Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: CWGW07896566

9th December 2021

For the Attention of Ms. Sarah McCullough
Project Manager - Landscape
Development Agency Project Team Cherrywood SDZ
Forward Planning Infrastructure Department
Dùn Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council
County Hall I Marine Road I Dùn Laoghaire I County Dublin

Dear Ms. McCullough,

Re: An Arboricultural Assessment of the 'Cherrywood Linear Park Greenway', Cherrywood, Co. Dublin.

I have carried out my assessment of the tree vegetation on the above site area as requested and have reviewed the proposed development layout drawings including the services and am pleased to submit my report and drawings.

The following documents have been prepared by us to form part of this planning application:

Title	Dwg No.	Page Size	Scale
Tree Constraints Plan	**CWG001**	**A0**	**1:500**
Tree Protection Plan	**CWG002**	**A0**	**1:500**
Arboriculture Report	**--**	**A4**	**--**

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

Yours sincerely,
For Arborist Associates Ltd.

Type text here

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

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the 'Cherrywood Linear Park Greenway', Cherrywood, Co. Dublin.

Prepared for: Dùn- Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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

Date: 9th December 2021

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Dùn-Laoghaire Rathdown County Councils, Forward Planning Infrastructure Department to assess the site area proposed for the 'Cherrywood Linear Park Greenway' which extends from 'Druid's Glen' to the west to 'Brides Glen Road' to the south- east on lands at Cherrywood, Co. Dublin and to report on the following:

A: To assess the present condition of the trees within this linear corridor. See 'Appendix 2' and drawing 'No.CWG001' which has been prepared as a constraints plan for detail.

B: To assess the impact of the development of the Greenway on the surrounding tree vegetation indicating on a drawing those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5' of our report and drawing 'No.CWG002' for detail.

C: To show on this drawing the line of protective fencing to be erected around the trees being retained along with other mitigation measures to aid in their successful retention.

2.0 Report Limitations

2.1 The inspection has been carried out from ground level only and is a preliminary report. It does not include climbing inspections or below ground investigations. Should a more detailed inspection be thought necessary on any tree/s, then this will be highlighted within my recommendations.

2.2 The assessment is based on what was visible at the time and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.

2.3 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic and abiotic agents. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only and this may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in the proximity of the trees.

2.4 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check

whether there is any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any work is (pruning or felling).

3.0 Aims and Report Brief

3.1 Arborist Associates Ltd. has been commissioned to provide a condition assessment of the existing tree vegetation on the site area, to prepare an arboricultural implication study and to recommend tree protective measures for those trees for retention within the proposed development.

3.2 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 onto 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

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

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

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

The following summarizes each of the categories:

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

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 as necessary either now or in the short-term as the most appropriate management option.

The category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.CWG001 & CWG002) 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.

The category 'A' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.CWG001 & CWG002) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

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 have been identified on our drawings (Nos.CWG001 & CWG002) 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, most of these would 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 have been identified on our drawings (Nos.CWG001 & CWG002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.5 The position of the key trees on the edge of the proposed greenway corridor have been positioned by a land survey company during the topographical survey of the area and all other trees along the route have been positioned by ourselves visually as best we could and their positions may not be fully accurate. Drawing No.CWG001 has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the final layout of the proposed greenway 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 meters 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 study area is defined by the zone of influence of the proposed development of a 'Linear Greenway' extending from west of 'Lehaunstown Lane' within 'Druid's Glen' eastwards to 'Brides Glen Road'.

4.2.0 The lands which the proposed greenway transverses can be divided into three main areas as follows:

4.2.1 Area 1 - Druids Glen

The first section of the 'Greenway' extends through the linear woodland that runs along the banks of the 'Carrickmines River'. The Druids Glen, is a steep-sided valley running roughly west to east from the old railway bridge at the western

end, to the boundary wall/bridge at 'Lehanunstown Lane' to the east. This area is almost entirely dominated by mixed broadleaved woodland with some conifer species mixed throughout.

This woodland runs on both sides of the river with the 'Greenway' path proposed to be located on the south side of the river on a linear strip of woodland which is located between the boundary wall to the south and the river to its north. Along part of the southern boundary, the LUAS line runs close to this boundary wall.

This area contains the most trees along the route of the proposed greenway and it is also the most sensitive area in terms of ecology and trees. There is an existing pedestrian path/desire line within this area that runs parallel to the river and this is to be used for the location and route of the new greenway path. This path has been created by pedestrians constantly going through the wood and it is in poor repair and very uneven and partially eroded in places with shrub vegetation growing out over it and fallen trees making some section difficult to pass.

The upper canopy of this linear woodland consists of Beech, Sycamore, Oak, Ash, Scots Pine, Larch, and Fir with a middle canopy being dominated by naturally seeding Ash, Sycamore and Elm with a small amount of Beech and a shrub under layer of Holly, Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose with areas of Cherry Laurel present, particularly at the eastern end. Developing through the shrub layer are also some seedling trees of mainly Ash, Sycamore and Elm. Cherry Laurel may be seen to have some value such as on the edge of the path cordoning off the changes in ground levels, particularly along the river edge and also access to the river.

The mix of tree species and shrub species would suggest that the woodland was either planted or heavily modified in the past, due to the dominance of non-native and naturalised species. The woodland is marked on historic maps of the area, including on the Historic 25-inch Maps (1888-1913) and Historic 6-inch Colour Maps (1837-1842) of the Ordnance Survey Ireland, indicating that it has covered this part of Druids Glen for approximately 200 years. As a result, many of the trees in the upper canopy are reaching a late-mature age class and many trees from the upper canopy have been lost over the years due to decline or failure and this has opened up the woodland canopy which has encouraged the natural regeneration of the tree species and the understory of shrubs into these openings. Without future intervention/management, this woodland is in danger of reverting to one or two species woodland dominated by Ash and Sycamore and the spread of invasive species such as the Cherry Laurel will progress to dominate larger areas. As the condition of trees continue to deteriorate and further tree loss occurs either naturally in winds or intervention, further openings in the upper canopy will be formed and this should be seen as an opportunity to rejuvenate this woodland belt by adding in trees to maintain a diverse mix of tree species and the natural regeneration of trees should also be encouraged where possible.

The assessment of the trees within this area worked from west to east along the area proposed to be used for the greenway path and included all trees within

influence distant of this path so that direct impact and indirect impacts of the proposed works can be assessed

Within this area, 235 No. Trees were individually tagged and commented on. These have been tagged 0801-1035 inclusively and the following table gives a breakdown of their category grading as per the cascade chart within BS5837 2012.

Category Grade	No. of trees
Category U **40 Tree**	**Tree Nos.** 0807, 0815, 0817, 0838, 0841, 0844, 0858, 0861, 0864, 0866, 0868, 0869, 0871, 0872, 0874, 0877, 0902, 0906, 0909, 0913, 0916, 0917, 0927, 0928, 0947, 0964, 0965, 0971, 0984, 0985, 0994, 0996, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1006, 1010, 1018, 1025 & 1034
Category A **5 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0810, 0812, 0811, 0836 & 0915
Category B **111 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0805, 0808, 0813, 0814, 0816, 0818, 0820, 0821, 0824, 0825, 0826, 0834, 0835, 0837, 0846, 0848, 0849, 0850, 0852, 0853, 0854, 0855, 0856, 0857, 0859, 0860, 0862, 0863, 0878, 0879, 0880, 0881, 0883, 0884, 0887, 0889, 0890, 0891, 0892, 0893, 0894, 0895, 0898, 0899, 0900, 0903, 0908, 0911, 0912, 0914, 0920, 0921, 0925, 0929, 0932, 0933, 0934, 0936, 0937, 0939, 0940, 0941, 0948, 0949, 0950, 0951, 0954, 0957, 0958, 0959, 0960, 0961, 0962, 0963, 0966, 0967, 0969, 0970, 0972, 0973, 0974, 0977, 0978, 0981, 0982, 0986, 0987, 0988, 0990, 0991, 0995, 0997, 0998, 0999, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1011, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1023, 1027, 1028, 1031, 1032, 1033 & 1035
Category C **79 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0801, 0802, 0803, 0804, 0806, 0809, 0819, 0822, 0823, 0827, 0828, 0829, 0830, 0831, 0832, 0833, 0839, 0840, 0842, 0843, 0845, 0847, 0851, 0865, 0867, 0870, 0873, 0875, 0876, 0882, 0885, 0886, 0888, 0896, 0897, 0901, 0904, 0905, 0907, 0910, 0918, 0919, 0922, 0923, 0924, 0926, 0930, 0931, 0935, 0938, 0942, 0943, 0944, 0945, 0946, 0952, 0953, 0955, 0956, 0968, 0975, 0976, 0979, 0980, 0983, 0989, 0992, 0993, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1029 & 1030
Total	**235 Trees**

4.2.2 Area 2 – Cabinteely River/Tully Valley

The next area where the greenway path runs through is the 'Cabinteely River/Tully Valley' which is located east of the Druid's Glen and runs north to south along the Cabinteely River. This area is more flat and is subdivided into fields by typical type agricultural hedgerows and drainage ditches for this area. The vegetation is also more variable, and contains areas of scrub, wetland, and

grassland habitat. While grasslands may in the past have been managed for agricultural purposes, only small areas remain grazed by livestock, and as a result in this reduced agricultural management, there are areas transitioning towards scrub and woodland habitat types.

The area where the greenway runs through was once agricultural lands and was subdivided into a number of fields with typical agricultural type hedgerows for this area forming the subdivision between the fields and the boundaries with the adjoining lands and properties. This area is bounded by 'Cabinteely River' to the east with the 'Carrickmines River' running west to east through a section of this area and into the Cabinteely River. There are few trees within this area with the exception of some sporadic naturally regenerating scrub Willow and Hawthorn. There are some large prominent Oak and Ash trees within Scrub Area No.1 on the northern side of the Carrickmines River.

The main hedge species is Hawthorn with some Elder, Blackthorn, Privet and Holly with and understory being dominated by Bramble and Dogrose which along with Blackthorn and Gorse in places has encroached out onto the surrounding lands to create broader hedges and scrub areas within the fields. The main tree species within these hedges is Ash with some Sycamore and Elm with Alder and Willow present along the banks of the river.

Within this area, 35 No. trees were tagged individually from 1036-1059 & 0668-0679 inclusively plus four trees, seven hedges and two scrub areas number numerically. The following table gives a breakdown of their category grading as per the cascade chart within BS5837 2012.

Category Grade	No. of trees
Category U **1 Tree**	**Tree No.** 1053
Category A **8 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** Tree No.1, Tree No.2, 1036, 1037, 1039, 1040, 0679 & 0771
Category B **6 Trees** **+ 1 Hedge**	**Tree Nos.** 1042, 1043, 1045, 1046, 1051 & 1052 **Hedge No.** 3
Category C **24 Trees** **+ 6 Hedges** **+ 2 Scrub Areas**	**Tree Nos.** 1038, 1041, 1044, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, Tree No.3, Tree No.4, 0678, 0677, 0676, 0675, 0673, 0674, 0672, 0668, 0770, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058 & 1059 **Hedge Nos.** 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 & 7 **Scrub Area Nos.** 1 & 2
Total	**39 Trees + 7 Hedges + 2 Scrub Areas**

4.2.3 Area 3 – Cherrywood Business Park to Brides Glen

This area runs east of Area No. 2 along by attenuation pond 2B across and under a road network into 'Cherrywood Business Park', through Brides Glen to exist onto Bride's Glen Road to the south-east. The bulk of this area with the exception of the area at Bride's Glen has been developed mostly as part of the 'Cherrywood Business Park' and this area has been heavily modified from its

original layout and is composed largely of amenity grasslands, scattered trees, either as individuals or within group/belt planting, most of which has been planted within the last 20 years or so as part of the development of these lands as a park.

