

Parks & Landscape Services Section, Municipal Services Department

Proposed Development of a Running Track & Associated Facilities at St. Thomas Estate, Tibradden Road, Rathfarnam, Dublin 16 in Proximity to a Protected Structure (St. Thomas House) PC/PKS/01/19

Appendix 7 – Tree Survey & Report



94 Ballybawn Cottages, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow

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Ref: DACT089789

5th April 2019

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,

<u>Re: An Arboricultural Assessment on the site area for the New Running Track and</u> <u>Associated Facilities at 'St. Thomas Estate', Tibradden Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16.</u>

I inspected the trees in question on the above site area and the proposed development layout as requested and am pleased to submit the attached report and drawings which give details of my findings.

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

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

Yours sincerely, For Arborist Associates Ltd.

Felim Sheridan

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 for the New Running Track and Associated Facilities at 'St. Thomas Estate', Tibradden Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16.

Prepared for: Dùn-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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

Date: 5th April 2019

94 Ballybawn Cottages, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.

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Summary

This report has been prepared as part of a planning application for a site area for a new running track and associated facilities at 'St. Thomas Estate', Tibradden Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16.

The site area takes in parts of the grounds of 'St. Thomas Estate' and the adjoining fields to the west on 'Tibradden Road' and is broadly rectangular in shape. It is bounded by the 'Tibradden Road' to the north, 'Ballinascorney Golf Club' to the south, agricultural land to the west and the farm buildings and the wall garden of 'St. Thomas Estate' to the east. The site area also consists of a narrow linear strip of ground that runs on the inside of the boundary wall between the public road and the grounds of 'St. Thomas Estate'. The site is accessed via a field entrance off the 'Tibradden Road'.

A condition tree and hedge assessment report has been carried out by us to the recommendations of BS5837:2012. See 'Appendix 2' and drawing 'No.DAC001 which has been prepared as a constraints plan for details of our findings.

Within the overall site area, 118No.trees were tagged individually with 8No.trees along with 2 No. tree belts and 2No.hedges were numbered numerically.

The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading allocation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:

Category Grade	No. of Trees
Category U	28 Trees
Category A	0 Trees
Category B	44 Trees + 2 Tree Belts
Category C	54 Trees + 2 Hedges
Total	126 Trees + 2 Tree Belts + 2 Hedges.

Following the production of this condition assessment and constraints drawing, I have drawn up my 'Arboricultural Impact Assessment' report, see 'Section 5' of this report and drawing 'No.DAC002' for detail which shows the trees for removal due to the proposed development or as part of active management with a 'Hatched Red' crown spread and those to be retained with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.

To facilitate the proposed development, it will be necessary to remove 47 of the 126 No. individually surveyed trees plus 1No.hedge, 1No.tree belt and a narrow linear strip of another tree belt.

The 47 individual trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

Category Grade	No. of trees for removal
Category 'U' trees,	21No.
Category 'A' tree,	0No.
Category 'B' trees	6No.
Category 'C' trees.	20No.
Total	47 trees

New tree, shrub and hedge planting is proposed for this new development and this will help mitigate the loss of the trees removed to facilitate this development and will help to increase the age-class diversity on the property securing tree cover within this area for the long-term.

On drawing 'No.DAC002, I have shown the required work exclusion zones around the tree and hedge vegetation to be retained with 'Orange Hatching'. These work exclusion zones are to be protected from the construction activities by the erection of strong robust tree protection fencing that is fit for purpose in accordance with BS 5837 2012 (see detail on drawing No.DAC002 and 'Appendix 1').

It will be important that these tree protection measures are put in place at the very start of the works prior to the construction machinery coming on site and are maintained throughout the construction project to ensure that the tree vegetation which is proposed to be retained is done so successfully. These measures have been highlighted within my impact assessment and tree protection strategy and it is important that they are implemented.

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

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

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Parks and Landscape Services of Dùn-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to assess the tree vegetation located within the site area for the new running track and associated facilities at 'St. Thomas Estate', Tibradden Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16 and to report on the following:
 - A. To assess the present condition of thee tree vegetation within this site area. See 'Appendix 1' and 'Drawing No.DAC001' which has been prepared as a constraints plan for detail.
 - B To assess the impact of the proposed development on the tree vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of this report and drawing 'No.DAC002' for detail.
 - C To prepare this drawing as a tree protection plan to show the position of the line of protective fencing that needs to be erected around the trees to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6' of our report and our Tree Protection Plan (No. DAC002) drawing for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection of these trees has been carried out from ground level only, is a preliminary report and does not include climbing inspections, internal investigations of the timber or below ground investigations. The assessment is based on what was visible at the time of the inspection and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 2.2 This report only relates to factors apparent at the time of the inspection; as a result, further monitoring is imperative if potential problems/hazards are to be avoided. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12 month period only, unless otherwise stated.
- 2.3 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 site and plotted on the land survey map provided.
 - Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
 - Tree species both common and botanical.
 - Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).

- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category
- 3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report. The tag numbers are attached to the trees at a height of 1.5- 2m from ground level and are orientated in such a way to assist in their relocation.
- 3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarise the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.
- 3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorised according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to;

Arboricultural Value – An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or affects on other features located on site.

Landscape Value – An assessment of a trees locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.

Cultural Value – Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.

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

The following summarises each of the categories:

Category U – Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

These would be seen as trees that have little or no potential either due to their physiological and/or structural condition and their removal would be seen necessary either now or in the short-term as the most appropriate management option.

The category 'U' trees within the site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos. DAC001 & DAC002) 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.

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the long-term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

From our assessment of the tree vegetation within this site area, no trees were categorised as 'A'.

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

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

The category 'B' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos. DAC001 & DAC002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

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

These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term. As part of the future management, some of these will probably be removed for one reason or another. This category consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature. These trees should not been seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands, but should be considered for retention where viable.

The category 'C' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos. DAC001 & DAC002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.DAC001) by a land survey company and their positions are assumed accurate. This drawing has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be

positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

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. 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, 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 Summary of Survey Findings

- 4.1 The site area takes in parts of the grounds of 'St. Thomas Estate' and the adjoining fields to the west on 'Tibradden Road', Whitechurch, Dublin 16. It is broadly rectangular in shape and is bounded by the 'Tibradden Road' to the north, 'Ballinascorney Golf Club' to the south, agricultural land to the west and the farm buildings and the wall garden of 'St. Thomas Estate' to the east. The site area also consists of a narrow linear strip of ground that runs on the inside of the boundary wall between the public road and the grounds of 'St. Thomas Estate'. The site is accessed via a field entrance off the 'Tibradden Road'.
- 4.2 The main site area is divided roughly in half by a field hedgerow / palisade steel fence which runs in a general north south direction. The western boundary consists of a low stone wall which has collapsed at a number of locations. The northern boundary with the 'Tibradden Road' consists of a stone wall with a field entrance. The eastern boundary consists of larger walls associated with the wall garden of 'St Thomas Estate'. The southern boundary is undefined and slopes steeply down to the boundary with 'Ballinascorney Golf Club'. The lands are currently in use as grassland/pasture and grazed by livestock.
- 4.3 The majority of the trees on the site are located within tree lines/belts and hedgerows along the site boundaries. There are visually significant tree lines/ belts along the northern boundary with the 'Tibradden Road' and the eastern boundary with 'St. Thomas Estate' The tree species include Ash, Beech, Chestnut, Sycamore and Larch. Bramble and Ivy are establishing along the hedgerow.
- 4.4 Within the overall site area, 118No.trees were tagged individually with 8No.trees along with 2 No. tree belts and 2No.hedges were numbered numerically.

