent times and are establishing well with good potential for the future. They have recently been released from their tree ties and stakes. They were planted as part of the rejuvenation of the tree line within this area. They have good potential to form part of the long-term tree cover on these grounds. There is some suckering developing from a Poplar stump located between Tree Nos. 1648 & 1649.	They require pruning to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces. This pruning should take branches back to proper target pruning points on the main trunk or primary branches leaving no stubs. Cut and treat the suckers developing from the old Poplar stump to prevent overcrowding.	40+	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
											
Tree Group (1654-1659)	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra</i> <i>'italica'</i> cv. (6 in total)	They are growing up together in a line and are forming part of the one coherent group canopy formation and are dependent on one another for support/ shelter. As a group, they are of prominence within the treescape of this area. They have received some pruning over the years in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces.									-

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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
The following gives details on these trees and the assessment works from west to east.											
1654	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	25	730	5N 6S 4E 3W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within an open group with a slightly open crown, possibly due to the removal of trees on its western side in the past and it will be left more open/ exposed by the removal of Tree No.1655. It contains deadwood in crown, generally of a small size. The lower scaffold limbs/ branches have been removed in the past creating pruning wounds.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning and the fact that it will be left isolated by the removal of Tree No. 1655. Carry out replacement planting.	<10	U
1655	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	22	660	6N 7S 3E 1W	4	Mature	Fair	Poor It is a tall central tree and it contains some heavy side branches throughout its crown. 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 a decay wound at c.1.8m on the east side with basal decay present, raising concerns over its stability. It is of value to the overall tree line canopy formation at present.	I would recommend its removal as part of management. Carry out replacement planting.	<10	U
1656	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	22	770	5N 7S 3E 1W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a central tree within this line. It divides at c.1.8m into two co-dominant stems. The crown contains deadwood including some large pieces. A decay cavity is developing near the base on the south side at the site of an old pruning cut.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and lighten back heavy exposed side branches by c.1m.	10-20	C2
1657	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra</i>	21.5	470/ 330/ 3300	6N 7S 4E	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a central sheltered tree within this line and will be left more open/ exposed by the removal of	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten end weight on both heavy side limbs by c.1-2m.	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>'italica' cv.</i>			1W				Tree Nos. 1654 & 1655. It contains two heavy side branches within its crown and one in particular extends out over the road which has a decay wound and the other extends out over the football pitch. Both of these stems have acute union formations between stems with decay on their main trunks and this may create a structural weakness. The north stem has been cut out at c.2.5m in the recent past and epicormic growths are developing at the site of the pruning cut.			
1658	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	21	620/ 5000	5N 6S 4E 2W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall central tree and it is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It contains some heavy side branches within its crown and subdivides from low down into a number of stems with an acute union formation between some of these. It has suffered bark wounds on lower limbs/ branches where lower branches have been removed in the past. Heavy Ivy growth extends up the north stem, increasing the wind sail.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and lighten end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches by c.1-2m. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1659	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	21	600/ 340/ 4000	6N 5S 5E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms the end tree within this short line at the eastern end with a slightly asymmetrical crown formation. It subdivides into multiple-stems from near ground level. Some lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds were created as a result. A large branch has been lost on the south side at c.1.8m leaving a large wound area and exposing underlying wood to decay. It	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and reduce end loading on heavy exposed side limbs/ branches by up to c.1-2m. Remove the traffic cones from the crown.	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								contains small to medium size deadwood within its crown and some heavy exposed side branches. There are a number of traffic cones lodged in the crown.			