The tree planting helps to break up the large areas of amenity grass into subsections, and a network of paths through this area also help in doing this and allowing access from numerous points across this area.

Most of the trees would have been planted as whips in dense group plantings and these have grown up together to form part of the one group canopy formations and are coming of size where they would benefit from some management in the form of selective thinning in order to reduce densities and to allow the better trees space to develop. Some individual specimens and lines of trees have also been planted along the paths. Collectively, these trees are of a small size at present, but many have the potential as they grow in size to be of value to the future tree cover of this and surrounding area.

There are a small number of mature trees that have been retained and incorporated into the development of this area and the area of mature trees at 'Bride's Glen Road', and it has been left derelict for some time.

Within this area, 73 No Trees were tagged individually (1060-1132) plus three trees, one hedge, eight tree groups, two tree belts and three tree lines numbered numerically. The following table gives a breakdown of their category grading as per the cascade chart within BS5837 2012.

Category Grade	No. of trees
Category U **14 Trees**	**Tree No.** 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1068, 1069, 1094, 1112, 1115, 1116, 1118 & 1129
Category A **1 Tree Belt**	**Tree Nos.** No Trees Tree Belt No.2
Category B **17 Trees** **+ 1 Tree Belt** **+ 6 Tree Groups** **+ 1 Hedge**	**Tree Nos.** 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, Tree No.5, Tree No.7, 1117, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1125, 1126 & 1128 Tree Belt No.1 **Tree Group Nos.** 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Hedge No.3
Category C **45 Trees** **+ 2 Tree Groups** **+ 3 Tree Lines** **+ 1 Hedge**	**Tree Nos.** 1066, 1067, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1110, 1111, 1113, 1114, Tree No.6, 1119, 1124, 1127, 1130, 1131 & 1132 **Tree Group Nos.** 1 & 3 **Tree Line Nos.** 1, 2 & 3 **Hedge No.8**
Total	**76 Trees + 8 Tree Groups + 3 Tree Lines + 1 Hedge**

5.0 Arboricultural Assessment

5.1 Description of the Proposed Development

The proposed 'Cherrywood Greenway' provides a cycle and pedestrian greenway network, for the area within the 'Cherrywood SDZ'. The greenway network is based on the preliminary routing indicated in the Cherrywood SDZ, extending for 3.0km from Druid's Glen west of Lehaunstown Lane to Brides Glen Road to the southeast of the lands. The objective of the greenway is to provide links to improve the pedestrian and cycle connections to key external desire lines, including links to the N11, Wyattville Link Road, and Brides Glen / Cherrywood Road in the south. The proposed greenway will be 4.0m wide, designed in accordance with TII Publication 'DN-GEO-03047-02 – Rural Cycleway Design (Offline), with the exception of the c.800m long section through Druids Glen Woodland which will be reduced down to a width of 1.2m which will be designed as a pedestrian walking route.

This section of my report is designed to assess the impact of the proposed greenway path layout on the existing tree vegetation along the route and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the trees shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.

On the accompany drawing (DWG. No.CWG002), I have marked the trees for retention with 'Green' crown spreads and those for removal either directly as a result of the proposed development layout, condition or as part of the most appropriate management with **'Red Hatched'** crown spreads.

I have also shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' the position of the protective fencing that needs to be erected at the very start of the works and be maintained in place throughout the construction works period around those trees to be retained.

5.2.0 Impact on Tree Vegetation

5.2.1 Area 1 – Druids Glen

Within this area, the path is to follow the existing path/desire line on the southern side of the Carrickmines River. The path has been already partially cleared of vegetation which had grown out over it to allow access to carry out the necessary surveys and assessments. These works included cutting back vegetation which had encroached out over the path which included areas of Bramble and Cherry Laurel particularly at the eastern end.

The proposal in 'Druids Glen' will involve relatively minor works. It is proposed to use the existing path/desire line on the southern side of the river and to install a 1.2m wide path on this using a No-Dig construction method which will see the new path surface laid on top of the existing path and incorporating a product such

as ‘CellWeb’ to give lateral support and to protect the soil and any root material underneath. See engineer’s drawings for detail on this.

To minimize impact on the surrounding trees, the path is to be installed in accordance with the method outlined in ‘*Arboricultural Associations Guidance Note 12; “The Use of cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees, A guide to Good Practice”* and in consultation with the product manufactures, project engineers and project Arboriculturist. The path installation will need to commence at one end and work through to the other end with the machinery bringing in the path material driving on the installed path as the construction moves through the woodland. All machinery is to be of a light weight and not exceeding three tones in weight including dumpers when loaded. A detailed method statement on the construction technique and procedure is to be prepared by the path installation contractor for agreement with the design team prior to commencement. Any excavations within the root zones of trees are to be avoided and where levelling is required, this is to be achieved with filling depressions prior to the installation of the path surface.

The installation of the fencing along the edge of the path to cordon it off from the river and the installation of the viewing and seating areas need to be carried out once the path surface has been put in place so that the necessary machinery required can drive on this supported surface.

Management of the Woodland

The invasive species within this woodland will need management and this will need to be undertaken in consultation with the project ecologist. This will involve the management of these species during the works to ensure they are not spread out over a larger area.

To facilitate the proposed path it is not proposed to remove any trees directly for this purpose, but one tree (No.0914) a category ‘B’ tree will need to be removed to facilitate one of the viewing points across the river which will require the ground levels raised to achieve this. It will also be necessary to cut back some of the undergrowth along the path for clearance and to facilitate the erection of the boundary fence.

As part of management and to deal with health and safety, it is proposed to remove the following 32 No. category ‘U’ trees:

Tree Nos. 0807, 0815, 0817, 0838, 0841, 0858, 0861, 0864, 0868, 0871, 0877, 0902, 0906, 0909, 0913, 0916, 0927, 0928, 0947, 0964, 0965, 0971, 0994, 0996, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1006, 1010, 1018, 1025 & 1034.

These trees are in such poor condition physiologically and/or structurally with limited remaining life expectancy and their removal is being recommended as part of active management. Alternative ways of managing these trees such as leaving the main trunks standing as monoliths and reducing their size where considered, but when future access and working space is looked at, it is felt best to remove these trees now. Their timber can be left stacked within the woodland as part of a habitat piles.

There are other category 'U' trees within this woodland which are being retained which are located further back from the path edges and these can be managed as standing deadwood and can be easily managed as such into the future.

All tree removal and pruning works will need to be undertaken in accordance with the wild life act and in consultation with the project ecologist and bat specialist to ensure that no damage is caused. This will involve carrying of bird surveys particularly for nesting and all mature trees identified as potential sites for bats will need to be surveyed by the bat specialist and the necessary mitigation measures put in place to prevent impact. These mitigation measures will need to include the time of year the works can be carried out and the careful dismantling of trees with bats.

As part of the management of the woodland and to ensure its successful retention for the future, it is important that works are undertaken to achieve this. The main works that this will include can be grouped as follows and these works need to be undertaken in a design team approach to ensure minimal negative impact on the woodland:

- Health and Safety – The routing of a path through this woodland will undoubtedly bring more people into this woodland which in turn will move its hazard zoning from its current relative low rating to a higher rating and this will require more interaction and active management of the woodland to adhere to health and safety.

  As part of our work, we have included all trees within an influencing distance of the proposed path and have listed the remedial tree surgery works that will need to be undertaken to address health and safety. These works include the pruning of trees, either entire crowns or individual limbs/branches to promote safety to the new path. Trees that are dead or in poor structural condition further away from the path can be managed by pruning or allowing nature to take its course. The arising timber from the tree works can be left on the woodland floor in a safe condition away from the path so not to create a trip hazard. Some of the larger lengths of timber and logs could be used to edge the path and direct people away from sensitive woodland areas and as natural play elements.

- The Ivy on trees will also need to be brought into a management regime with it being cut at ground level only on the trees where it is very heavy within the crowns where it is increasing the wind loading of the crowns which could leave such trees more susceptible to wind damage.

- The undergrowth will require management to tidy it up, particularly along the path to address any safety issues. The Cherry Laurel and any other invasive species will need to be cut out or if in areas where it has value such as on the edge of the path along steep gradients down to the river, it could be cut back and maintained. The stems of the plants to be cut down are to be cut to ground level and the stump in the ground will need to be treated with herbicide or other means to prevent regrowth and redevelopment. These works will need to be carried out in consultation with the project ecologist.

- The natural regeneration of tree species that has developed is to be reviewed and works carried out to reduce competition such as selective thinning to allow the better quality trees the space to develop to form part of the future tree cover. In openings created by tree loss or removal, natural regeneration is to be encouraged.

- To help diversify the species mix within this woodland and to maintain a similar mix of species as is present currently, new tree planting will need to be added to areas where there are gaps in the canopy formation such as those openings created by the removal of the above 32No. trees or where natural openings have developed where trees have felled in the past.

- Wildlife in the woodland could be improved in consultation with the project ecologist by the erection of bat boxes, bird boxes and the creation of habitat piles with the cut timber and branches.

- The education within the woodland could be improved by the erection of signage and information boards to inform the public of the type of woodland that they are walking through and points of interest.

Future Management of the Woodland

The long- term objective for this woodland is to ensure its retention and that there is a good diverse mix of tree species and age classes to ensure this. The works could be grouped as follow:

- Health and safety will be a key element in the management of this woodland with more people being brought into this area. As a result, it will be necessary to carry out regular tree condition assessments of the surrounding trees and carry out any necessary remedial tree surgery works as required to address safety to the path and the public using the path.

- New tree planting added to this woodland will require maintenance to ensure it establishes successfully and grows to form part of the future tree cover. These works will involve maintenance of the young planted trees to ensure they establish and those that die are replaced with new planting. The surrounding vegetation will also require management to ensure that competition from this does not impose on this planting to impact on its establishment and development.

- Areas of natural tree and shrub regeneration will require ongoing light selective thinning to reduce competition and allow the better quality trees space to develop.

- The undergrowth particularly of invasive species such as Cherry Laurel will need maintenance to contain and ensure it does not become dominant in the woodland suppressing out the native understory and ground flora.

- The path will require maintenance to ensure it is in good order and this will involve replenishing the surface when necessary and again, the method of doing this will need to be detailed by the contractor for agreement prior to being carried out and all machinery used to be of a light weight suitable for the 'CellWeb' surface they will be driving on and no machinery is to be allowed to operate off this surface where soil and root damage could be caused.

- The flora and fauna of the woodland is to be monitored and improved in consultation with the project ecologist.

- Where possible, the habitats are to be extended out to the surrounding area and connections to adjoining sites are to be encouraged.

5.2.2 **Area 2 – Carrickmines River/Tully Valley**

This area extends eastwards from east of the 'Lehauntsown Lane' to the 'Cherrywood Business Park' where it enters this area at attenuation pond 2B.

The first section of this path runs east to west along the bank of the 'Carrickmines River' to where it connects into the Cabinteely River. This section of the path runs through the grounds of 'Lehaunstown House' which is dominated by areas of rough grass and scrub areas that have developed out from the boundaries.