The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading allocation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:

Category Grade	No. of Trees
Category U	Tree Nos. 1791, 1793, 1894, 1897, 1915, 1917, 1918,
28 Trees	1921, 1923, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1876,
	1879, 1884, 1886, 0449,0455, 0456, 0464, 0467, 0469,
	0476, 0477 & 0490.
Category A	No Trees
Category B	Tree Nos. 1777, 1778, 1779, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1785,
44 Trees +	1786, 1787, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1908,
2 tree belts	1910, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1919, 1920, 1922, 0442,
	0443, 0444, 0445, 0446, 0447, 0448, 0450, 0451, 0452,
	Tree No.2, 0470, 0472, 0473, Tree No.3, 0476, 0478,
	0479, 0480 & 0481.
	Tree Belt Nos. 1 & 2
Category C	Tree Nos. 1780, 1784, 1788, 1789, 1793, 1895-1896,
54 Trees	1898-1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906,
+ 2 Hedges	1907, 1909, 1913, 1864, 1865, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1873,
	1877, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885, 0453, 0454,
	0457, 0458, 0459, 0460, Tree No.1, 0461,0462, 0463,
	0465, 0466, 0468, 0471, 0474, 0475, Tree No.4, 0491 &
	Tree Nos.5-8.
	Hedge Nos.1& 2.
Total	126 Trees + 2 Tree Belts + 2 Hedges.

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout for the new running track and associated facilities at 'St. Thomas Estate', Tibradden Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16 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.
- 5.1.2 It is proposed to develop the fields to the west of the house and gardens for a new running track and associated facilities and to install a new 3m wide pedestrian/cycle path from this facility down along the 'Tibradden Road' to the roundabout to the north-east at the junction of 'Whitechurch Road' and 'Tibradden Road'.
- 5.1.3 On drawing No.DAC002, I have shown the tree vegetation for removal due to the proposed development and condition/management with 'Red Hatched' crown spreads and those to be retained with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread. I have also shown on this drawing, the position of any necessary tree protection measures in order to protect the root zone of the tree vegetation being retained within the vicinity of where the construction works will occur. The tree protection fence line position is shown by an orange line and the work exclusion zones inside this is shown as an orange hatch.

These work exclusion zones will need to be cordoned off by the erection of fencing or other means at the start of the works and this will need to be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the development of this site area.

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. Any errors in my understanding of this project should be brought to my attention by the project engineers/ architects.

5.2.0 Impact Assessment

5.2.1 **Tree Loss:**

To facilitate the proposed development, it will be necessary to remove the following vegetation:

Category Grade	No. of trees for removal
Category U	Tree Nos. 1866, 1867, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1879, 1884, 1886, 0449, 0455, 0456, 0464, 0467, 0469, 0490,
21 Trees	1915, 1917, 1918, 1793, 1791. These trees will need to be removed as part of management, either now or in the short-term due to their condition physiologically and/or structurally.
Category A 0 Tree	No Trees
Category B	Tree No. Tree No.2, 1916, 1794, 1792, 1787 & 1783.
6 Trees + 1 Tree belt + Linear strip of another.	A narrow linear strip of Tree Belt No.1 + Tree Belt No.2.
Category C	Tree Nos. 0460, Tree No.1, 0461, 0462, 0463, 0465, 0466, 0468, 0474, 0475, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904,
20 Trees + 1 Hedge	1905, 1913, 1789, 1784 & 1780. Hedge No.1

5.2.2 **In summary**, 47 of the 126 No. individually surveyed trees plus 1No.hedge, 1No.tree belt and a narrow linear strip of another tree belt will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development of this site area or as part of management.

The 47 individual trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

No. of trees for removal	Category Grade
21No.	Category 'U' trees,
0No.	Category ' A' tree,
6No.	Category 'B' trees
20No.	Category 'C' trees.

The loss of the above tree vegetation is to be mitigated against within the landscaping of this completed development with new tree, shrub and hedge planting that will complement the development and will help provide good quality and sustainable long-term tree cover. See landscape architects drawings and schedules for detail.

A range of tree sizes are proposed within the landscape plan ranging from whips to semi- mature trees and as these establish and grow in size, they will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created in the first place and will enhance and secure the treescape of this area into the future.

5.3.0 Tree vegetation retention and protection

- 5.3.1 The remaining tree vegetation within this site area is to be retained and incorporated into the completed landscaped development.
- 5.3.2 To help protect their root zones, it will be necessary to erect tree protection fencing to enclose them for the duration of the works. See accompanying drawing (No.DAC002) for detail on tree protection for these site works.
- 5.3.3 The current site layout has been finalised and modified based on the information provided in the initial condition tree assessment of the site and the creation of the tree constraints plan (Dwg No.DAC001) which has resulted in changes in the layout and its construction plan to ensure that impacts on the trees to be retained have been kept to a minimum.
- 5.3.4 The objective of the proposed development layout was such as to try and retain as much of the existing tree vegetation that was of value to the completed development and to help screen and integrate this development into its surrounds. This was achieved by the concentration of the development to the more open central part of the site areas where there were few trees and in particular trees of value to the treescape of the surrounding area.
- 5.3.5 Based on the current layout, the following are potential impacts of the proposed development on tree vegetation being retained:
 - Cycle/footpath running along the boundary with 'Tibradden Road'. The alignment of this path has been altered to ensure minimal impact on the tree vegetation with minimal tree removal.

In some areas, this proposed path surface will run into the root zone of the surrounding trees proposed for retention and to minimise impact, it is proposed within these areas to build this surface over the existing ground levels using a No-Dig method. It will also be important to ensure that the path surface is porous and allows the free movement of moisture and air to the soil and roots underneath.

This path surface is to be supported on 'CellWeb' laid on the existing ground and filled with a clean angular stone to the recommendations of the project engineers and product manufactures and the finish wearing course is to be laid onto this.

- In a number of places, other hard landscape surface areas and in particular paths/tracks will meander through the calculated root protection areas of some of the trees. The full detail on these surfaces and their location will need to be reviewed on site and altered where possible to minimise encroachment into the root zones and where this cannot occur, these surfaces are to be installed using a No-Dig method over and above the existing ground levels leaving the root material below intact. Where necessary to provide support, a 'CellWeb' product is to be incorporated into its design and construction. Again, these surfaces will need to be porous to allow free movement of air and moisture to the roots underneath.
- Boundary treatments within the root zone of the trees shown for retention will be of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to dig out small diameter holes for the uprights and these will need to be dug either manually or with an augur with all machinery working from outside the tree work exclusion zones.

The ground areas within the work exclusion zones required for working will need to be protected from damage and in particular compaction as per 'Section 6' of BS5837 2012. This ground protection will need to be put in place prior to the works commencing within these areas and tree protection fence lines are not to be altered/moved prior to the ground protection being put in place and approved by the project arboriculturist.

 Soft landscaping within or next to the work exclusion zones around the trees will need to be carried out with due care to the root zones of the trees being retained. 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.

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 'Section 8' of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees. 5.3.6 The main items for consideration during the proposed construction process regarding the tree vegetation on this site area can be grouped under the following headings:

ltem	Measures
Tree Pruning	All tree felling and pruning works need to be carried out by
	qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction
	work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with
	BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.
	All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all
	stumps in particular those which are located within the root zone
	of trees being retained are to be ground out using a mechanical
	stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees
	being retained.
	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees
	being retained are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable
	growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns
	to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their
	iuxtaposition 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.
Tree	Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary
Protection	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 will need to be
	erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan
	(Dwg No.DAC002) 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. The British Standard
	BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction
	(2012) specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for
	details.
	The fencing needs to be of a strong robust build capable of
	withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity.
	Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of
	construction works, the fencing will need to be 2.3m high and
	constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see
	'Appendix 1' fence type 1 for detail) using vertical and horizontal
	scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out
	at a maximum of 3m centers and onto this, weld mesh panels
	are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Where
	there is a lesser intensity of works, a three rail fence structure or
	chain link wire fence 1.5m high will be sufficient. (see fencing
	type 2 details within 'Appendix 1').