1660	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	7	190	3N 4S 3E 3W	1.6	Semi Mature	Good	Good It is a good quality tree and it is establishing well. It would benefit from pruning of the lower branches to lift the crown over the surrounding surfaces, in particular, the roadway.	Prune lower crown in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces. Prune branches back to proper target pruning points.	40+	C1
1661	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	12	530	3N 3S 4E 3W	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair / Good Single-stemmed from base with a good columnar habit. The lower branches have been pruned in order to raise up its crown in the past.	Prune lower branches to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	20+	B1
1662 & 1663	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	A 7	A 190	A 4N 4S 2E 2W	A 1.5	Semi Mature	Good	Good They have been planted into this tree line as replacement trees and are establishing well. They are of good quality with potential for the future. There is some epicormic growth on their main trunks. They have been released from the tree ties and stakes. They have good potential.	Maintain lower epicormic growth. Prune lower crown in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces. The lower side branches should be pruned back to proper target pruning points.	40+	C1
		The following 5No. Trees are located within a short tree line. They are of a mature age class and are prominent, visual trees within the treescape of this area. They are growing up within a line and are of some value to one another for support/ shelter. They have received pruning of lower limbs/ branches over the years in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces/ structures and some pruning wounds have been created as a result. Some have suffered storm in the past.									-

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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		 <p>The following gives details on these trees working from west to east.</p>									
1664	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra</i> 'italica' cv.	24	690/ 570	4N 6S 3E 3W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds have been created as a result. It is a tall tree with epicormic growth developing on the main trunk due to being exposed to the light. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1m up. Heavy Ivy growth extends up into the crown, increasing the wind sail.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by 1-2m Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1665	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra</i> 'italica' cv.	24	670/ 330/ 320	4N 6S 3E 1W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and forms a central tree and will be left more open/ exposed by the removal of Tree No.1666. It contains heavy side	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on the heavy/ exposed side limbs/ branches by c.1-2m in order to	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								branches and some lower scaffold limbs/ side branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is some epicormic growth up along the main trunk as a result of being exposed to the light. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown, increasing the wind sail.	reduce pressure and the risk of failure in winds. Cut Ivy growth at ground level.		
1666	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	24	510/ 500/	2N 4S 3E 0W	4	Mature	Fair	Poor Three-stemmed from base and one stem has either broken out or has been cut off in the past leaving a decaying stump with decay progressing down into its base and this is likely to have an impact on its stability. Heavy Ivy growth extends up into the crown, increasing the wind sail. Due to condition, this tree is prone to failure in winds.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1667	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	24	620	4N 3S 4E 2W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree and it will be left slightly more open/ exposed by the removal of tree No.1666 to the west. There is a secondary stem developing from c.2m up with some epicormic growth up along the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy/ exposed side limbs/branches by 1-2m.	10-20	C2
1668	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	23	790	3N 4S 4E 2W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms the end tree within this short line at the eastern end. It is a tall, twin-stemmed tree from c.2m up. It has been left slightly more open/ exposed by the removal of trees on its eastern side in the past. Heavy Ivy cover extends up into the crown, increasing the wind sail. It has received pruning of lower branches in order to	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and lighten in heavy/ exposed side limbs/ branches by 1-2m. 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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								raise up its crown. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.			
1669-1673	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i> (3 in total)	A.7	A 160	A 3N 3S 2E 2W	A 1.5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good They have been planted as replacement trees along this boundary. Originally five trees were planted, but Tree Nos. 1671 & 1672 have been removed. They have been released from their tree ties and stakes. Some trees have epicormic growth development on their main trunks. They have the potential to form part of the future tree cover.	They require pruning of their lower crowns in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces. Where past pruning has been carried out the branch stubs need to be taken back to proper target pruning points. Remove tree stakes where still present. Remove lower epicormic growth where present.	40+	C2