For the first part, the main hedge vegetation (Hedge No.1) is mainly located on the south side of the river so is cordoned off from the works. On the site side of the river, the vegetation is primarily scrub of Bramble with rough grasses with some self-seeding Ash, Sycamore and Goat Willow trees of a small size at present. In this area, it will be necessary to cut out a 8-10m wide linear corridor of this scrub dominated land to facilitate the greenway path and along the boundary wall with the Lehaunstown Road, it will be necessary to clear a c.30m by 37m area of this scrub vegetation to facilitate the working of the path down from the higher levels of the Lehaunstown Road to the lower levels within this field.

At a central location, the width of the area between the river and a scrub embankment (Scrub Area 1) containing some prominent trees narrows and the path in this area is to be located on the flat linear strip of ground along the bank of the river. In this area, it will be necessary to cut out a 6-8m wide linear corridor of scrub dominated by Bramble with some Gorse and seedling trees of Ash, Sycamore and Goat Willow. Within this area, trees that have been tagged that will need removal include Tree No.1044 a category 'C' Alder which is growing on this side of the river bank and being undermined by the water and Tree No.1045 a category 'B' mature Hazel.

From here, the path runs in a north-south direction out from the boundary with the Cabinteely River. Along this river, there is a prominent hedge line (No.3) and the bulk of this is growing on the adjoining property side of the river and is condoned off from the site areas by the river. On the site side, there is mainly

scrub vegetation being dominated by Bramble which is encroaching out from the bank of the river and some of this will need trimming back to facilitate the path. On this side of the river, there are some trees establishing of a young to mature age class consisting of Ash, Sycamore, Alder and Willow. The path location is far enough out from these trees not to impact on them or their root zones. There may be a need to carry out some remedial tree surgery works on these trees to address safety to the public using this path.

At the northern end of this path, it runs through a small, naturally seedling Goat Willow, Ash and Sycamore scrub woodland block (Scrub Area No.2) and the path location here will remove the western side of this group of trees.

Running south from here, the path transverses a number of field boundary hedges (Nos.1, 4, 5, 6 & 7) and it will require the removal of 6-8m sections to facilitate the path. These sections of hedges are made up of some clumps of Hawthorn but mainly Bramble and Dogrose. Within this area, one tree (No.1059) a category 'C' grade semi-mature Ash will need to be removed to facilitate the path. Again, the trees within influencing distance of the path will need to be reviewed and any necessary remedial tree surgery works carried out in order to address the safety of the public using this path.

5.2.3 **Area 3 – Cherrywood Business Park**

From Area 2, the path connects up with an existing path surface which runs on the western side of attenuation pond No.2B which was specifically put in as part of these works to form part of this greenway path network.

Within this area, the path uses the existing path surfaces which in some instances will need upgrading to meet the requirements of the greenway path and in some places, the existing paths are not at the required width and will need to be widened or in a number of instances where they run on slopes, the route of the path needs altering to ensure it meets the design manuals grades for greenway paths. The path through this area is to be 4m wide and be of a tarmacadam surface.

South of attenuation pond 2B, it is proposed to remove two small central trees from a recently planted line of trees on the southern side of the existing path and Tree Nos. 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064 & 1065 located on the northern side of this path which are all Alder cv. These trees are not directly affected by the works on the greenway path, but are of poor quality and they are best removed and replaced with new tree planting.

The regrading of the path from here uphill to the pedestrian access off 'Wyattville Road' (R118) will require the removal of Tree No.1068 a category 'U' Alder and Tree Nos.1070 & 1071 both category 'C' Alders and a c.75m^2 area of Tree Belt No.1 to facilitate the repositioned access point. These trees are of a small size with most of low quality and their loss will not impact negatively on this area. Their loss can be mitigated with new tree planting in the landscaping of this area.

From here, the path crosses the Cabinteely River to run along the existing tree lined path which runs parallel to the N11 and has an exit off it to this road. The path here is to be resurfaced with lighting added and minimal impact is expected on the surrounding trees along either side of this path with the exception of the removal of a small number of front trees from Tree Belt No.2 and extending up along either side of the existing path leading up to the N11. The tree vegetation within this area is mainly of a young to semi-mature age class

From here, the path crosses over the river again and extends up along the eastern boundary of the park with the adjoining properties. The path follows the existing path in this area and will be widened and resurfaced with minimal impact expected on the surrounding vegetation. Where possible, the widening of the path should be out away from the trees on the boundary and the surface should incorporate a No-Dig method of construction where roots are present. This will need to be supervised during the construction by the project Arboriculturist to ensure that any roots exposed are protected to minimize impact on the trees.

There are two sections within this area where the gradient of the existing paths is too steep to meet the construction guidance of greenway paths and these areas will need to be re-graded. These two areas are as follows:

- The first area is a secondary path which extends back up to the pedestrian gate on the southern side of Wyattville Road (R118) and to facilitate this re-grading, it will be necessary to remove Tree Nos1110, 1111 & 1113 which are small ornamental tree species categorized as 'C' and Tree No.1112 a Bird Cherry categorized as 'U'. It will also be necessary to remove c.325m^2 of Tree Group No.4 (category 'B') which consists of small size trees and the loss of these trees will not impact on the surrounding area and they can easily be mitigated within the finished landscaping with new tree planting that will provide good quality long- term tree cover.

- The path extends southwards along the eastern boundary and will require the removal of Tree Group No.7 which is a linear belt planting of Willow, Hazel, Oak, Cherry, Ash and Birch with an understory of Bramble and other developing scrub species. This tree belt runs parallel with Tree Group No.8 which is of similar tree species and to facilitate the regrading works here, it will also be necessary to remove a c.7m wide linear section along the eastern side of Tree Group No.8. The remaining section of Tree Group No.8 is to be retained and will require some pruning and tidying works in order to address any exposure caused by the removal of the front section and to leave a presentable tree belt. The retention of the remaining section of tree group No.8 along with new tree planting into the finished landscaped area will mitigate the loss of the trees from Tree Group No.7 and the front section of Tree Group No.8.

From here, the path exits through a linear wooded area out onto 'Bride's Glen Road'. In this area, there is an existing old entrance track and this has trees growing on either side with some scrub vegetation growing on the old surface. To facilitate the path in this area, the scrub vegetation is to be removed off the path area and it will also be necessary to remove Tree Nos.1122 & 1123 a small group of mature Ash and Sycamore trees which have been given a category

grade of 'B' and Tree No.1132 a self-seeded Sycamore tree of a 'C' category grade. The path surface through here is to use a No-Dig method incorporating 'CellWeb' to protect the soil and any underlying roots from the trees. As part of safety management it is proposed to remove Tree No.1118 a mature Sycamore which has basal decay and has been given a category grade of 'U'. The remaining trees within this area will require some remedial tree surgery works to address safety to this new path.

5.3 Summary

In summary, it will be necessary to remove 15No. tagged trees (Nos.0914, 1045, 1044, 1059, 1068, 1070, 1071, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1118, 1122, 1123 & 1132) plus one linear Tree Group (No.7) plus some areas from other tree groups and two small areas of planting within two linear Tree Belts, 6-8m central sections of five Hedges (Nos.1, 4, 5, 6 & 7) and some areas of scrub to facilitate the proposed route of the greenway path through this area.

38No. other trees that have been categorized as 'U' within our condition assessment are also being recommended for removal as the most appropriate management option and while not directly being recommended for removal to facilitate the greenway path, their removal is related to this area being brought into more active use by the general public using the greenway path.

So in total, the installation and management of the greenway path will see 53No. individually tagged trees along some sections of tree groups/belts/lines of more recently planted landscape trees and five short sections of hedgerows being removed.

The following table summarizes the tree vegetation to be removed from the site area and the area of influence around the location of the proposed greenway path.

Reason for Removal	Tree No.	Category Grade
Being removed directly due to condition as part of management.	Tree Nos. 0807, 0815, 0817, 0838, 0841, 0858, 0861, 0864, 0868, 0871, 0877, 0902, 0906, 0909, 0913, 0916, 0927, 0928, 0947, 0964, 0965, 0971, 0994, 0996, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1006, 1010, 1018, 1025, 1034, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1068, 1112 & 1118.	**Category U** (41No. Trees)
Due to the proposed Greenway Path	A small number of individual trees from Tree Belt No.2 Tree Nos.0914, 1045, 1122 & 1123 + c.75m^2 from Tree Belt No.1 + c.325m2 from Tree Group No.4, Tree Nos.1044, 1059, 1070, 1071, 1110, 1111, 1113 & 1132 + Tree Group No.7 & c.7m linear strip from Tree Group No.8 + c.6-8m central section's from Hedge Nos.1, 4, 5, 6 & 7. Areas of Scrub	**Category A** **Category B** 4 No. Trees + c.400m^2 from tree belt/tree groups **Category C** 8 No. trees + 1 Tree Group + an area from another tree group + 6-8m from five hedges + scrub areas

All efforts have been made to retain as much of the tree vegetation along the proposed greenway corridor that is important to its treescape and sylvan character of the area. The loss of the above list of trees and sections of hedges and scrub areas will have minimal impact on the overall treescape and sylvan character of this area. To help mitigate the loss of tree vegetation from this area as a result of the proposed development of the greenway path either directly or indirectly, new tree, shrub and hedge planting using a variety of species including native species and sizes including extra heavy standards (35-40 cm girth) are to be used in the landscaping of this corridor once the construction works are completed. See landscape architects drawings and schedules for details.

5.4 **Main areas for consideration during the proposed development/ construction works are:**

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees 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 juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out. All tree felling and pruning work will need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgery firm *before* any construction work commences and all tree works are to be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.* All trees for removal will need identified by the project arborist and to be felled to stumps. 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. It will also be necessary for the trees health and safety to be reviewed by a suitably qualified Arboriculturist on a regular basis preferably ever 12 months and the necessary remedial tree surgery works carried out when required.
Tree Protection	Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (DWG No.CWG002) **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 a sample of fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details. The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m

Item	Comments
	centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. 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 put in place, then 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 heavy path construction and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorized by the project Arboriculturist.
Construction	It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested and to ensure that pressure on the root protection zone is not caused. 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. Where work space between the works area and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods of working 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 of trees. 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 soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires are not to be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction. Notice boards, wires and such like are not to be attached to any trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking are to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.

Item	Comments
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 differentiating between the different levels. All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees. • Some sections of the paths will run through the RPA of trees to be retained. Where these paths encroach into the RPA of trees, they will need to be laid above the existing ground levels prepared in advance. To help create a stable surface, 100mm CellWeb should be laid on the existing ground, filled with a 20-40mm clean angular stone and the desired surface laid on this. See 'Section 6.8 of this report for further detail on installing a 'No Dig' path taking on board the product supplier's guidance and the advice of the project engineers.

5.5.0 Monitoring

5.5.1 Any construction works in close proximity to retained trees are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advice on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.

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

5.5.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (DWG No. CWG002) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during development. All works are to be in accordance with these documents.