ltem	Measures
	All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with
	words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".
	When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can
	commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis
	during the duration of the construction process and shall remain
	In place until neavy building and landscaping work have finished
Construction	It will be important that good beyookeening is in place at all
Construction	times so that the site does not become congested
	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.
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	Where work space between the building lines and 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 scalloid boards, woodchip multiplice
	These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and
	installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of
	this report for sample.
	Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to
	ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and
	counterweights can operate without coming into contact with
	retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to
	them and might make their safe retention impossible.
	Materials which can contaminate the sail of a concrete minimum
	dissol oil and vohiolo washings, cannot be discharged within
	10m of a tree stem
	Fires cannot 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.
	Nation beauty wines and such the second to stand the standard to second
	Notice boards, wires and such like cannot be attached to any
	need to be leasted outside the work evolution zeros of the tree
	vegetation being retained
Services	See project engineer's drawings for detail for service routes
	From my understanding of the project, there should be no
	conflict between these and what is proposed to be retained.

ltem	Measures
	There is sufficient area on site to adjust or re-route the proposed
	services without a need to encroach into the root zone of the
	trees and hedge vegetation being retained.
	Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees or
	hedges, they 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 tree vegetation shown for
Boundom	retention.
Boundary Treatments	It is my understanding that all boundary treatments along by the
Treatments	where there will only be a need to excavate small diameter
	holes for the fence uprights and these will need to be dug
	manually or with an augur with no machinery allowed to operate
	within the work exclusion zones fenced off by the tree protection
	fencing. The working ground area required during these works
	will need to be protected from impacts/damage by a suitable
	bed of woodchip
Landscaping	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
	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
	within the RPA's of these trees
	Paths – In a number of areas, there are pedestrian paths/
	running tracks and other hard landscaped areas which meander
	into the marked out root zones of the trees and the position of
	these will need to be reviewed once marked out on site to look
	at alterning their position to avoid the root zones in the first place
	which encroach in on the root zone of the trees will need to be
	installed using a No-Dig method and if necessary incorporate a
	product such as 'CellWeb' to provide support and protect the
	underlying rooting material.

5.4.0 Monitoring

- 5.4.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained tree vegetation are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.4.2 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.
- 5.4.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (Drawing No. DAC002) 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.
- 5.4.4 On the completion of the construction works, all tree vegetation 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 contractor/site manager on how the tree vegetation needs to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for 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.DAC002), for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of this retained vegetation.

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 <u>must be</u> 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 landscape architect, the project Arboriculturist and local authority to identify and finalize the vegetation for removal and the line of the protective fencing and other protective measures.

6.6.0 Tree works

- 6.6.1 The client 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 development layout are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.

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

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

- 6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained <u>must be</u> erected as per Dwg. No. DAC002.
- 6.7.2 Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, the fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail 1 within 'Appendix 1') using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centers and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

Where there is a lesser intensity of works, a three rail fence or chain link wire fence 1.5m high will be sufficient, (see fencing detail 2 within 'Appendix 1' for sample).

- 6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No.DAC002 & Appendix 1.
- 6.7.4 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.
- 6.7.5 **Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking -** These areas <u>must be</u> identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

Stage 2:

6.8.0 The Construction Works Stage

6.8.1 **Protective fencing -** During the course of the works, special attention must be paid to ensure that these fences and all other 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 <u>must</u> 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 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 the tree vegetation 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 vegetation to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

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

6.8.3 **Working within the RPA** (*Root Protection Area*) – If it becomes necessary to carry out works within the RPA of a tree or other vegetation being retained, these <u>must be</u> discussed and agreed with the project Arboriculturist. All works <u>must be</u> 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 <u>must be</u> 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 <u>must</u> 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 <u>must</u> be carried out manually and the soil levels <u>must not</u> 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 <u>that are not allowed</u> 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 these lands and is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only those trees identified within. Its use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose.

Signed<u>Felim Sheridan</u> Felim Sheridan

Date 5th April 2019

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

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:

Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.











Condition Tree Assessment

Of the trees within the Site Area at 'St. Thomas Estate', <u>Tibradden Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16.</u>

Date: 20th February 2019

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

- Young: A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.
- **Semi Mature** A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.
- **Early Mature:** A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.
- **Mature:** A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.
- **Over Mature:** A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

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

Structural condition and other comments -

This records noted visual defects and other information about the trees health and structure.

Estimated Remaining Contribution in years

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

Less than (<) 10 years remaining contribution

- 10 + years remaining contribution
- 20 + years remaining contribution
- 40 + years remaining contribution.

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

Main categories.

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

Sub categories

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

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

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

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

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

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

Clear crown height records the distance between the ground and the first branch form the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

								Structural Condition	Droliminary Performandation		
Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
								Physphysiological.	A- average		
		A co asso	ndition as	ssessmer cilities at	nt of th 'St. Th	ne trees wit nomas Esta	hin the si ite', Tibra	ite area for the new running track and dden Road, Whitechurch, Dublin 16.			
		The with A lot impro good grow	assessme the publi of new tre ove screeni quality with in size.	ent starts c road. e and shrul ing with the h potential f							
Tree Belt Nos. 1 & 2	Lime Beech Norway Maple Poplar Hazel Viburnum opulus Dogwood	They boun The t and s stren Maple to gro these were affect	have been dary either rees within structurally. gthened by e and Pople ow up with trees have initially pla	n planted to are of a you It forms a v similar tree ar with an u little mainte been plan nted at close ture and de	betwee one entro- bung to good se planti under p enance sted as se space evelopn	n the bound rance to this semi- maturi screen barrie ng on the ins lanting of Ha and forms a extra large s sing and are a nent.	nd the road edge and extend along the s and are in fair condition both physiologically ese sections of the property boundary and is boundary. It consists of Lime, Beech, Norway ium opulus and Dogwood. It has been allowed screen barrier along the boundary. Some of e trees and are struggling to establish. There up together in competition and this is starting to	They would benefit from general tidyir and the cutting back of all competing particularly the undergrowth in order t this area and to allow the better qualit more space to grow/ develop. The self-seeding and poor quality tree causing overcrowding / competition sh selected for removal as part of the gen tidying works.	ng works vegetation, o open up y trees es that are nould be neral	B2	
		The f	ollowing t	rees are lo	cated	inside the b	oundary w	vall with the road working from the property			
1777	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	7	220	N4 S3 E3 W2	2	Semi- mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has the potential to provide the long-term tree cover and is beginning to establish over the undergrowth of the Portuguese Laurel.	It would benefit from the cutting back of the undergrowth to allow its crown more space to grow/ develop.	40+	B1
1778	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	8	220	N4 S4 E3 W3	3	Semi- mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is beginning to establish over the undergrowth and has the potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.	It would benefit from the cutting back of the undergrowth to allow its crown more space to grow/ develop.	40+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				00				N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
1779	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	9	220	N3 S3 E3 W2	2	Semi- mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is beginning to establish over the surrounding vegetation and is growing up within a group. It has the potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B1
1780	Beech Fagus sylvatica	9	270	N4 S3 E3 W3	1	Semi- mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Poor There is an acute union formation between some stems and this may develop into a structural weakness in the long-term. It is growing up within a group environment.	Prune lower crown in order to improve appearance over the boundary wall and shrubbery. It may be considered for removal in the future as part of selective thinning.	10-20	C1
1781	Lime Tilia sp.	10	240	N5 S4 E4 W3	3	Semi- mature	Good	Good It is a good quality tree with potential for the future. The lower branches have been pruned in order to maintain clearance with the entrance drive.	Prune stubs back to proper pruning points.	40+	B1
1782	Lime Tilia sp.	9	220	N3 S2 E3 W3	1	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is growing up within a group, has been drawn up for the light and its crown structure has been slightly affected as a result. It is a tall tree with good potential for the future.	Remove lower branches in order to raise up its crown.	40+	B1
1783	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	7	210	N3 S3 E3 W3	2	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It forms part of a group and has the potential to form part of the long-term tree cover within this area.	Prune back lower branches/ limbs in order to raise up its lower crown over the surrounding shrubbery and boundary wall.	40+	B1
1784	Lime Tilia sp.	6	170	N4 S2 E2 W2	1.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and is being slightly overcrowded within this area.	It could be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning / management in the short-term.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
1785	Lime Tilia sp.	9	240	N3 S4 E3 W3	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good It is a good quality tree with potential for the future. The lower branches have been pruned in order to maintain clearance with the entrance avenue and some branches have been pruned back to stubs. It forms part of the upper canopy formation and is integral to the canopy structure within this area.	Prune lower stubs back to proper target pruning points.	40+	B1
1786	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	8	210	N2 S3 E2 W2	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good It forms part of the upper canopy formation and is growing up within a sheltered group environment. It has the potential to provide the long-term tree cover.	Remove lower deadwood for aesthetic reasons.	40+	B1
1787	Beech Fagus sylvatica	8	250	N3 S2 E3 W3	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group and has been drawn up for the light due to its group growing environment. It has suffered squirrel damage throughout its crown and this may have an impact on its long-term health and potential.	Prune back lower branches in order to raise up its crown over the boundary wall / shrubbery. Cut back all competing shrub vegetation.	40+	B1
1788	Beech Fagus sylvatica	7	200	N3 S4 E3 W3	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is growing up within a group and forms part of the upper canopy formation. It has suffered squirrel damage throughout its crown and this is impacting on its health. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	It may be considered for removal in the short-medium term as part of the selective thinning / management.	10-20	C1
1789	Beech Fagus sylvatica	7	200	N3 S3 E2 W3	1.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is being overcrowded and its structure has been affected as a result. It has suffered squirrel damage within its crown.	Remove lower branches in order to raise up its crown over the surrounding boundary wall. Cut back all competing vegetation	20+	C1