Hedge No.2	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Holly <i>ilex aquifolium</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Green Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	It extends along the northern boundary of the existing football pitches in from the boundary wall with the adjoining property to the north. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of the remnants of an old boundary hedge line which was located on the side of a soil bank that appears to have been located south of an old entrance road leading up along the northern boundary. The original main hedge species was Hawthorn, Elder, Holly, Blackthorn, Green Plum with Bramble and Dogrose. The upper canopy is being formed by Elm, Ash and Sycamore with some planted Lombardy Poplars at the western end and Lawson Cypress planted on the inside. Due to lapsed management, the hedge species in particular Blackthorn, Green Plum and Bramble have encroached out in places creating a broader, denser hedge. In some places this has been cut back, in particular behind the existing goal posts. It forms a physical barrier along the back of the pitch and a screen barrier between the pitch and the adjoining properties to the north. It is a reasonably continuous hedge. The regeneration of Ash, Sycamore and Elm throughout this hedge provides the higher canopy bulking and is also suppressing out the original hedge species in some places. The Elm trees may become prone to infection by 'Dutch Elm' (<i>Ophiostoma Ulmi</i>) disease as they grow in size and the Ash to infection by 'Ash Dieback' (<i>Hymenoscyphus Fraxineus</i>).						Trim encroaching hedge species to contain the width of the hedge. Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Monitor the Elm for infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease and 'Ash Dieback'.	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade							
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average									
	Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Poplar			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ht. (m)</th> <th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th> <th>Branch Spread (m)</th> <th>C-Ht. (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A 8</td> <td>--</td> <td>A 3N,3S</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia.(mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	A 8	--	A 3N,3S	--	<p>The following are the more prominent trees within this hedge line working from east to west.</p>					
Ht. (m)	Stem Dia.(mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)															
A 8	--	A 3N,3S	--															
1674	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	16	320/ 280/ 280/ 380/ 100	3N 7S 7E 4W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. Originally self-seeded into this area, it is located out (south) from the hedge line. The crown is extending out over the adjacent building to the east. It is not integral to the overall group canopy formation in this area.	Cut back branches over hanging the adjacent building. The lower branches could also be removed in order to open up this area underneath. Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease.	10-20	C1							
1675	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	16	520/ 560	5N 5S 6E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Twin-stemmed from base and was initially three – stemmed but one stem would appear to have broken out or was cut back leaving a stump which	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base. Trim back from the building.	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								is decaying with decay progressing down into its base. It forms part of the upper canopy formation within this hedge. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. Its crown is beginning to encroach in onto the neighbouring building to the south-east.			
1676-1677	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	A 15	A 410/ 410/ 390/ 360	A 4N 8S 4E 4W	A 4	Mature	Fair	Fair They form part of the higher bulking within this hedge and the bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base. Heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks is extending up into their crowns increasing their windsail in places. There are signs of 'Dutch Elm' disease in the upper crown with minor dead wood present.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.	10-20	C2
1678	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	15	290/ 340/ 200	0N 8S 4E 3W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up forming part of the bulking within this hedge line. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the south due to competition from the neighbouring trees located to its north.	Retain as part of the bulking of the hedge at the present time. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is suppressing stems.	10-20	C2
1679	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	330	2N 2S 2E 2W	0	Early Mature	Dead	Poor It is standing dead.	I would recommend removal as part of management.	,10	U
1680	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	390/ 440/ 210	3N 5S 6E 6W	3	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor The large stem is in decline with fruiting brackets of the fungus 'Inonotus hispidus' in mid crown. It is a large size tree, twin-stemmed from base. It is one of the larger trees within this hedge line.	Remove/ make safe 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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological. Heavy Ivy growth has been controlled in the past.	A- average		
1681 & 1682	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	A 13	A 220	A 3N 3S 2E 2W	A 3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor They are located on the inside (north) of the hedge line. They are growing up forming part of the structure within this hedge. They have been drawn up for light, impacting the structure due to overcrowding/ competition. They contain a lot of naturally suppressed lower deadwood.	They could be considered for removal as part of management/ restoration of this hedge. Cut Ivy on Tree No. 1682 at ground level.	10+	C2
1683 – 1684	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	A 15	A 220	A 5N 6S 2E 2W	A 3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems growing on the hedgerow bank forming part of the higher bulking. Most of them are being suppressed by Ivy growth.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of their crowns. Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease.	10-20	C2
1685	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A 15	A 420	A 8N 2S 3E 0W	A 8	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the bulking within this hedge and multiple-stemmed from base. Heavy Ivy growth is suppressing some of the stems. There is dead wood in the crown and there are signs of infection with 'Ash Dieback' disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>). It is sheltered within its present growing environment.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.	10+	C2
1686	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	A 16	A 420	A 5N 6S 2E 2W	A 8	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the bulking within this hedge and is one of the taller trees in the line. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown, increasing the wind sail. It is sheltered within its present group environment. A small secondary stem has been removed from the lower trunk creating a pruning wound with some decay present at this point. The crown is showing signs	Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								of infection with 'Ash Dieback' disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>).			