5.5.4 On the completion of the construction works, all trees retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main contractor/site manager on how the trees to be retained are 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 trees proposed for retention. See drawing DWG No. CWG002, 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 client or main contractor needs to appoint an Arboriculturist for the duration of the project. The Arboriculturist is to make regular site visits to ensure that the tree protection measures are in place and adhered to.
2. The main contractors and all sub-contractors work force are to be briefed on the tree protection and ensure that these measures are to be kept in place throughout the construction period.
3. All personnel are to adhere to the recommendations of the appointed Arboriculturist.
4. Any issues in relation to the trees shown for retention must be discussed with the appointed project Arboriculturist and the necessary mitigation measures put in place without delay and prior to the works being carried out.

6.5.0 Site meeting

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

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 **must be** erected as per DWG. No.CWG002.

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 centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No.CWG002 & Appendix 1.

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

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

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

6.8.1 The ground protection is to take the form of a product such as 'CellWeb' and this will need to be installed in the following manner under the guidance of the project Arboriculturist and engineer:

Step 1 - The existing ground cover vegetation (e.g. grass/weeds) if necessary is to be killed off using an appropriate herbicide (see Pesticides Handbook [15]). Herbicides that can leach through the soil, e.g. products containing sodium chlorate, are not be used.

The soil surface is not to be excavated to establish a sub base for the finished surfaces.

Loose organic matter, woody vegetation and/or turf are to be removed carefully using hand tools.

If there is a delay in installing the surface following clearing, the soil surface once prepared is to be covered immediately either with hessian sacking or plastic to prevent the surface drying out until the new surface is installed.

Step 2 – Place the geotextile separation filtration layer over the prepared ground surface. Use a Fibretex F4M non-woven geotextile with dry joints overlapping by 300mm

Step 3 – Place constraints along the edges to contain the fill material. These can be of such material as treated timber or railway sleepers.

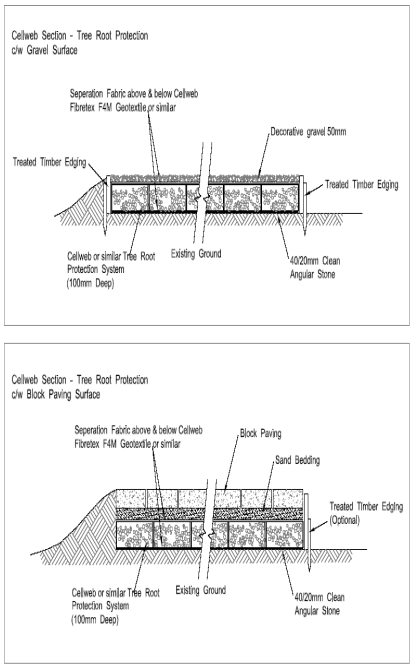
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled CellWeb. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

Step 6 – Slightly surcharge the Cell Web product with 25mm of 40/20mm clean angular stone.

Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.
The below diagram shows how the Cellular confinement system should be

installed.



Stage 2:

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

6.9.1 **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 must only be removed when all the works are complete and at this stage incorporated into the finished landscape.

6.9.2 **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 trees to be retained. In certain areas, it may be necessary to use an alternative method of excavating to prevent encroachment into the RPA of the 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.

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

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

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

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

6.10.0 Other items

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

1 - Storage of equipment, fuel, construction material, or the stockpiling of soil or rubble.

2 - Burning rubbish

3 -The washing of machinery

4 - Attaching notice boards, cables or other services to any part of the tree.

5 - Using neighbouring trees as anchor points.

6 - Care is required when using machinery such as Tele-porters, cranes or other equipment close to trees so as not to damage the crown or any other parts.

Stage 3:

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

6.11.1 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 Felim Sheridan Date 9th December 2021

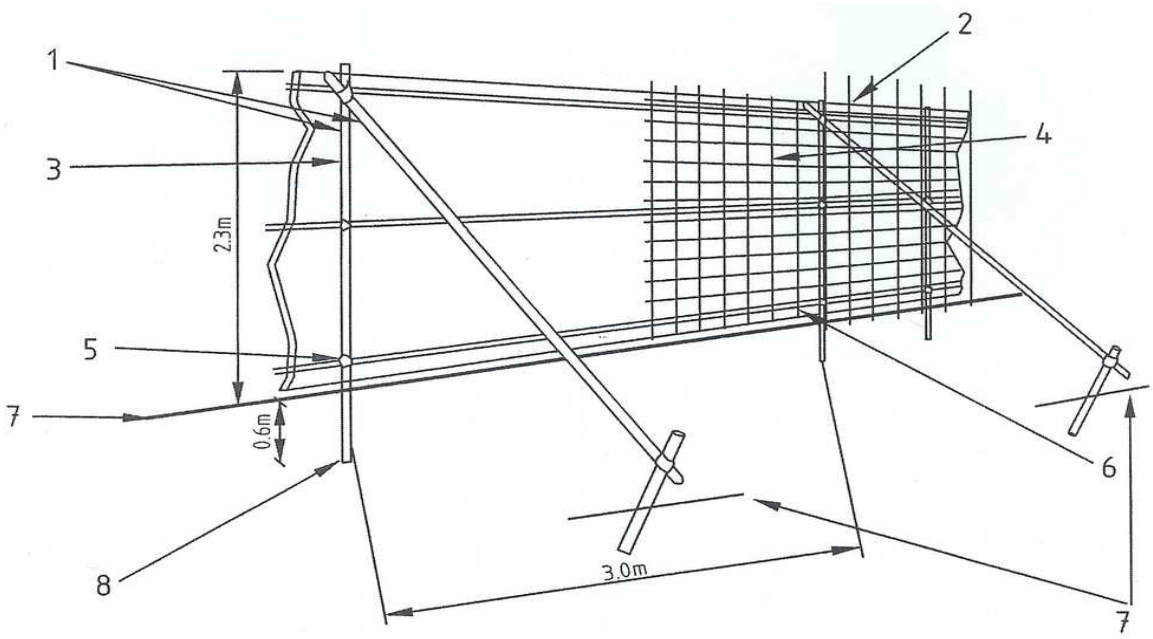
Felim Sheridan

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

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

Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail and Ground Protection.



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

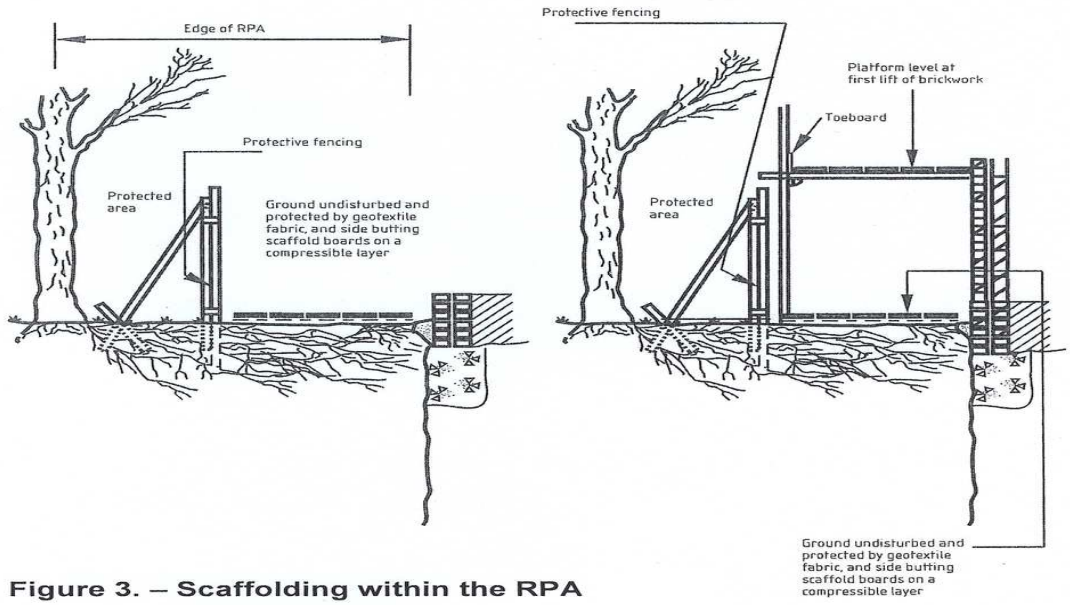


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

Of the Tree Vegetation Along the Route of 'Cherrywood Linear Park Greenway', Cherrywood, Co. Dublin.

Date: 26th April 2021

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

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

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

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

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

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

Estimated Remaining Contribution in years

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

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

<u>Retention Categories</u>

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 millimetres (mm).
Height records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Crown Spread records the extent of the branches normally in a north, south, east and west direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Clear crown height records the distance between the ground and the first branch form the base of the tree and is given in meters (m)

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
		A condition assessment of the trees located along the route of the proposed 'Cherrywood Linear Park Greenway', Cherrywood, Co. Dublin.												
Area 1	**Druid's Glen Woodland**	**The first section of the 'Greenway' extends through the linear woodland that runs along the banks of the 'Carrickmines River' within an area known as 'Druid's Glen'.** This woodland runs in a general east to west direction on both sides of the river with the 'Greenway' path proposed to be located on the south side of the river where the main woodland of trees is located. This linear strip of woodland is located between the boundary wall to the south and the river to its north. The upper canopy of mature trees consists of Beech, Sycamore, Larch, Fir and Ash with an understory of seedling trees including Ash, Sycamore and Elm, with a shrub understory of Holly, Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose with areas of Cherry Laurel present, particularly at the eastern end between the existing path and the river edge. In some areas, the Cherry Laurel may be seen to have some value such as on the edge of the path cordoning off changes in ground levels and access to the river. **The following gives details of the trees within this area within the vicinity of the proposed Greenway path working from west to east.** The woodland as a whole would be seen to have high ecological, bio-diversity and visual value within the treescape of this area, but for the purpose of this project, the trees assessed are being categorized based on their individual merits.										Tidy up undergrowth and selectively thin/remove areas of the Cherry Laurel to contain its spread and the extent of the area it dominates. Carry out infill planting with similar tree species to improve continuity of age classes and to secure this woodland for the long-term. Carry out selective thinning of the natural regeneration of tree species to ensure the better quality trees have the room to develop and also to ensure a diverse mix of tree species within the woodland.		A2/ A3