				Ê		S		Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendation	e	е
Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch Spread (n	C-Ht. (m	Age Clas	Phys. Con.	Other Comments		Remain Contribut in years	Cat. Grad
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
									to allow it more space to grow / develop.		
1790	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	8	180	N4 S2 E3 W2	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing from underneath the canopy of a larger neighbouring original tree and its structure has been affected as a result. It would benefit from more space to grow / develop.	Remove lower deadwood for aesthetic reasons.	40+	B1
1791	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	12	870	N4 S6 E4 W2	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is one of the original trees on these grounds. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. The upper crown has broken out leaving a tall stump with one live side branch. There is some epicormic growth developing on the main trunk. Decay is extending down the main trunk and it is infected at its base by the fungus "Ustulina deusta". As a result, this tree is nearing the end of its safe life contribution.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management option. Some of the surrounding younger trees will benefit from its removal allowing them more space to grow / develop.	<10	U
1792	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	5	180	N3 S2 E3 W2	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing from underneath the canopy of tree No. 1791 and its structure has been affected as a result and it will benefit from its removal. It has a low crown formation and some of the lower branches are interfering with the boundary wall.	Prune back lower crown in order to improve clearance with the boundary wall.	40+	B1
1793	Alder Alnus glutinosa	6	130	N1 S1 E1	3	Semi Mature	Poor	Poor It is in decline and is being overcrowded by the neighbouring trees. It is suckering from base	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys -physiological	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				W1				with liquid exudations present on the lower trunk, possibly indicating towards infection by "Phythopharia".			
1794	Holm Oak Quercus ilex	5	170	N3 S2 E2 W2	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding / competition from neighbouring trees. It will benefit from the removal of tree No .1791 allowing it more space to grow / develop. It has potential for the future.	Prune lower crown in order to raise up its crown over the boundary wall. Cut back all competing vegetation.	40+	B1
1795	Lime Tilia sp.	15	720	N4 S4 E3 W5	0	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/ Good It is part of the original planting and forms part of the group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into its crown, increasing its windsail. There is a mass of suckers growing from its base. It contains deadwood within its crown.	Remove large dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B1
1796	Lime Tilia sp.	16	740	N5 S6 E5 W4	0	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair There is a mass of suckers growing from its base. It forms part of the group canopy formation and contains both minor and major deadwood throughout its crown. There is some epicormic growth present up along the main trunk. It has received pruning in the past, particularly of side branches in order to raise up its crown.	Remove dead / unstable growth. Remove basal suckers to allow a more detailed assessment of its base. The Ivy will require management in the future.	20+	B1
1797	Western Red Cedar Thuja plicata	16	560	N3 S3 E2	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a group environment. It has suffered bark stripping at	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	item Dia. (mm)	Branch pread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	ge Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain contribute in years	at. Grade
			0)	S	–	4				0	0
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
								Physphysiological.	A- average		
				W3				its base exposing the underlying timber to decay and this may have an impact on its long- term health and stability. It is sheltered within its present environment.			
1893	Sycamore	16	400/ 190v5	N6	3	Early	Fair	Fair/Poor	Prune lower crown in order to raise	10+	C1
	pseudoplatanus		Stoms	54 E8		mature		ausing some structural damage. The failure of			
	poolaopiatando		Otema	W5				this wall could structurally weaken this tree.	Cut Ivv at ground level.		
								Multiple-stemmed from base with some decay			
								present where it forms multiple-stems.	It may be considered for removal as		
									part of the selective thinning /		
		4.0	0.40		_			5.1/5	management.	10	
1894	Ash	12	340	N8	3	Early	⊦aır	Fair/ Poor Solf acaded and is growing from the base of a	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as	<10	U
	excelsion			53 F5		mature		Sell-seeded and is growing from the base of a	management works		
	excelsion			W5				damage to the wall as it grows in size. It leans	management works.		
								slightly out for the light due to overcrowding /			
								competition from a neighbouring tree.			
		The	following t	rees are lo	ocated	around the	next enclo	osed walled area.			
1895-	Lawson	А	А	Α	А	Mature	Fair	Fair	Prune back lower branches in order	10-20	C1
1896	Cypress	16	400	N2	1			They are growing in a line and are of some	to open up the area underneath		
	Chamaecyparis			S2				value for screening within this area. They are	these trees.		
	(6 in total)			E2				growing up together and provide support/			
				VV2				shelter to one another. Some trees have been	They may be considered for		
								cut back in the past. They have low crowns on	removal in the future as part of the		
1907	Sycamore	10	240/	N3	2	Somi	Eair/	115 y1 333 3125.	would recommend their removal	<10	
1091	Acer		190/	.54	2	Mature	Poor	It consists of a three stems along with some	as part of the selective thinning /		0
	pseudoplatanus		190	E3		Mature		basal suckers. They have suffered bark	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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				W5				wounds on some stems with decay progressing at their bases creating a structural weakness. They have also suffered squirrel damage throughout their crowns. They are self-seeded into this area and are of poor quality. The tagged stem is in danger of breaking out due to a weak union formation and the decay present at its base.			
1898- 1899	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis Iawsoniana (6 in total)	A 15	A 260	A N2 S2 E2 W	A 1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair They are located along an existing side entrance and are of some value for screening within this area. Some trees have been topped in the past. They are growing up together and provide support / shelter to one another. Ivy cover on their main trunks is extending up into their crowns.	Remove lower deadwood for aesthetic reasons. Cut Ivy at ground level. They may require further pruning /management in the future in order to contain.	10+	C2
		The	following li	ine of Laro	ch trees	s (Nos.1900-	-1905) run	s along the boundary with the road.		1	
		They safe/	have an ur useful lives	ndergrowth and their s	ι of scrι stability	ub and some may give ris	ornamenta e to conce	al shrubs. They are coming to the end of their rn.			
1900	Larch Larix decidua	11	510	N5 S3 E3 W3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a low crown over the existing side entrance and it contains deadwood and storm damage within its crown. It is reaching the end of its safe/ useful life.	Make safe large dead/ unstable growth. Carry out pruning in order to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
1901	Larch Larix decidua	14	430	N4 S2	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within a group and is being	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size by c.2-3m.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				E6 W2				sheltered by the neighbouring trees. It leans slightly from its base towards the road and I suspect that basal decay is present along with some root movement/heaving.			
1902	Larch Larix decidua	15	640	N6 S3 E4 W5	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. It contains heavy side branches and some of these are end loaded and prone to breakage. It leans from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy side limbs/ branches in order to reshape / balance its crown and to lessen the risk of branches breaking out. Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	10+	C1
1903	Larch Larix decidua	14	740	N7 S2 E3 W4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a large size tree forming the central tree within this tree line. It leans at an abrupt angle into the neighbouring trees and I suspect root movement has occurred in the past. It contains some heavy side branches and deadwood throughout its crown. This tree is liable to pull itself out of the ground under its own weight.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size by c. 2-3m; particular heavy side limbs / branches to reduce pressure on the root plate.	10+	C1
1904	Larch Larix decidua	17	580	N5 S3 E4 W4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a large size tree with a slight lean on the main trunk indicating towards root movement or subsidence. It contains deadwood and storm damage throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size, particularly in height by c.2-3m to reduce pressure on the root plate.	10+	C1
1905	Larch Larix decidua	16	620	N3 S4 E3	4	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It leans out over the boundary towards the road and the lower branches have been	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size, particularly in height by c.2-3m to	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