1687 - 1689	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (3 trees)	A 10	A 180	A 2N 2S 1E 1W	A 2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor They are located on the inside (north) of the hedge line. They are growing up forming part of the structure within this hedge. They have been drawn up for light, impacting the structure due to overcrowding/ competition. They contain a lot of naturally suppressed lower deadwood.	They could be considered for removal as part of management/ restoration of this hedge. At present, cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
1690- 1691	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	A 16	A 400/ 400/ 400/ 210	A 6N 7S 5E 5W	A 2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It consists of a group of Ash and Sycamore stems growing on the hedgerow bank forming part of the higher bulking of this hedge. They are being heavily suppressed by Ivy growth extending high into the crowns. They provide support/ shelter to one another. Some minor decline is evident in crown, I suspect due to 'Ash Dieback' infection.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the wind sail of their crowns. Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	10-20	C2
1692 & 1693	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	A 10	A 180	A 2N 2S 2E 2W	A 1.8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are planted on the inside (north) of the hedge line and they provide bulking within this area. They are beginning to be suppressed out as a result of overcrowding from the hedge.	They require no work at the present time. They could be considered for removal as part of the management / rejuvenation of this hedge line.	10+	C2
1694	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	190/ 150/ 250/ 90/ 70	2N 5S 3E 2W	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of stems growing up forming part of the higher bulking within this hedge. Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees.	Retain as part of the bulking within this hedge line at the present time.	10-20	C2
1695	Ash	14	340/	5N	6	Early	Fair	Fair	Retain as part of the bulking within	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		230/	5S 3E 3W		Mature		It forms part of the higher bulking within this hedge. There are secondary stems developing from its base. Small decay pockets are present on its lower trunk and base. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past but is regrowing.	this hedge. Cut ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.		
1696	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	240	6N 5S 3E 3W	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair / Good Self-seeded into this area, it has established above the hedge line and is being slightly overcrowded. Single-stemmed from base and has good potential if given the space to develop. Ivy growth is starting to develop at the base.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
1697	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	8	140/ 120	2N 2S 2E 2W	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor It is growing on the inside of the hedgerow bank and its structure has been affected as a result of overcrowding/ competition. It forms part of the lower bulking/ screening within this area.	At present, cut ivy at ground level. It could be considered for removal as part of the management/ restoration of this hedge line.	10+	C2
1698	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	280	6N 3S 5E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair There is an area of decay at its base where some secondary stems have been removed. It is growing up forming part of the bulking within this hedge line. There are suckers growing from its base. It leans out to the north for light, affecting the structure. A second stem is developing from c.2.5m with an acute union formation.	Tidy up the area around its base.	20+	C2
1699	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	410/ 410	7N 7S 6E 4W	8	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair It is one of the larger, more prominent trees within this hedge line. Twin-stemmed from near base with a secondary stem also present. There is a Sycamore developing between the stems. Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around its base. Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								level in the past, but is beginning to re-establish. There are small areas of dead bark at its base. The crown is thin and contains minor deadwood. I suspect infection with 'Ash Dieback' disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>).			