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0801	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	14	530	0	5	2	2	5	Fair/	Fair It is located on the bank of the river and is growing up through the rocks within a sheltered group environment. Its crown size has been reduced in the past in order to reduce its crown overhang on the Luas-line side, with a new compact crown developing from the old pruning points.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
0802	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Early Mature	8	290	6	2	4	2	2	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms part of the middle canopy and its crown development/ structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
0803	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	23	900	3	7	2	3	3	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located close to the base of the boundary wall and is twin-stemmed from c.3.5m up with an acute union formation between stems. The scaffold limb extending towards the Luas line to the south has been cut back in the past. It forms part of the upper canopy formation. It has suffered bark damage on the lower trunk caused by vandalism with some decay wounds up along the main trunk	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											as a result. A small fruiting body of the fungus '*Ganoderma sp*.' is present at its base and is an indication of internal decay and, as a result, this may have a knock-on effect on its health and stability in the long-term.			
0804	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	26	660	6	2	5	3	8	Fair	Fair/ Poor This tree is located within falling distance of the Luas line and is a potential hazard towards a high target area. It is located on the bank of the river and its roots extending into the river would appear to have been cut back in the past and this may have a knock-on effect on its health and stability. It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall tree with deadwood and storm damage present throughout its crown. I suspect that internal decay is present due to its size, age and structure.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce height by c.3m to address any stability issues.	10+	C2
0805	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	23	820	4	6	3	3	4	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the group canopy formation. Pruning has been carried out on the lower branches on	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											the south side extending towards the Luas line. It contains minor deadwood throughout its crown and has suffered bark wounding on its lower trunk and base.			
0806	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	22	410	3	1	2	0	8	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a tall tree growing up for the light and is sheltered within its present group environment. It has suffered a small bark wound at its base with some localized decay present at this point. It has also suffered bark damage on the lower trunk caused by vandalism.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2
0807	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	15	380	1	2	2	2	9	Dead	Poor It leans off the river bank in over the river and is standing dead and prone to complete failure.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0808	**Grand Fir** *Abies grandis*	Mature	17	720	4	3	4	1	7	Fair	Fair It is a tall, sheltered tree forming part of the upper canopy formation. It has been reduced in height and the lower deadwood has been removed in the past due to its close proximity to the Luas line.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
0809	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	Early Mature	15	208	0	1	1	1	8	Fair	Fair / Poor It is self-seeded and is growing on the	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	excelsior										bank of the river. It has been drawn up for the light due to competition and it may become undermined by the water, impacting on its stability. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.			
0810	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Semi Mature	13	240	2	2	2	2	2	Good	Fair/Good It is a good quality replacement tree and is gaining space to develop. It has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk caused by vandalism.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	A1
0812	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	15	380	2	5	2	3	6	Fair	Fair It forms part of the upper canopy formation and has received pruning of lower branches in the past. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed to the south towards the Luas lines.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
		Located between Tree Nos. 0810 & 0813 is a small group of young seedling trees developing up through the tagged trees. This consists of one Oak tree and a number of Beech trees and some of these trees have potential for the future if allowed space to develop.												
0811	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Semi Mature	13	220	2	3	1	2	3	Good	Fair/ Good It is a good quality tree with potential for the future and is gaining space to develop. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0813	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	Early Mature	16	250	1	3	1	2	8	Fair	Fair It is self-seeded and is a tall tree	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	excelsior										growing on the bank of the river. It contains small sized deadwood in crown. The river may undermine its stability in the future.			
0814	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	25	1000	4	7	5	3	3	Fair	Fair It is growing on the bank of the river and is a tall tree. It has become more isolated due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. There is good epicormic growth development on the lower trunk due to being exposed to the light. It is showing minor signs of stress/ decline throughout its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1.8m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. A large Willow tree on the north side of the river has fallen over and is now resting on the wall beside this tree.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in exposed side limbs / branches by 1-2m to address exposure and to help balance crown. Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove the large fallen Willow tree that has fallen out across the river beside this tree.	20+	B1
0815	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	17	400	1	2	0	1	9	Dead	Poor This tree is located within falling distance of the Luas line and is a potential hazard towards this high target area.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											It is growing up through the canopy of the neighbouring trees and is standing dead. It will become decayed and unstable.			
0816	**Grand Fir** *Abies grandis*	Mature	31	880	5	6	6	3	8	Fair	Fair It is a large size, prominent visual tree growing on the bank of the river. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood within its crown.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	20+	B1
0817	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi Mature	7	90	1	1	3	1	2	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is self-seeded and is growing out of the bank of the river and its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. There is some decay on the main stem.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of the management of the river bank.	<10	U
0818	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Semi Mature	10	190	2	3	2	2	2	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is self-seeded into this area and is establishing well with potential for the future.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B1
0819	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*		14	280	1	1	1	2	8	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor They are growing on the bank of the river and some of them are being undermined by the water. It consists of three stems forming part of the one group canopy formation. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Maintain as part of the bulking at the present time. They may be considered for removal in the future as	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											up into its crown. Dieback is evident within their crowns, in particular the tagged stem.	part of the management of the river bank.		
0820	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Mature	17	780	5	4	5	5	3	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1.6m up with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. It has also suffered a bark wound on the lower trunk on the north side with decay developing into the underlying timber as a result. Its crown has become more open/ exposed by the failure/ removal of some of the surrounding trees. Ivy cover is beginning to extend up the main trunk into its crown.	Reduce crown size by 2m and remove dead / unstable growth.	20+	B1
0821	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	660	4	6	3	3	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It has a slightly open crown formation with minor deadwood throughout. Ivy cover on the main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
0822-0823	**Group of Seedling Trees Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* **Ash**	Semi Mature	A 9	A 200	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 2	0	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of seedling trees including Beech, Ash, Birch and Sycamore. Some of these trees have good potential for the future if given the space to develop. They have an	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth, including a tree that has fallen off the river bank on the north side and is now leaning in on top of this group of trees.	40+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Fraxinus excelsior **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Birch** *Betula pendula*										undergrowth of Holly and Bramble.	They would benefit from selective thinning to reduce density and to allow the better quality trees the space to develop.		
0824	**Grand Fir** *Abies grandis*	Mature	25	740	3	5	2	4	4	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree and it has become slightly more open/ exposed due to the failure or neighbouring trees. It contains storm damage and some large size deadwood throughout its crown. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in poorly structured branches to lessen the risk of storm damage. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
0825	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	22	780	1	1	1	1	14	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree towering over the surrounding trees. Due to the failure or removal of neighbouring trees, it has become more open / exposed. The lower side branches and deadwood has been removed and its height has been substantially reduced in the past with one heavy side limb/ branch left extending westwards into the crown of Tree No. 0824.	Lighten back the remaining branch extending into the crown of Tree No. 0824. It will require further management in the future.	20+	B1
0826	**Beech**	Mature	25	660	4	3	3	4	3	Fair	Fair	Requires no work at the	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Fagus sylvatica										Its crown has been left more open/exposed by storm damage and the failure of neighbouring trees. There is good epicormic growth development from where it has been exposed to the light. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	present time.		
0827	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*		22	900	3	4	7	4	8	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is a tall tree and it has become more isolated by the failure of neighbouring trees and pruning works to address unbalance towards the Luas line. As a result, its crown has been left open with signs of decline/ dieback within its upper crown, leaving it prone to storm damage as a result. Decay is present at old pruning wounds and where stems have broken out in the past.	Due to its close proximity to the Luas line, reduce height by c.40% and retain as a monolith. It will require further management.	10+	C2
0828	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Semi Mature	5	120/ 130	2	3	3	4	0	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems forming part of the understory. They are multiple-stemmed from base with a low canopy formation.	It may require some pruning of lower branches in order to open up the area for the path. Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease' which may lead to its death.	10+	C1
0829	**Sycamore** *Acer*	Mature	21	700	3	3	5	3	10	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	pseudoplatanus										group environment. It has been left more open/exposed due to the failure/ storm damage within the neighbouring trees. Its crown is showing signs of stress/decline with deadwood throughout. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.2m up and contains a hanging branch within its crown. I suspect the onset of infection by 'Sooty Bark Disease'.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.		
0830	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	600	5	2	4	3	2	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is located on the bank of the river and is in declining health with a lot of dieback and deadwood evident within its crown with large strips of dead bark on the main trunk, possibly an indication of infection by 'Sooty Bark Disease'. The trees located on the opposite side of the river have leaned and are now lodged within its crown.	Remove the trees located on the opposite side of the river that are lodged within its crown. Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
0831	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	19	520	0	3	4	1	8	Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a tall, top-heavy tree with an asymmetrical crown formation. It has been left more open/ exposed due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees with dieback and storm damage evident within its crown.	Reduce crown size by 4m and retain as a monolith for the wildlife habitat. It will develop a new crown from this pruning point. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0832	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	22	660	3	3	4	1	8	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is located on the bank of the river and is a tall tree. The water is undermining the root plate and this may have an impact on its stability. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has suffered storm damage in the past.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C2
0833	**Grand Fir** *Abies grandis*	Mature	13	360	2	2	2	3	8	Fair	Fair It has been left more open/exposed due to storm damage within the surrounding trees. It has also suffered storm damage within its crown and its crown development has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from the neighbouring trees.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
0834	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Semi Mature	7	170	1	3	2	2	1	Fair/ Good	Fair It is beginning to establish and gain space to develop its crown. It has suffered storm damage during the failure of neighbouring trees.	Tidy up the undergrowth. The lower branches will need to be pruned in order to provide clearance over the pathway.	40+	B1
0835	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	14	480	3	2	1	4	2	Fair/ Poor	Fair Its crown has been left isolated / open due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees with storm damage from the neighbouring trees hanging within its crown. There is Ivy cover on	Remove dead/unstable growth.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											the main trunk.			
0836	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Semi Mature	9	190	2	3	2	2	1	Good	Good It is a good quality, replacement tree and is gaining space to develop its crown.	It may require pruning of lower branches in order to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	40+	A1
0837	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	16	640	3	6	3	5	3	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown, however it had been cut in the past but is beginning to re-establish with dead Ivy present. It contained deadwood within its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy again at ground level.	20+	B1
0838	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	17	220	2	3	1	3	11	Fair	Poor It is growing on the flood plain of the river and may be undermined by the water. It is a tall, poorly tapered tree due to past overcrowding, but has become more open and isolated by the failure of some neighbouring trees. It is prone to failure due to its poor structural condition. It is located back from the location of the path.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0839	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	600	4	3	3	5	2	Fair	Fair It is growing on the bank of the river and is a tall tree. Heavy Ivy cover initially growing up into its crown had	Cut Ivy again at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											been cut at ground level in the past but is beginning to re-establish. It contains deadwood in crown and is set back from the path.			
0840	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	24	720	3	3	4	3	12	Fair	Poor It is a large size tree growing up within a group environment with a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed towards the river. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is a large seam/ crack on the main trunk; this is an indication towards splitting and possibly internal decay, raising concerns over its stability as a result.	In order to retain for the benefit of the group canopy structure, reduce in height by 4-5m and retain with a smaller crown.	10+	C2
0841	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	16	380	4	1	4	1	14	Dead	Poor The top has broken out in the past and it is becoming decayed and unstable. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Due to its location, I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0842	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	29	880	5	5	5	3	8	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a sheltered group environment. It leans from its base at an angle and has suffered large size storm damage within its crown. I suspect that internal decay and possibly cracking is present. Ivy cover on the main trunk is	Reduce its crown size by c.2m and remove dead/ unstable growth.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches within its crown and overhangs the path with deadwood throughout.			
0843	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	28	490	3	3	2	3	14	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a large size tree leaning from its base into the woodland area, with deadwood throughout its crown. It is growing up within a sheltered group environment, but is becoming more open/ exposed as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown windsail.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size by c. 2-3m.	10-20	C2