				W4				removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. I suspect that basal decay is present and this will have an impact on its stability. As a result, the stability of this tree towards the road is questionable. It forms the end tree within this tree line.	reduce pressure on the root plate.		
		The f	ollowing to seeded into	rees are lo o this area	cated	in and arour	nd the prev	vious Larch trees and the bulk of them are			
1906	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	9	180	N4 S3 E4 W2	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair Self-seeded into this area and is beginning to establish space to grow/ develop. It has suffered a large bark wound on its lower trunk with some decay present; this may have an impact on its stability in the long-term.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
1907	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	8	160	N4 S2 E3 W1	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Self-seeded into this area and has suffered a bark wound on the lower trunk exposing the underlying timber to decay and has also created a structural weakness.	Retain as part of the bulking within this area.	10-20	C2
1908	Chinese Necklace Poplar Populus lasiocarpa	14	660	N6 S6 E7 W5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. It has a low crown formation down to ground level on the southern side. It contains deadwood and some heavy side branches within its crown. It has suffered bark wounds on surface roots. There is a lot seed coming off this tree and this may cause an allergy to some children, as a result its suitability for retention maybe	Remove large dead/ unstable growth and carry out general tidying works.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								questionable as this will need to be taken into consideration.			
1909	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	9	240	N4 S3 E6 W3	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Self-seeded and is growing from the base of a larger tree with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has a low branch formation down to ground level. It has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk exposing the underlying timber to decay. There are suckers growing from its base.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C2
1910	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	9	320	N3 S4 E6 W3	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It has a slightly asymmetrical crown to the south due to its group canopy formation. It has a low crown formation and has suffered a small bark wound on its lower trunk.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	20+	B1
1911	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	15	380	N4 S4 E5 W4	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It forms a central tree within this group. It has a low crown formation and has potential for the future.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B1
1912	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	14	400/ 290	N4 S3 E5 W5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair / Good It forms part of the group / outer canopy formation. It consists of two stems growing from the same base and one of these has suffered a bark wounds which has calloused over. It contains small sized deadwood throughout its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B1
1913	Beech Fagus sylvatica	9	220	N3 S3 E2	1	Semi Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair It has been planted as a large size semi- mature tree and is struggling to establish. It	Monitor the tree tie and stake and adjust or remove when no longer required.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys -physiological	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				W3				has suffered bark wounding/ squirrel damage within its upper crown. It is still attached to the tree tie and stake.	It would benefit from the selective thinning of the surrounding trees / vegetation.		
1914	Lime Tilia sp.	10	160	N3 S2 E3 W3	2	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is still attached to the tree tie and stake. It has the potential to form part of the long-term tree cover within this area.	Monitor the tree tie and stake and adjust or remove where no longer required.	40+	B1
1915	Poplar Populus sp.	8	250	N2 S2 E2 W2	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is establishing well and is beginning to tower over the surrounding trees and will eventually overcrowd this area.	I would recommend its removal in the short-term as part of the selective thinning / management.	<10	U
1916	Lime Tilia sp.	8	220	N3 S2 E2 W3	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is establishing well and was planted as an extra heavy standard tree and is still attached to the tree tie and stake. It has the potential to provide the long-term tree cover within this area.	Prune back lower crown in order to improve clearance over the boundary. Monitor the tree tie and stake and adjust or remove where no longer required.	40+	B1
1917	Poplar Populus sp.	9	260	N2 S2 E2 W2	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is establishing well and is beginning to overcrowd the slower growing tree species.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of the selective thinning / management in the short-term.	<10	U
1918	Poplar Populus sp.	8	140	N1 S2 E1 W1	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is being damaged by the tree tie and is outgrowing this space.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of the selective thinning.	<10	U
1919	Sycamore Acer	10	310	N2	3	Early	Fair/	Fair	Maintain basal suckers at the	20-40	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
	pseudoplatanus			S4 E3 W4		Mature	Good	There is light lvy cover on the main trunk. It is most likely self-seeded into this area and is establishing well.	present time. The Ivy will require management in the short-term.		
		The f	f ollowing t isists of mo	rees are lo stly self-se	eded ti	within a gro rees.	ove along f	the eastern wall of this walled area.			
1920	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	11	320	N2 S5 E4 W4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of a group environment with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has suffered bark wounding within its upper crown caused by squirrels. It is suckering from base.	Maintain basal suckers at the present time.	20+	B1
1921	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	12	210	N3 S3 E2 W3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Growing from the base of the boundary wall and may lead to structural damage as it grows in size. It is growing up within a group and provides support/ shelter to the surrounding trees.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of the selective thinning / management and to prevent structural damage occurring to the boundary wall.	<10	U
1922	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	10	220	N1 S3 E2 W2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It has suffered bark wounding in the upper crown caused by squirrels. It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is suckering from base.	Maintain basal suckers at the present time.	20+	B1
1923	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	8	170	N6 S4 E2 W2	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing from underneath the canopy of neighbouring trees and leans out heavily for the light as a result. Basal decay is present.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of the selective thinning / management.	<10	U
Tree Line	Beech Fagus sylvatica	The f walle	ollowing t d garden a	rees exten and they fo	id in a orm a j	line along t prominent l	he eastern andscape	boundary of the site area out from the feature.	These trees should be fenced off from livestock to prevent further damage of	n the ccurring.	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
No 1		Thoy	aro boing i	impacted u	oon to i	somo dograc	hy the live	Physphysiological.	A-average		
NO.1		area. origin reduc	A number al continuc	of trees have been of trees have been been been been been been been be	ave eith line.	er failed or a The bulk of the	re in declir nese trees d new mult	ning heath creating gaps / breaks within the would appear to have been heavily topped/ iple-stemmed crowns from these pruning points.			
1864	Beech Fagus sylvatica	18	980	N8 S7 E8 W9	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree with a broad crown formation. It has a crown overhang over the walled garden and it contains deadwood throughout. There is a dead Elm stump present at its base and this is becoming heavily decayed and unstable.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Remove the dead Elm stump.	10-20	C2
1865	Beech Fagus sylvatica	12	580	N6 S4 E4 W3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair Its crown structure has been affected due to overcrowding by tree No.1864. It has been pruned / topped in the past with a new small crown developing. There are decay pockets and bark wounds up along the main trunk.	Prune back lower branches in order to improve clearance with the surrounding surfaces/ structures.	10-20	C2
1866	Beech Fagus sylvatica	14	860	N7 S6 E4 W4	2	Mature	Poor	Poor It is heavily decayed at its base by the fungus "Ganoderma sp." and I suspect extensive internal decay is present. There is a large decay cavity present at a height of c. 6m with progressive decay present at this point creating a structural weakness. The fungus "Ganoderma sp." is present up along the main trunk to a height of c.4m and as a result, this tree is susceptible to either partial or complete collapse.	 Two Management Options: 1: To remove. 2: In order to retain for the benefit of the overall tree line / canopy formation, reduce in height by c. 5m to try and encourage new growth. Maintain with a small compact crown. 	<10	U
1867	Beech					Mature		This tree has fallen due to basal decay and is	Tidy up fallen tree.		