1700	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	260/ 180/ 200	8N 7S 3E 5W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It forms part of the bulking within this hedge and its structure has been distorted due to overcrowding/ competition. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Multiple-stemmed from base with some decay present. It is being suppressed by Tree No. 1699.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
1701-1705	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	A 10	A 160	A 2N 1S 2E 2W	A 2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They have been planted on the inside of the main hedge line and are being overcrowded and suppressed out as a result. They help to provide bulking within this hedge. They contain a lot of naturally suppressed deadwood throughout their crowns.	They require no immediate attention at the present time. They could be considered for removal as part of the management / restoration of this hedge line.	10+	C2
1706	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	500	5N 6S 3E 3W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is one of the taller trees within this hedge line and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C2
1707	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	240	6N 4S 2E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Self-seeded and is growing up from underneath the canopy of the neighbouring trees and forms part of the bulking within this hedge line. It leans out to the north for light.	Requires no work 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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1708	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	460/ 320	6N 6S 5E 2W	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and forms part of the group canopy structure. Twin-stemmed from base and is one of the larger trees within this hedge line. It leans out to the north for light. The lower crown contains minor dead wood. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. There are suckers growing from its base.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time.	20+	B2
1709	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	430	6N 6S 3E 4W	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall, single-stemmed tree growing up within a sheltered group environment and its structure has been affected as a result of its group growing environment. The lower crown contains minor dead wood. It has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
1710	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	260/ 230/ 310/ 110	6N 6S 3E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and is a tall multiple-stemmed tree from base. There are suckers growing from its base. Light Ivy cover on some stems will require management in the future. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
1711 – 1714	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	A 12	A 170	A 3N 2S 2E 2W	A 2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They have been planted on the inside of the hedge line and their structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. They would not isolate well as individual trees. They form part of the bulking within this hedge line.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time. They could be considered for removal as part of the management/ restoration of this hedge line.	10+	C2
1715	Ash	19	460/	7N	3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Remove 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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		460/ 320/	7S 5E 3W				It consists of a group of stems and the larger stem is twin-stemmed from base. It is one of the larger trees within this hedge line. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has received some cutting back on the pitch side in the past to reduce its crown overhang. Its crown is still relatively full with little evidence of 'Ash Dieback'.	Cut Ivy at ground level.		
1716	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	570	7N 7S 4E 9W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is one of the larger trees growing up within a group environment with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground level in the past. The crown is somewhat thin and contains deadwood. It has received pruning in the past in order to reduce its crown overhang on the pitch size. Its crown is still relatively full with little evidence of 'Ash Dieback'.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C2
1717-1720	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	A 8	A 190	A 2N 2S 2E 2W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They have been planted on the inside of the hedge line and their structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. The lower branches have been pruned and the lower crown contains naturally suppressed dead wood. They would not isolate well as individual trees. They form part of the bulking within this hedge line.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time. They could be considered for removal as part of the management/ restoration works on the hedge line.	10+	C2
1721	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra 'italica' cv.</i>	20	460	3N 6S 3E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the pitch side (southern) of the hedge line and towers over the surrounding vegetation. The Ivy has been cut at ground level	Requires no work 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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological. in the past but has regrown.	A- average		
1722	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra</i> 'italica' cv.	20	300/ 260	3N 5S 3E 1W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the pitch side of the hedge line. It is beginning to establish over the height of the surrounding vegetation and is being slightly suppressed out by the surrounding Elm trees. Twin-stemmed from c.1m up with heavy lvy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
1723	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> Group	16	220	2N 5S 3E 2W	1.5	Early Mature	Dead	Poor It consists of a group of stems and some of these are standing dead.	I would recommend the removal of the dead stems and those showing signs of infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease as part of management.	<10	U
1724	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	380/ 200/ 150	6N 7S 3E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the bulking within this hedge and is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. The crown is open and thin with deadwood throughout. It is showing signs of infection with 'Ash Dieback' (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>). lvy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C2
1725	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra</i> 'italica' cv.	20	540	4N 5S 5E 3W	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the pitch side of the hedge line. It is a tall tree towering over the surrounding trees. Heavy lvy cover extends high up into the crown, increasing the wind sail.	Cut lvy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
1726	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra</i> 'italica' cv.	20	530	3N 5S 3E 3W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree located on the pitch side of the main hedge line and is growing up over the surrounding vegetation. It leans slightly with an asymmetrical	Requires no work 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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								crown weighed towards the pitch. Ivy cover on the main trunk had been controlled in the past but has regrown.			