0844	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	20	920	8	4	2	7	6	Poor	Fair/ Poor It is located on the bank of the river and its roots are being undermined by the water to some degree. The upper crown is in declining health with a lot of dieback evident throughout. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 3.5m up with an acute union formation between stems at this point. It is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy.	Retain for wildlife habitat. Make safe large pieces of deadwood and prune in heavy side branches to address its crown shape/ balance. Cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U
0845	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	25	800	5	3	4	3	16	Fair	Fair It is a tall central tree growing up within	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in the	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											a group environment. It has a broad spreading crown with some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches throughout. It has suffered storm damage in the past with a large scaffold limb now broken and hanging within its crown at the present time.	remaining heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c.3m. Remove any large size dead/ unstable growth.		
0846	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	300/ 300/ 310	2	2	1	6	3	Fair	Fair It is growing on the bank of the river within a group environment. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains deadwood in crown, generally of a small to medium size.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0847	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	260/ 250	4	6	2	4	5	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a sheltered group environment. It is growing off the lower bank of the river. Ivy cover on the main stem is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is a decay cavity present on the main trunk on the river side, just below where it subdivides into a twin-stemmed tree.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten back the heavy scaffold limbs/ branches by c. 1-2m.	10-20	C2
0848	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	23	560	5	3	4	5	2	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of a group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown windsail. It is growing on the lower slopes of the bank of the river.			
		The following trees are located on the southern side of the pathway through this area.												
0849	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	19	460	3	2	1	3	14	Fair	Fair It is located on the outer canopy edge of the woodland and is bordering with the Luas line. It moves abruptly in winds and contains deadwood in crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0850	**Grand Fir** *Abies grandis*	Mature	28	860	5	4	5	2	12	Fair	Fair It is a tall, prominent tree towering over some of the surrounding trees. It has suffered minor branch breakage within its crown; however there are no obvious structural defects evident around its base at the present time.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce in height by c. 2-3m. Prune crown to improve its shape/ balance.	20+	B2
0851	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	14	400	0	4	2	3	14	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed out over the boundary to the south towards the Luas line. It is sheltered within its present group environment and forms part of a group. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
0852	**Beech**	Early	14	390	5	4	5	5	3	Fair	Fair	Requires no work at the	20-40	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Fagus sylvatica	Mature									It forms part of the group canopy formation and is growing on a high bank above the path with small sized deadwood within its crown.	present time.		
0853	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	21	420	1	4	2	4	15	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall, sheltered tree. Minor dieback is evident within its crown with deadwood present throughout. It is growing on the bank above the path.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0854	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	18	460	1	4	0	2	13	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation and is a tall, sheltered tree with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the south towards the Luas line.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0855	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	20	500	1	4	3	3	12	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and is a tall sheltered tree. A tree on its east side has been removed leaving its crown slightly more open/ exposed and it has suffered minor storm damage as a result.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0856	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	15	350/ 220	4	2	2	5	2	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is growing off the bank and forms part of the group canopy	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											formation.			
0857	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Early Mature	20	380	2	1	1	2	4	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall, sheltered tree. It was initially growing up within a group, but some neighbouring trees have since been removed leaving its crown more open as a result. It has also received some pruning of its crown overhang to the south towards the Luas line. It has suffered a bark wound on its lower trunk at a height of c. 1.6m up with good callous growth around this wound.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0858	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	19	420	2	2	8	2	8	Fair	Poor It is growing on the side of a steep bank and has heaved at the root plate and is now lodged within a neighbouring tree to the east. It leans out over the proposed path and would raise safety concerns.	Due to its position I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0859	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	19	428	5	3	4	2	4	Fair	Fair It is growing off the side of a steep bank over the path. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0860	**Oak**	Mature	22	840	6	5	4	5	1	Fair	Fair	Remove dead/ unstable	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Quercus robur										It is located along the boundary wall with the Luas line and has been left more open/ exposed by the removal of trees on its east and west sides. There is light Ivy cover on the lower trunk. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	growth and lighten in heavy, exposed side limbs/ branches, in particular on the south side towards the Luas station by c. 1-2m. The Ivy will require management in the future.		
0861	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	17	380	6	1	1	3	16	Fair	Poor It leans at an abrupt angle off the side of a steep bank out over the path in a northwards direction. It has been left more open/ exposed due to storm damage and the failure of neighbouring trees. Its stability on this bank would give rise for concern.	**Two Management Options:** **1:** To remove completely. 2: Reduce crown size by 50%. It will need to be removed at some stage in the future.	<10	U
0862	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	17	700	7	4	5	4	2	Fair	Fair It is located on the side of a steep bank and forms part of the group canopy formation and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. It has been left slightly more open/ exposed by the storm damage and failure within the neighbouring trees. It has suffered branch breakage during the removal of neighbouring trees with hanging	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											branches within its crown.			
0863	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	24	860	7	6	5	6	9	Fair	Fair It is a tall prominent/ visual tree within this area. It has been left more isolated/ open due to the failure or removal of some neighbouring trees. It is growing off the side of a steep embankment with small to medium size deadwood within its crown.	Requires no work at the present time. Review for exposure once works on the surrounding trees are complete. Monitor its condition due to its close proximity to the Luas station.	20+	B2
0864	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	22	600	5	3	3	4	8	Poor	Poor It is growing on the side of a steep bank above the path and is in declining health. There are large areas of dead bark at its base with pathogenic fungal activity evident, and this would raise concerns over stability issues.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0865	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	20	620	5	5	5	4	2	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree and it has been left more isolated and open due to the failure/ removal of neighbouring trees. Soil alterations have occurred around its base with minor stress/ decline evident throughout its crown. It has suffered small sized bark wounds at its base and lower trunk.	Requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition due to its close proximity to the Luas line.	10-20	C2
0866	**Beech**	Mature	22	600	9	4	6	4	7	Fair/	Poor	In order to retain, reduce	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Fagus sylvatica									Poor	It is located on the side of a steep bank and some soil alterations have occurred around its base. It is infected at its base by the fungus '*Kretzschmaria deusta*' and due to its current structure; it may be prone to failure towards the path. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed northwards and a tree to its south has broken out leaving its crown more open as a result.	its crown size by c. 4m, in particular end weight on heavy scaffold limbs/ branches. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.		
0867	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	22	840	5	5	7	5	5	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the top of a steep bank and the trees to its north have uprooted, impacting on this soil bank and exposing its roots. As a result, this may have a knock-on effect on the stability of this tree. It is a large, tall prominent visual tree located within falling distance of the Luas line and this would raise concern of its safety. It has suffered storm damage and contains a cracked broken branch within its crown along with other storm damage. It has suffered bark damage on its lower trunk and base caused by vandalism and this may have a knock	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce crown size, particularly height, by c.3m to address safety concerns. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. It may need to be removed on safety grounds towards the Luas line.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											on effect on its health.			
		The Luas line moves away from the woodland from this point onwards and, as a result, this area would be seen as a lesser target risk zone and is also in low use, so the upper part of the this woodland can be left and nature can be allowed to take its course. A lot of these trees have been subject to vandalism and have suffered as a result, in particular fire damage which has killed off a lot of bark on their lower trunks/ bases with a lot of standing dead and structurally weak trees present which will lead to ongoing storm damage/ failures within this area. This section of the woodland is also elevated with a lot of openings within the canopy as a result of tree loss. There is a lot of fallen timber and debris on the ground within this area.								Nature can be allowed to take its course within this upper section of the woodland at the present time. It will need to be reviewed again if the area comes into active use. There is good scope within this area to carry out some tidying works and new tree planting to replenish the woodland in order to secure it for the long-term.		
0868	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	18	310	0	0	6	0	18	Dead	Poor It has collapsed at the root plate and fallen eastwards into the neighbouring tree. It is becoming decayed and unstable and will be prone to further failure.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0869	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	26	990	7	7	8	8	3	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is a large size tree located within the centre of the woodland on the side of a steep bank over the path. It has been	Due to its location, reduce in height by c. 5m and retain the remaining tree for the wildlife habitat.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											badly damaged around its basal circumference by fire and vandalism creating dead areas of bark with decay developing into the underlying timber and down into its roots. As a result, the stability and health of this tree will be impacted upon.	It is likely to require removal in the future.		
0870	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Early Mature	8	110 (6 stems)	5	5	4	5	0	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the lower bulking. It is growing on a high bank to the south of the path. It may become infected by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	Requires no work at the present time. Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	10-20	C2
0871	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	20	480	2	1	2	2	17	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing on the top of a steep embankment south of the path. It is a very tall, top-heavy tree and it is becoming more open/ exposed due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. Fire damage has occurred around its base resulting in areas of dead bark on the main trunk and buttresses roots and this will have an impact on its stability.	Due to its close proximity to the path and its condition/ structure, I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0872	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	30	700	4	5	7	4	1	Fair / Poor	Poor It is located on the side of the bank and has been badly damaged around	In order to retain for the benefit of the group canopy structure, reduce in height	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											its base by fire leading to large areas of dead bark, allowing for the entry of decay into the root plate. As a result, the stability of this tree has been impacted upon and it has no future potential.	by c. 5m and retain for the short-medium term. It will need to be removed completely or further reduced in size in the short-term.		
0873	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	30	1150	9	3	6	10	11	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a large size tree growing on a high bank on the south side above the path and a lot of soil erosion has occurred, exposing its roots and undermining its stability. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north over the path and it has become more open/ exposed due to storm damage and the failure of neighbouring trees. There are some areas of dead bark at its base as a result of damage caused by fire and this may have a knock -on effect on its health in the future.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce crown size by 2m using a combination of crown thinning and end weight reduction. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0874	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	22	560	5	3	5	5	5	Fair	Poor It is a tall, top-heavy tree and it has become more isolated/ open due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. It has suffered bark damage on buttresses roots and	In order to address stability issues and to retain for the wildlife value, reduce in height by c.5m and retain for habitat value.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											its base as a result of fires, leading to areas of dead bark with decay developing into the underlying timbers as a result. Soil erosion has occurred around its base exposing its roots and it moves in winds.	It will most likely need to be removed completely in the future.		
0875	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	26	680	8	3	7	6	8	Fair	Fair It is located on the high bank above the path and its root growth may have been restricted as a result. It forms part of the outer canopy of a group of trees and the trees to its south have either failed or declined in health, leaving it very open/ exposed as a result. A lot of soil erosion has occurred on the path side (north side) and the bank has fallen away exposing its roots as a result.	In order to address exposure and stability issues, reduce its crown size by c.3m, particularly height.	10-20	C2
		The following trees are located north of the path on the bank of the river.												
0876	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Mature	17	320	5	5	7	4	3	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the bank of the river and a lot of undermining has occurred by the water, exposing the roots. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0877	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	Mature	11	520	1	1	1	1	0	Poor	Poor It consists of a tall stump with some	Retain as the wildlife habitat at the present time.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	excelsior										live side branches. It is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. The top has broken out in the past.			
0878	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	19	660	5	5	6	4	0	Fair	Fair It is located on the bank of the river and is being undermined to some degree by the water. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has been left more isolated and open by the failure or removal of some neighbouring trees. It contains storm damage and there is a piece of another tree lodged within its lower crown which is becoming decayed and is in danger of falling out.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and large size storm damage, in particular the lodged stem.	20+	B2
0879	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Semi Mature	8	180/ 200	3	4	4	5	2	Fair/ Good	Fair it is self-seeded and was initially growing up through a group of trees; however some neighbouring trees have failed allowing it more space to develop. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from low down.	Requires no work at the present time. Retain.	20-40	B2
0880	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	780	5	3	3	6	0	Fair	Fair It forms part of a group with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown. It has	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											suffered storm damage within its upper crown in the past with small sized deadwood throughout. It is located on the edge of the path (north). There are suckers growing from its base.			
0881	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi Mature	13	120	3	1	2	2	9	Good	Good It is self-seeded into this area and consists of two stems. They are growing at close spacing and form part of the bulking within this area. They are located on the bank of the river.	They require no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0882	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Early Mature	8	260/ 260	5	2	2	2	1	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from low down and forms part of the lower bulking on the bank of the river. Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. It may become infected by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	10+	C2