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
	Fagus sylvatica							resting on the adjacent wall to the east.			
1868	Beech Fagus sylvatica					Mature		This tree has fallen due to basal decay.	Tidy up fallen tree.		
1869	Beech Fagus sylvatica	11	760	N5 S5 E4 W3	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It was initially part of a close knit group canopy formation, but a tree to its east has since failed leaving its crown more open / exposed. It has suffered storm damage in crown further impacting on crown structure. There are some decay pockets developing at old wounds up along the main trunk and it may be prone to limbs/ branches breaking out from these points as a result.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune crown in order to reduce in size by c.2-3m, paying particularly emphasis on limbs/ branches left open / exposed by the failure of the neighbouring tree.	10+	C2
1870	Beech Fagus sylvatica	18	830	N6 S9 E3 W3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group and contains deadwood throughout its crown. It has a crown overhang over the walled garden.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy side branches by up to c.2m, particularly those left open / exposed by the pruning or removal of neighbouring trees.	10-20	C2
1871	Beech Fagus sylvatica	4	690		-	Mature	Poor	Poor The top has broken out to leave a c.3.5m high stump which is decaying and will be prone to failure.	Retain at present for wild life value.	<10	U
1872	Beech Fagus sylvatica	19	720	N8 S7 E4 W4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree as a result. It has been left more open/exposed by the failure of neighbouring trees. It is developing a tall, upright multiple-	Reduce in height by c. 2-3m and 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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
								stemmed crown from where it was heavily pruned / topped in the past with decay present at this point creating a structural weakness. It contains deadwood within its crown.			
1873	Beech Fagus sylvatica	16	790	N8 S6 E4 W4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment. A tree to its north has died leaving its crown more open / exposed as a result. It is developing a tall, upright multiple- stemmed crown from where it was heavily pruned / topped in the past. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy side limbs/ branches in order to reshape / balance its crown, particularly on the northern side where it will be left more open / exposed by the removal of tree No. 1874.	10-20	C2
1874	Beech Fagus sylvatica	15	740	N5 S5 E3 W4	3	Mature	Dead	Poor It is becoming decayed and unstable and is heavily decayed at its base by the fungus "Ganoderma sp." and is beginning to fall apart. As a result, this tree is prone to complete failure.	I would recommend its removal as part of management and carry out replanting.	<10	U
1875	Beech Fagus sylvatica	6	710	N5 S0 E2 W1	2	Mature	Poor	Poor The main central leader has broken out with extensive decay extending down the main trunk. The remaining stem is also prone to breaking out. It is heavily infected at its base by the fungus "Ustulina deusta" and has limited potential.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of management and carry out replanting.	<10	U
1876	Beech Fagus sylvatica	19	900	N7 S4 E3 W2	2	Mature	Poor	Poor It is a large size tree and it has been left more open / exposed by the failure or removal of trees on either side. It is heavily decayed at	To retain for the benefit of the tree line, reduce its crown size by c. 4- 5m, particularly in height and its crown overhang into the walled	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								its base with extensive basal decay extending down into its roots with the fungus "Ustulina deusta" also present at this point. Its crown size has been substantially reduced with decay present at the old pruning wounds. It is developing a new multiple-stemmed upright crown from these pruning points and the regrowth is becoming strong. It is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout its crown. This tree is prone to either partial or complete failure at its current size.	garden. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis as it may not respond well to this pruning. Its complete removal may be required in the short-medium term.		
1877	Beech Fagus sylvatica	18	590	N8 S2 E6 W5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and is being sheltered by the neighbouring trees.	Requires no work at the present time. Review crown exposure once the works are completed on the trees on either side.	10-20	C2
1878	Beech Fagus sylvatica	16	370	N3 S4 E2 W4	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor There is an area of decay present on the main trunk creating a potential weakness. It is a tall tree and it has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding / competition from neighbouring trees. It has been topped/ reduced in the past with a new multiple- stemmed crown developing from these pruning points with some decay pockets also present. It is growing up within a sheltered group environment at the present time.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size by c.2m, particularly in height.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
1879	Beech Fagus sylvatica	18	1140	N9 S8 E6 W4	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Extensive basal decay is present and it is also infected by the fungus "Ganoderma sp." at its base and lower trunk. It has a broad spreading crown and contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood throughout. This tree is prone to failure at its current size. It has been heavily reduced / topped in the past with a new dense, multiple- stemmed crown developing from these pruning points. There are decay pockets present at the old pruning wounds. Its crown is showing signs of stress / decline throughout.	 Two Management Options: 1: Fell and replant. 2: Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size by c. 3-4m, particularly in height and its crown overhang into the walled garden. It may not respond well to this pruning. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. 	<10	U
1880	Beech Fagus sylvatica	11	400	N4 S3 E2 W2	2	Mature	Fair	Poor The main central leader has died out and the side branches have taken the dominant position to form a small compact crown.	Remove the dead section within its upper crown and prune crown to shape/ balance.	10-20	C2
1881	Beech Fagus sylvatica	16	930	N8 S6 E4 W4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large tree with a broad spreading, multiple-stemmed crown from where it was heavily pruned / topped in the past. It contains deadwood throughout its crown with a crown overhang into the walled garden. There are no obvious signs of fungal activity at its base at the present time.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy side limbs/ branches by c.1-2m to help reshape / balance its crown and to deal with any limbs/ branches left open / exposed by the pruning or removal of neighbouring trees.	10-20	C2
1882	Beech Fagus sylvatica	16	620	N7 S4 E4 W4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms the end tree at the northern end of this tree line. It has an asymmetrical crown due to its group canopy formation with neighbouring	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its 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	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
								trees. It is developing an upright crown from where it was heavily topped / pruned in the past with some decay present at this point. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	A average		
		The f	following t Idary wall	rees are lo of the seco	ocated	are located	in the nor	th-eastern corner of the site area outside the			
1883	Beech Fagus sylvatica	14	810	N5 S7 E7 W3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and forms the outer edge tree on the southern side. It has an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. It has a low branch formation and the lower branches are beginning to rub off the boundary wall. It is likely to be left more open / exposed by the works carried out on the neighbouring trees.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy side limbs/ branches to help reshape/ balance its crown.	10-20	C2
1884	Beech Fagus sylvatica	16	510	N5 S5 E3 W4	5	Mature	Poor	Poor It is heavily decayed at its base by the fungus "Ganoderma sp." and the remaining upper crown is weighed heavily in over the walled garden. This tree is prone to either partial or complete failure in its current condition and the most likely direction of failure will be towards the walled garden.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> due to condition as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1885	Beech Fagus sylvatica	7	290	N3 S5 E3 W2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It forms part of the bulking within this group. The main central leader has either broken out or was removed in the past with decay present at this point. It is evident that basal decay is present and it is infected at its base by the	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys-physiological	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								fungus 'Ganoderma sp'.		1	
1886	Beech Fagus sylvatica	16	870	N3 S4 E7 W2	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is heavily decayed at its base and is infected by the fungus "Ganoderma sp." It forms the end tree at the northern end of this tree group and is located within falling distance of the road. A tree to its north has also been removed or failed in the past and it has an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road and into the walled garden.	Two Management Options: 1: In order to retain for the present time for the benefit of the group canopy structure, reduce its crown size by c.3m and monitor its response to this pruning. It is likely to require further works and possibly removal in the future.	<10	U
									2: To remove completely.		
Tree Line No. 2	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Beech Fagus sylvatica Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	This f 'Tibra They the pu	tree line is adden Roa are a tall, v ublic road.	i located o id'. visually prov Due to prov	n the n minent kimity, s	iorthern bou line of trees some of the t	undary alo located alc trees are m	ng the base of the boundary wall with the ong the roadside boundary and they overhang nost likely causing structural damage to this wall.	Monitor the boundary wall for structura	al damage.	B2
0442	Horoo	20				Moturo	Line No.2.	Foir	Pomovo dood/upotoblo growth	20.	D2
0442	Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	20	770	88 E6 W3	1.0	mature	rair	It has an asymmetrical crown overhanging the road and has received trimming on lower branches in order to raise up its crown in the past.	from within its crown and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches extending towards the road by up to c.2m.	20+	Б2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
0443	Beech Fagus sylvatica	23	670	N7 S9 E6 W3	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. It is showing some signs of stress / decline within its crown and contains deadwood throughout. Heavy side branches are extending out over the road.	Reduce end loading on heavy side branches by c.2m and remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	10-20	B2
0444	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	17	650	N5 S8 E3 W3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is pushing against the boundary wall and is leading to structural damage and may eventually cause the wall to collapse.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side branches by c.1-2m, particularly those extending out over the road. Monitor the damage to the boundary wall.	10-20	B2
0445	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	17	650	N6 S6 E3 W2	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing close to the boundary wall and has suffered storm damage over the road. It has received pruning on lower branches in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size by c.2m.	20+	B2
0446	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	23	730	N6 S10 E4 W3	3	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and is growing tight to the boundary wall and is possibly pushing against the wall, leading to structural damage. Basal decay is also present.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis and the decay present on the lower trunk.	10+	B2
0447	Horse Chestnut Aesculus	16	680	N7 S8 E4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment with an asymmetrical crown	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in side branches to help reshape/ balance its crown and to	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys-physiological	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
	hippocastanum			W3				formation as a result. It contains heavy side branches within its crown, particularly extending out over the road.	deal with exposure.		
0448	Beech Fagus sylvatica	19	660	N5 S7 E4 W1	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune side branches to help reshape/ balance its crown.	20+	B2
0449	Beech Fagus sylvatica	20	890	N6 S10 E5 W3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a large, tall tree. A lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base caused by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within this area. It is growing tight to the boundary wall and is pushing against the wall and could lead to structural damage. There is an area of basal decay evident with the fungi "Ganoderma sp." and 'Ustulina deusta' also present. It is of value to the overall group structure.	 Two Management Options: 1: Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size by c. 2m, particularly heavy side limbs/ branches. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. It may not respond well to this pruning. 2: To remove completely. If removed, review the surrounding trees for wind exposure. 	<10	U
0450	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	23	900	N9 S10 E5 W5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree growing tight to the boundary wall and it is most likely causing some structural damage to this wall. It will be left more open / exposed if tree No. 0449 is removed. It has a large crown overhang over the road and the lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy exposed side limbs/ branches by 1-2m to help reshape/balance its crown.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
0451	Beech Fagus sylvatica	23	730	N5 S10 E4 W5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment with an asymmetrical crown weighed slightly inwards. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0452	Beech Fagus sylvatica	20	860	N7 S8 E4 W6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing tight to the base of the boundary wall and is pushing against the wall to cause some structural damage. There is heavy lvy cover on the main trunk. A decay cavity is present at a height of 3.5m up on the main trunk extending to a height of 5m with internal decay present. There are areas of dead bark also present at its base with decay developing into the underlying timber.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and reduce in size by c.2m. Check the extent of decay present during these climbing works. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	B2