1727	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	15	270	2N 3S 3E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the northern side (inside) of the hedge line and is growing up within a group environment. It is a tall tree and it has been suppressed out impacting on its structure. The lower crown contains naturally suppressed deadwood.	It could be considered for removal as part of management/ restoration of this hedge line.	10+	C2
1728	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	140/ 140/ 160/ 220/ 260/ 180/ 220	5N 6S 5E 3W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow and is multiple-stemmed from base forming part of the higher bulking. There is an acute union formation between some scaffold limbs and this may develop into a structural weakness as these stems growing in size. Ivy cover on most stems extends high into the crown, increasing the wind sail. The crown is thin and showing signs of infection with 'Ash Dieback' (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>).	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1729	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Clump	15	A 340/ 260	6N 3S 4E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together within a clump with tree No. 1728 and form part of the one group/ canopy formation. They are multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems. Heavy Ivy cover on some stems extends high up into the crowns, increasing the windsail. The Ash crown is thin and showing signs of infection with 'Ash Dieback' (<i>Hymenoscyphus</i>	Remove dead/ unstable growth. 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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								<i>fraxineus</i>). There is minor dead wood throughout.			
1730	Lombardy Poplar cv. <i>Populus nigra</i> 'italica' cv.	15	530	3N 6S 3E 2W	3	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor It is located on the pitch side of the hedge line. It forms part of the upper canopy formation. The crown is very thin with dead wood throughout. It appears to be in decline. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk extends high up into the crown, increasing the wind sail. There is a secondary stem developing from c.1.6m up with an acute union formation between stems at this point.	I would recommend removal as part of management.	<10	U
1731 –	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	270/ 230	5N 3S 3E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A group of stems growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base. Heavy lvy cover on some stems extends high up into the crowns, increasing the windsail. The Ash crown is thin and showing signs of infection with 'Ash Dieback' (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>). There is minor dead wood throughout.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1732	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	A.270 6 stems	1N 7S 2E 3W	1.5						
1733 – 1735	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	A 8	A 140	A 1N 1S 1E 1W	A 3	Mature	Poor / Dead	Poor They are located on the inside of this hedge line and are growing up together forming part of the bulking and their structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition and they are of poor quality as a result. Tree nos. 1733 and 1734 are standing dead.	I would recommend their removal as part of management.	<10	U
1736-1737	Pittosporum	A 14	A 160/ 35 stems	A 5N 5S 3E	A 3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of a short line and was initially planted as a hedge but has been allowed to grow up tall. They are all multiple-stemmed from base and	Tidy up the undergrowth 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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				3W				provide some screening along this boundary. They may become prone to failure as they grow in size due to structural issues and acute union formations.			
Tree Line No.1	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	They are located along the northern boundary wall behind hedge No.2. They are of an early mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. They are located c.0.5m out from the boundary wall with limited rooting ability on the northern side and this may impact on their stability. Originally planted at c.2m centres, some trees have failed leaving gaps along the line and the crowns of some trees open/ exposed. Their structure has been impacted upon in places due to overcrowding/ competition from hedge No.2 in particular the trees growing up within this hedge. As a result, a lot of the trees are poorly structured, top-heavy and would not isolate well as individual trees. A lot of the lower vegetation has been suppressed out as a result of overcrowding. This tree line would be prone to wind damage if left more open / exposed with tree failure already evident leaving this tree line fragmented.						Remove lower deadwood for aesthetic reasons and cut Ivy at ground level. It will be necessary to carry out crown pruning on some of these trees to address exposure and risk of failure particularly where they are left open/exposed by the works on the surrounding trees. These pruning works will need to be reviewed on site once the works on the surrounding trees is complete.	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	ULE in years	Cat. Grade								
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average										
																			
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ht. (m)</th> <th>Stem Dia.(mm)</th> <th>Branch Spread (m)</th> <th>C-Ht. (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A 5</td> <td>120 X 2 STEMS</td> <td>A 3E, 2W</td> <td>A 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Ht. (m)	Stem Dia.(mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	A 5	120 X 2 STEMS	A 3E, 2W	A 0								
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A 5	120 X 2 STEMS	A 3E, 2W	A 0																
		<p>It contains the following tree:</p>																	
Tree No.1	Walnut <i>Juglans regia</i>	10	140/ 140/ 140	3N 3S 3E 3W	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up out of Hedge 3. Most likely self-seeded into this area, it is a multi-stem tree from low down with an acute union formation between the stems. It is beginning to establish above the general hedge line.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2								
Notes:																			