0883	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	26	480	6	2	3	3	3	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree and it was initially growing up within a group environment, but has become more isolated and open due to the failure or removal of some neighbouring trees.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in other heavy exposed side branches to improve the shape/balance of its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0884	**Sycamore** *Acer*	Mature	26	620	5	1	7	3	10	Fair	Fair It is located at the foot of the steep	Prune in heavy, exposed side branches by c. 1-2m.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	pseudoplatanus										bank on the south side of the path. It is growing up with Tree No. 0883 and forms part of the one group canopy formation. It has become more isolated / open due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level.		
0885	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Semi Mature	13	4	4	3	3	3	3	Fair	Fair It is growing out of a rock out crop on the bank of the river and is being undermined to some degree by the water. It forms part of the bulking and it may become infected by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	10-20	C2
0886	**Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	Mature	7	200	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair It is growing off the bank of the river and forms part of the lower bulking.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
0887	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	480	6	3	5	4	7	Fair	Fair It is growing on the bank of the river with an asymmetrical crown weighed out over the river. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut at ground level in the past. It contains deadwood and storm damage throughout its crown, generally of a small size.	Ensure that all Ivy is cut at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0888	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Semi Mature	9	210/ 200	3	2	4	2	3	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located on the bank of the river and forms part of the lower bulking. It is multiple-stemmed from base and may become infected by 'Dutch Elm Disease' as it grows in size.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	10-20	C2
0889	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	22	620	9	7	7	9	6	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the top of a high bank on the south side of the path and forms part of the group canopy formation. It contains small sized deadwood within its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2
0890	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	22	500	2	3	8	2	14	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the upper canopy formation. It contains a lot of weight within its upper crown causing it to sway from side to side and it may be prone to storm damage or failure as a result. It is growing on the side of a steep bank. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Reduce end loading in the upper crown extending to the north-east to lessen the sway on the main trunk and the risk of branch breakage.	20+	B2
0892	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	500	6	5	7	4	3	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the side of steep bank over the path. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It forms part of the overall group canopy formation.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0891	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	16	300	7	3	3	5	4	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy structure and is of value to the overall group. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0893	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	21	400	3	1	5	0	15	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a sheltered group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains a lot of end weight within its upper crown causing it to sway.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown and prune in heavy end-loaded side branches by up to 2m.	20+	B2
0894	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Early Mature	20	300	2	3	1	4	3	Fair/ Good	Fair It is establishing well and is gaining space to develop. It has been drawn up for the light due to its group growing environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B2
0895	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	26	740	5	4	5	6	8	Fair	Fair It is located on the edge of the bank on the south-side of the path and is a large size tree of value to the overall group canopy structure in this area. It contains deadwood in crown and overhangs the path. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0896	**Sycamore**	Mature	26	860	9	2	6	6	9	Fair/	Fair	Remove dead/ unstable	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Acer pseudoplatanus									Poor	It is a large size tree located on the north-side of the path on the side of the bank and on the edge of the river. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north in over the river. Bark necrosis wounding is evident where it subdivides into twin-stems and the upper crown is showing signs of stress/decline throughout.	growth. Reduce the limb with the bark wounding by 3m and prune the remaining crown to improve its shape/ balance. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.		
		From this point eastwards the bank of the river is heavily covered in Cherry Laurel and this is an invasive species and is encroaching out into the flood plain of the river. It has received some cutting in order to open up the path on the south-side only.										This area would benefit from general tidying works, in particular to cut back the Cherry Laurel where it is encroaching into the flood plain of the river and be maintained more as a hedge-line on the edge of the path to prevent people from falling off the path.		
0897	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	15	380	5	3	6	2	7	Fair	Fair It is self-seeded into this area and is growing on the flood plain of the river. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown, although it had been cut in the past, it is beginning to re-establish.	Retain at the present time. It may be considered for removal as part of the restoration of the flood plain of the river.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0898	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	21	460	4	0	4	1	14	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree growing on the lower slopes of the bank above the path. It is growing up within a group environment and is reasonably sheltered. There is light Ivy cover on the lower trunk. It has suffered storm damage within its upper crown.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0899	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	30	720	7	7	7	7	10	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the upper canopy formation and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. It is located on the side of the bank. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0900	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Early Mature	15	280	12	1	4	3	4	Fair	Fair/ Poor It leans at an abrupt angle to the north out over the path. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0901	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	26	850	7	6	6	5	9	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the side of the bank and forms part of the upper canopy formation and is of value to the group canopy structure in this area. Basal decay is present with the fungus '*Ganoderma Sp*.' present around the circumference of its base, indicating	In order to retain for the benefit of the group canopy structure, reduce crown size, in particular height by c.3m.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											towards the development of progressive decay.			
0902	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	19	540	0	2	1	1	15	Dead	Poor The crown has broken out in the past leaving a tall decaying stump which is becoming decayed and it will be prone to failure. As a result, this tree creates a potential hazard towards the path.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0903	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	22	470	4	2	6	2	15	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree with a top-heavy crown growing up through the crown of neighbouring trees and is being sheltered to some degree as a result.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0904	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	19	500/ 500	11	4	8	7	3	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of two stems growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. They have asymmetrical crowns weighed to the north out over the path, in particular the stem closest to the path. It contains heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small to medium size. The tagged stem has an area of basal decay present with the fungus '*Ganoderma sp*.' present.	In order to address structural issues, remove all dead/ unstable growth and lighten end weight on the heavy scaffold limbs/branches by up to 2m.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0905	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	16	340	3	3	6	3	4	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and is a tall, sheltered tree. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There is an area of decay present at its base and this may have an impact on its stability in the long-term.	The Ivy will require management in the short-medium term.	10+	C2
0906	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	15	340	2	0	1	1	9	Dead	Poor It is becoming decayed and unstable with Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0907	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	22	520	6	1	2	2	16	Fair	Fair It was initially growing up within a clump of trees, but has become more isolated and open due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees with an open/ exposed crown as a result. There is possibly an area of decay at its base.	Retain at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0908	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	15	380	4	2	2	5	3	Fair	Fair It is located on the bank above the path and is gaining space to develop. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0909	**Larch**	Mature	8	480	0			0	8	Poor	Poor	I would recommend its	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Larix decidua										The top has broken out leaving a tall stump above the path, which is becoming heavily decayed and unstable. As a result, it will be in danger of breaking out completely. It is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy.	**removal** as the most appropriate management option.		
0910	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	26	970	13	4	3	12	13	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a large size tree located on the north side of the path bordering with the river. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the north with heavy Ivy cover extending up into its crown. It has a hollow sound when tapped with a mallet, indicating towards either internal cracking or basal decay, however there are no major outer signs of structural issues at the present time. It has an open / exposed crown due to previous storm damage and contains heavy scaffold limbs/ deadwood throughout. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There is a strip of dead bark on the southern side of the main trunk extending up the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level. Reduce crown size by c. 2-3m, in particular end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0911	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	23	690	6	3	4	5	7	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the group canopy formation. It is located north of the path and contains deadwood in crown, generally of a small to medium size. It has suffered bark wounding on its lower trunk/ base caused by vandalism.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0912	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	17	420	10	2	3	4	3	Fair	Fair It has an asymmetrical crown weighed heavily to the north towards the river. A lower branch is caught within a Cherry Laurel and is hanging down into the river. It is sheltered within its present group environment. It has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk caused by vandalism.	Remove lower branch in order to raise up its crown from the river.	20+	B2
0913	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	26	560	5	4	7	4	7	Dead	Poor It is becoming decayed and unstable and is prone to complete failure as a result.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option. A tall stump could be retained for the wildlife habitat.	<10	U
0914	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	27	1000	7	5	7	6	4	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree growing on the bank of the river with an asymmetrical	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											crown weighed out to the north over the river due to its group growing environment. It will be left more open/exposed by the removal of Tree No. 0913.			
0915	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Early Mature	14	230	4	4	5	5	4	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is a good quality tree with potential for the future.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0916	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	19	920	5	3	4	4	5	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is located on the side of the bank on the south side of the path. The top has broken out in the past leaving a tall stump with some side branches. Basal decay is present and it is also infected by the fungus '*Ganoderma sp.*' at numerous points. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U
0917	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	13	850	0	0	0	0	13	Poor	Poor The top has broken out leaving a tall stump which is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. This stump will become decayed and unstable in time.	Retain for its wildlife habitat value at the present time.	<10	U
0918	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	13	430	4	3	3	3	6	Fair	Fair It is located on top of a high bank on the south side of the path. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has a stunted	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											crown, most likely due to damage caused by squirrels.			
0919	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	9	200/ 180/ 180/ 200	4	2	4	3	0	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing higher up on the bank and south of the path. It is multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the bulking within this area. It has been damaged throughout its crown by squirrels.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
0920	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	25	780	7	2	2	1	14	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing high up on the bank and south of the path. Its crown has been left more open/ exposed by storm damage and the failure of neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its crown windsail/ loading.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0921	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	24	740	8	3	6	5	7	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree and it has become more isolated and open / exposed by the failure or removal of neighbouring trees. It is growing high up on the bank south of the path. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	The Ivy will require management in the short-medium term.	20+	B2
0922	**Scots Pine**	Mature	31	540	4	2	4	4	24	Fair/	Fair/ Poor	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Pinus sylvestris									Poor	It is located high up on the bank south of the path. It is a tall tree and it has been left more open/ exposed by the removal or failure of neighbouring trees. There are signs of stress/ decline throughout its crown with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis, as it may need to be removed in the future if its condition deteriorates.		
0923	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	7	240	3	2	1	2	4	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing on the bank south of the path. It has been damaged by squirrels and this is affecting its crown development. It contains deadwood with some hanging deadwood within its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and retain as part of the bulking within this area.	10-20	C2
0924	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Early Mature	18	420	5	3	4	5	4	Fair	Fair It is growing on the flood plains of the river north of the path. It is beginning to establish up over the surrounding undergrowth of Cherry Laurel. It may be prone to infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
0925	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	15	290/ 240	3	3	3	3	6	Fair	Fair It is located north of the path just on the edge of the path. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems beginning	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											to extend up into its crown.			
0926	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	15	410	3	4	5	5	5	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing within the flood plain of the river. It has been damaged by squirrels and this is having an impact on its crown development as a result. It is growing within the flood plain of the river.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0927	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Young	9	100	1	1	1	1	3	Fair	Fair It is self-seeded and is growing on the path surface.	I would recommend its **removal** in order to open up the path.	<10	U
0928	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	14	520	4	2	0	4	4	Poor	Poor It is located on the bank south of the path. The top would appear to have broken out in the past with the side branches taking the dominant position. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. Extensive decay on the main trunk is extending down into its base and it is also infected at ground level by the fungus '*Heterobasidion annosum'*.	Retain for its wildlife habitat value. It will require removal in the future as part of management.	<10	U
0929	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	20	420	7	4	6	4	8	Fair	Fair It is growing on the side of the bank south of the path. It has become more isolated and open by the failure or removal of neighbouring trees.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0930	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	4	90/ 80	2	0	0	1	0	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the lower canopy formation within this area. It is self-seeded into this area and has been damaged by squirrels throughout its crown.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C2
0931	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi Mature	3	40/ 60/ 80	3	1	1	3	3	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the side of the high bank south of the path. It is self-seeded into this area and is being damaged by squirrels throughout its crown.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C2