Hedge No.1	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Elder Sambucus nigra Bramble Rubus fruticosus Dogrose Rosa canina	This make It is o growi some fields allowe affect	hedge run e up this si f a mature ng on a soi time with s on either s ed to grow ed. A stee	s in a nort te area. age class i il bank for r scrub speci ide, particu up tall and I palisade f	h-sout n fair co nost of es, par ilarly or contair contair	h direction a ondition phys its length an ticularly Brar n the east sic ns poorly stru as been insta	siologically d has been nble encro le. Due to actured sec alled on the	the boundary between two fields which and in fair/ poor condition structurally. It is a allowed to grow with little maintenance for aching out from the hedge onto the surrounding lapsed management, the hedge has been ctions and the lower vegetation has also been e western side of the hedge limiting access.	Cut to reduce in height by 50%, in par taller, poorly structured sections in ord improve its structure and to encourage growth development. In order to improve the structure of the hedgerow, the Bramble and Ivy will re management and new hedgerow spec planted.	ticular the der to e lower e quire cies	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
								Physphysiological.	A- average		
		The f	ollowing t	rees are lo	ocated	within this	hedge wor	king from north to south.		-	
0453	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	730	N4 S6 E5 W2	1.8	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on a small bank. Its crown has been pruned back on the western side to provide clearance for the overhead power lines. This has resulted in an asymmetrical crown which is quite unbalanced.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune to reshape crown.	10+	C1
0454	Larch Larix decidua	11	440	N4 S3 E8 W2	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within a sheltered group environment immediately to the east of Tree No. 0453. It contains a lot of deadwood throughout its crown along with some major deadwood.	Remove all dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side branches extending to the east into the field by c.1-2m.	10+	C1
0455	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	540	N2 S2 E4 W1	3	Mature	Poor	Poor Extensive basal decay is present and it is showing signs of decline. It is growing next to the overhead utility lines.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0456	Larch Larix decidua	10	450	N3 S3 E5 W1	1.0	Mature	Poor	Poor It leans at an angle with basal decay present. I suspect that it is subsiding into the field and is prone to complete failure.	I would recommend its <u>removal /</u> <u>cutting</u> into the hedge as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0457	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	21	960	N8 S9 E8 W4	1.5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a large size tree with a broad, spreading crown showing signs of decline with deadwood present throughout. It has received pruning, particularly on the west side in the past due to the overhead power lines with some decay pockets at the old pruning wounds. There is lvy cover on the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and prune in heavy side limbs/ branches to help shape/ balance its crown.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
0458	Beech Fagus sylvatica	11	260	N2 S1 E4 W2	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up through the crowns of the neighbouring trees.	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1
0459	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	700	N2 S7 E6 W5	1.8	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0457. It has received pruning in the past in order to reduce its size and to provide clearance for the overhead power line to the west.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1
0460	Beech Fagus sylvatica	10	700	N6 S8 E8 W6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor I suspect that the top has broken out or was cut off in the past impacting on its structure. It is being suppressed by Ivy.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and prune in heavy side limbs/ branches by c. 1- 2m. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
Tree No. 1	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	250/ 160	N2 S3 E5 W4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of two stems growing up together. Heavy bramble and Ivy growth around its base has limited access for inspection.	Clear Bramble and Ivy growth in order to allow access to carry out a review of this tree.	20+	C1
0461	Larch Larix decidua	11	580	N5 S3 E8 W4	1.0	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It leans out to the east with an asymmetrical crown formation and it contains deadwood throughout.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	10-20	C1
0462	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	460/ 280/ 380	N5 S5 E7 W5	1.8	Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed and some stems have been damaged.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	10-20	C1
0463	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	820	N5	1.8	Mature	Fair/	Poor	Retain for now as part of the bulking	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys -physiological	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				S5 E4 W6			Poor	The top has broken out in the past and it is being suppressed by lvy.	of this hedge.		
0464	Larch Larix decidua	11	590	N1 S1 E9 W0	0	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It leans heavily from its base with a split / crack present on the main trunk and it will be prone to complete failure as a result.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0465	Larch Larix decidua	10	480	N2 S3 E6 W2	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up within a group environment with an asymmetrical crown leaning out to the east. It contains large size deadwood throughout its crown. It will be left more open / exposed by the removal of Tree No. 0464.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side branches to help improve shape/ balance of its crown.	10+	C1
0466	Larch Larix decidua	11	530	N5 S3 E4 W5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has suffered storm damage in winds and contains deadwood throughout its crown along with some cracked /broken branches.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C1
0467	Larch Larix decidua	10	800	N2 S5 E7 W2	0	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy which is increasing the windsail of its crown. It has heaved at the root plate with basal decay present. It has also split on the main trunk and is prone to complete failure.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0468	Larch Larix decidua	17	600	N3 S6 E6 W4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment and it may be left slightly more open / exposed by the removal of tree No.0467. It has suffered storm damage and contains some	Remove dead/ unstable growth and tip-back end weight on heavy side branches by 1-2m to lessen the risk of breakage.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
								Physphysiological.	A- average		
								large size deadwood throughout its crown.			
Tree No.2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	320	N4 S5 E2 W4	3.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Establishing up over the hedge vegetation. It is of reasonable structure with potential.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
0469	Larch Larix decidua	12	600	N5 S6 E11 W2	0	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has heaved at the root plate and partially collapsed out into the field. It has also suffered branch breakage in the past and is prone to complete failure.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
		The f	ollowing t	rees are lo	cated	on the top o	of the emb	ankment slopping down to the stream to the			
		south	n.		•						
		On th	Is empanki It has an i	ment there	of Haw	n, Lime, Bee thorn clump	s and Bran	ik trees that form a prominent tree belt within this			
0470	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	360/ 530	N7 S3 E3 W8	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a pair of stems growing on the top of the bank. Heavy Ivy cover extends high up into the crown increasing the windsail. It is asymmetrical due to its group growing environment with Tree No. 0471.	Cut Ivy at ground level	20+	B1
0471	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	460	N4 S2 E4 W2	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A single- stem tree with a Hawthorn growing out of the base. Heavy Ivy cover extends high up into the crown increasing the windsail. It	Remove hung up limbs. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
								has suffered limb failure in mid crown leaving its crown more open/ exposed.			
0472	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	310/ 270	N5 S4 E4 W4	1.8	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of a pair of stems growing up together. Heavy Ivy cover and Bramble is extending up the main stem into its crown.	Cut Ivy and Bramble at ground level.	20+	B1
0473	Beech Fagus sylvatica	20	660	N7 S5 E4 W5	1.0	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A single-stem tree to c.8m where it divides into two co-dominant stems.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
		The s clock Locat under proxit	survey cor wise directed on the a rgrowth of I mity to the	ntinues in f ction. adjoining pr Bramble an boundary v	the west roperty nd some vall, the	stern field c side of the t e of the Haw ey are contril	on the 'Tibi boundary w thorn are o bouting to the	radden Road' boundary moving in an anti- rall there are some clumps of Hawthorn with and overhanging into the site area. Due to their e structural damage to this wall.			
0474	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	800	N5 S7 E5 W7	2	Mature	Fair	Fair A single- stem tree with a lean towards the roadway. There are large limbs extending to the south over the field. The crown contains deadwood and branch stubs throughout. There is a swelling at its base, may be an indication of basal decay, but there are no outer signs at the present time.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and tip-back end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c.2m to lessen the risk of breakage.	10-20	C2
0475	Fir Abies sp.	23	830	N3 S5 E7 W4	1.8	Mature	Fair/Go od	Fair A very tall, visually prominent tree in the local area. It divides at c.6m into three co-dominant stems with an acute union formation. There is a small amount of dieback at the top of the	Review again in 12 months.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
								tree where it appears that the leader has broken out. There is a decay stump on the north-side of this tree and its crown has been left more open by the lost of this tree.			
Tree No. 3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	23	1380	N9 S11 E11 W10	1.8	Mature	Fair	Fair A large visually prominent tree, growing just off the western boundary. Part of the stone wall on the eastern side of the tree has collapsed, possibly due to pressure from the tree. There is deadwood and branch stubs throughout the crown.	The management of this tree is outside the control of this site area. It will be necessary to take care if carrying out repair works to the stone wall not to cause damage to the lower trunk or roots of this tree.	20+	B2
Tree No. 4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	390/ 900/ 260	N4 S8 E9 W7	1.8	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A visual t tree, growing just off the western boundary. It is a multi-stemmed tree from near ground level with an acute union formation between stems with and some included bark present. Ivy growth has been controlled in the past. A section of the boundary wall in front of this tree has collapsed, most likely contributed to by this tree.	The management of this tree is outside the control of this site area. It will be necessary to take care if carrying out repair works to the stone wall not to cause damage to the lower trunk or roots of this tree	10-20	C2
0476	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	22	860	N9 S7 E8 W7	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor A large tree growing just inside the western boundary wall. It is a single -stemmed tree and its crown contains deadwood throughout. Basal decay is present and its base is infected by the fungus 'Ganoderma sp.' With areas of dead bark on the lower trunk. The boundary wall has collapsed along by this tree.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and tip-back end weight on heavy side branches by 12m to lessen the risk of breakage. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
Hedge No.2	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Elder Sambucus nigra Bramble Rubus fruticosus Dogrose Rosa canina	It extends between the western boundary and along the southern boundary of the second field within the site area to connect with hedge No.1. Tr It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in fair/ poor condition structurally. Due to lapsed management, it has been allowed to grow up tall affecting its structure and this has also been impacted upon by the livestock grazing in this area. It has been reinforced by fencing wire cordoning off the embankment running down to the stream from the field. Tr						Trim in encroaching hedge species and reduce in height by 50% to improve its structure and to encourage lower growth development.		C2	
Tree Belt No.3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Beech Fagus sylvatica Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus.	It runs from east – west consisting of trees located within hedge No.2 and on the embankment to the south of this, on the slope of the river valley to the south. It runs in an east – west direction and is visually prominent. The trees show signs of past storm damage and two of them have recently failed and have fallen out into the field. Sheep wire fencing has been attached to the main stems of a number of the trees and is becoming embedded in the bark.								noved and e fallen	B2
0477	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	1200	N4 S7 E1 W7	2	Mature	Fair F C h tt c tt	Fair/Poor Driginally a twin- stemmed tree, one of the stems as failed in a storm and has collapsed out into the field. Heavy Ivy cover extends high into the rown on the remaining stem. There is decay on the main stem at the point of failure and also at its ase on exposed roots.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
		The following 4No. Trees (Nos. 0478-0481) are growing up together to form part of the one group									
0478	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	940	N8 S10 E0	3	Mature	Fair	Fair A single-stemmed tree with heavy lvy cover on the main trunk extending high up into the	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side branches on the west	20+	B2

Tree No.	Decies	t. (m)	:m Dia. mm)	ranch ead (m)	Ht. (m)	e Class	hys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	emain ntribute years	. Grade
	່ ຜູ	Ť	Ste (Spr.	고	Age				Ξ. Ő Υ	Cat
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Physphysiological.	MS- multi-stemmed A- average		
				W12				crown which contains deadwood. There is sheep wire fence attached to its base. The crown is asymmetric due to the Tree No. 0479 to its east.	side by up to c.2m to lessen the risk of breakage and re-balance the crown.		
0479	Beech Fagus sylvatica	20	1000	N10 S8 E3 W5	2	Mature	Fair/Go od	Fair A single-stemmed tree, growing on a small bank, it is somewhat suppressed on the east side by tree No. 0480. Heavy Ivy extends high into the crown.	Reduce end weight on side branches on the north and south side by up to c.2m to lessen the risk of breakage and re-balance the crown.	20+	B2
									in 12 months.		
0480	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	20	1060	N10 S8 E1 W4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair A single -stemmed tree with heavy lvy cover extending high into the crown. The crown is somewhat unbalanced due to the larger Tree No. 0481 to the east. It is weighed out to the north and the crown contains light deadwood and branch stubs.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side branches on the north and south side by up to c.2m to lessen the risk of breakage and re- balance the crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0481	Beech Fagus sylvatica	26	1080	N8 S7 E7 W3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair The largest tree in this group and it is growing on a small bank. It is a single-stemmed tree to c.6m where it divides into two co-dominant stems with an acute union formation with included bark present creating a structural weakness.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten end weight on heavy side limbs / branches by 1-2m addressing the structural issues. Review again in 12 months	20+	B2
Tags 04	Tags 0482 – 0489 not in use.										
0490	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	6	640	N5 S0	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor Originally a twin- stemmed tree, it has failed in	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed		
				E11 W0				a recent storms and one stem has collapsed out into the field. The remaining stem has partially collapsed to the east and is lying in the crown of Tree No. 0491.	option.		
0491	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	230/ 300	N6 S5 E5 W5	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a pair of trees growing up together and they have been drawn up for light. They have been impacted upon by the collapse of Tree No. 0490. There are Hawthorn trees growing at the base.	Review once Tree No. 0490 is removed. It may require some pruning to address exposure issues.	10-20	C2
Tree Nos. 5-8	Larch Larix decidua Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	A 16	A 500	A4N A4S A4E A4W	A2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor Located south of Hedge No.2 and are growing in an open line. They are being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this is increasing their windsail leaving some trees more prone to wind damage. The visual assessment has been limited to the site side only.	Cut Ivy at ground level. They may require further works to address structural issues and safety towards the site area.	10+	C2
Notes:											



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