0932	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	16	580/ 220	7	4	5	5	4	Fair	Fair it is multiple-stemmed from low down and is growing on the top of the steep bank on the south side of the path. Heavy Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is becoming more isolated/ open due to the failure/ removal of neighbouring trees.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and hanging deadwood from within its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0933	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Early Mature	13	520	8	2	7	2	4	Fair	Fair It is growing on the edge of a steep bank on the south side of the path with a very asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north towards the river. It	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											has become more open/ exposed due to the failure/ removal of a large size tree to its north-west. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Some soil erosion has occurred on the bank on the path side. Due to structure, this tree would not isolate well as an individual tree.			
0934	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	32	760	10	5	5	6	3	Fair	Fair It is located slightly further up on the bank behind Tree No. 0933. It is a tall tree towering over the surrounding trees and it has become more isolated due to the failure/ removal of neighbouring trees. There are some areas of dead bark with decay developing into the underlying timber at its base. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0935	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	29	480	4	2	6	2	12	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the edge of a high bank on the south side of the path. Soil erosion has occurred, exposing some of the roots of this tree. It is a tall tree and it is becoming more open/ exposed by the removal/ failure of neighbouring trees with deadwood	Reduce in height by c.3m and prune the remaining crown to improve its shape/ balance. Remove all dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											throughout.			
0936	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	22	680	9	4	4	6	2	Fair	Fair It is growing on top of a high bank on the south side of the path. Soil erosion has occurred at its base on the path side and has exposed its roots and may have an impact on its stability in the long-term. It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north out over the path. Heavy Ivy cover within its crown is increasing its crown windsail.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its stability.	20+	B2
0937	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	28	740	7	3	5	6	9	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree set back further on the high bank on the south side of the path and is growing up within a sheltered group environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0938	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	24	660	4	1	5	5	5	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree set back on the side of the bank south of the path. Internal decay is present on the lower trunk and base and this may have a knock-on effect on its stability. It is sheltered within its present environment.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0939	**Beech** *Fagus*	Mature	22	600	6	3	5	4	2	Fair	Fair It is growing on the side of the steep	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	sylvatica										bank and forms part of the group canopy formation and is a tall, sheltered tree.			
0940	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Early Mature	9	250	5	1	4	3	1	Fair	Fair it is self-seeded into this area and has established space to grow/ develop and was initially being suppressed out.	Retain as part of the bulking within this area.	20+	B2
0941	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	26	840	6	6	6	5	3	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing on the side of the steep bank south of the path. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is set back from the path.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0942	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	23	740	7	3	5	3	6	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree located on the north side of the path and is bordering with the river. It was initially being heavily suppressed by Ivy, which has been cut at ground level and is now dead. There is an area of basal decay present and this may have a knock-on effect on its stability in the long-term.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0943	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Early Mature	10	220/ 200	4	2	5	2	2	Fair	Fair It is growing on the bank of the river and forms part of the bulking. It is twin-stemmed from base with other smaller stems developing. Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Review again when in leaf.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											extend up into its crown. There is some evidence of decline, possibly due to infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.			
0944	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	15	620	5	3	4	5	0	Fair	Poor It is growing on the north side of the path with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown and this is increasing its crown windsail. There is a large column of decay from ground level up to a height of c. 3m, and the decay at this point is quite extensive and will impact on its stability as a result. It forms part of the group canopy structure and has been damaged by squirrels with deadwood present throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor the basal decay; it may require further pruning and possibly removal in the future as part of management.	10+	C2
0945	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	14	230/ 220	5	2	4	2	5	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the bank of the river and is multiple-stemmed from base. One stem has subsided and now leans heavily out over the river as a result. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main stems. Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees.	Retain as part of the bulking and cut Ivy at ground level. The stem over the river could be removed in order to avoid the blocking of the river in the future.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0946	**Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	Mature	13	240/ 210	3	2	1	1	3	Fair	Fair It is growing on the side of the path and is a large size tree with an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with some decline/ dieback evident throughout its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0947	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	12	940	6	0	1	3	3	Dead	Poor The top has broken out leaving a low stump which is becoming decayed and unstable.	Retain for its wildlife habitat value.	<10	U
0948	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Early Mature	10	300	5	1	3	4	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It is establishing well and is gaining space to develop due to the failure or removal of some neighbouring trees. Its crown structure and development has been affected due to overcrowding and squirrel damage.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	20-40	B2
0949	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	440/ 320	6	2	4	5	1	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation and is located on a high bank on the south side of the path. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has suffered squirrel damage throughout its crown and contains	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											deadwood. There is a secondary stem developing from its base and this leans out over the path.			
0950	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	16	380/ 140	6	2	5	5	1	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the northern side of the path and it has a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed to the north due to its group growing environment. It is located on the northern side of the path. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. There is a secondary stem developing from its base.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0951	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi Mature	12	240	2	1	2	3	1	Good	Fair/ Good It is self-seeded and is growing on the north side of the path on the flood plain of the river. There are some secondary stems developing from its base. The main stem is of good structure.	Remove the smaller stems and retain the remaining tree.	40+	B2
0952	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	8	290	7	1	2	3	2	Fair	Fair / Poor It leans from its base out to the north over the path and forms part of the lower bulking within this area. Its crown development/ structure has been affected due to squirrel damage and also due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees.	Retain as part of the bulking within this area. Make safe dead/ unstable growth over the path.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0953	**Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	Mature	11	210/ 220	6	1	2	2	4	Fair	Fair It is growing on top of the high bank south of the path. It is twin-stemmed from base and has been drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0954	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	15	340	5	1	2	3	3	Fair	Fair It is growing on top of the bank on the south side of the path with soil erosion evident. Its crown structure has been damaged by squirrels. It is being heavily suppressed by heavy Ivy cover.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0955	**Cherry Laurel** *Prunus laurocerasus*	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-		Fair	Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and a number of stems have heaved at its base and lean out over the existing paths as a result and due to structure, they may be prone to failure.	It will require pruning to maintain clearance with the path. It may also need to be cut back as part of management.	10+	C2
0956	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	15	800	6	1	5	6	3	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a large size tree located on the north-side of the path next to the gate. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail. There	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Remove basal suckers and cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c.2m to allow a more detailed	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											is a large column of decay on the main trunk, extending down into its base and up the main trunk. It has suffered damage throughout its crown due to winds and squirrel damage. There are suckers developing from its base.	assessment of its base and lower trunk. It may require further pruning/ management based on this review.		
		From this point onwards, the path turns away from the river. There is a dense undergrowth of shrubs and scrub, in particular Cherry Laurel within this area.										Tidy up the undergrowth and carry out general tidying works.		
0957	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	21	900	7	6	3	3	4	Fair	Fair It is set back from the path on the south side. It is a large size tree and it is becoming more isolated and open by the failure or removal of some neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B2
0958	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Early Mature	13	400	7	1	3	4	3	Fair	Fair It is growing off the side of the bank. It has been forced up and out for the light due to competition and has been badly damaged by squirrels throughout its crown, which is impacting on its crown structure. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0959	**Beech**	Mature	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Fair	Fair	Cut Ivy at ground level at	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
& 0960	*Fagus sylvatica*		17	450	6	5	3	5	3		They are growing on the north side of the path on the edge of the bank. They are forming part of the one group/ canopy formation and Tree No. 0960 is the lager of these two trees. They have asymmetrical crowns weighed to the north. Heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks is extending up into their crowns and is increasing their crowns windsail. They have been damaged by squirrels throughout their crowns and have been left more open/ exposed by the failure of neighbouring trees on the south side. Tree No. 0960 is twin-stemmed from c. 3.5m up with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present and this may create a structural issue.	the present time.		
0961	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	26	920	9	3	7	6	8	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on the bank south of the path. It has become more isolated/ exposed due to the failure/ removal of neighbouring trees and has suffered branch breakage in winds due to being left exposed. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											increasing its crowns windsail.			
0962	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	640	5	4	6	3	6	Fair	Fair It is growing on the bank on the south side of the path. It is a tall tree and it has become more isolated and open by the failure or removal of neighbouring trees. A tree to its north has collapsed at the root plate which may also have an impact on the root plate of this tree Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail. It has suffered damaged throughout its crown caused by squirrels.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy exposed side limbs/ branches by c. 1-2m. Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B2
0963	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	880	11	1	4	4	7	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing on top of the bank south of the path. It has been left isolated and more open / exposed due to storm damage and the failure of neighbouring trees. A section of its crown has broken out in the past and it contains some heavy side branches extending to the north over the path. Heavy Ivy cover is causing suppression and is increasing wind loading within its crown.	Lighten in the remaining heavy side branches to lessen the risk of storm damage. Remove any other dead/ unstable growth during these works. Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0964	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	10	900	1	3	4	1	5	Poor	Poor The top has broken out leaving a tall stump which is becoming heavily suppressed by Ivy. Decay will progress into this stump and raise concerns over its stability as a result.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0965	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	5	900	0	0	0	0	5	Dead	Poor The top has broken out in the past and it consists of a tall stump which is becoming heavily decayed and unstable. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and is infected by pathogenic fungi such as *'Kretzschmaria deusta'*.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0966	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	11	520	7	1	3	4	1	Fair	Fair / Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and is located up on the bank south of the path. Its crown development/ structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north over the path. It has suffered damage throughout its crown caused by squirrels. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0967	**Beech** *Fagus*	Mature	28	770	7	3	5	7	12	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	sylvatica										group environment and is being sheltered to some degree; however the tree group has become slightly more open due to the failure of a number of trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.		
0968	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	24	880	8	1	3	7	9	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a tall tree growing up within a group environment and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees, but is becoming more open due to the failure of some trees within this group. It is infected at its base by the fungus *'Kretzschmaria deusta*' and I suspect pathogenic fungus '*Inonotus sp*' is also present on the scaffold limb extending to the north towards the path in the lower crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size by 2m in order to retain for the benefit of the overall group structure, particularly the limb developing from around the area of decay in the lower crown.	10-20	C2
0969	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	21	860	1	1	3	5	3	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a group environment, however this group has become more open/ exposed due to the failure or neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											extend up into its crown.			
0970	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	23	980	8	2	7	3	10	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree growing up within a group environment and is of value to the group canopy structure. It is becoming more open/ exposed due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B2
0971	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	8	720	0	0	0	0	8	Dead	Poor It consists of tall stump and beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy. It is infected by pathogenic fungi such as *'Kretzschmaria deusta'* and '*Ganoderma sp*.' and is located within falling distance of the path.	**Two Management Options:** **1:** To remove now as part of the propose development works. **2:** To retain for its wildlife habitat value.	<10	U
0972	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	8	330	4	2	2	3	1	Fair	Fair It is self-seeded and forms part of the bulking within the middle canopy formation within this area. Its crown has been damaged throughout by squirrels.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	20+	B2
0973	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	Mature	18	400/ 320/	9	3	6	6	4	Fair	Fair It is located on the north side of the	Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on stems.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	excelsior			380/ 480							path and it is growing within the wet flood plain area of the river. It is multiple-stemmed from base and has an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north away from the path. Heavy Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail. It has a dense undergrowth of Cherry Laurel.			
0974	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	14	490	5	3	2	2	4	Fair	Fair It is located on the north side of the path and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Its crown has become more open due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. Its crown structure has also been damaged by squirrels.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0975	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	23	1200	9	4	5	6	7	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the side of a bank / ridge on the south side of the path. It is a large size tree growing up within a group environment, which has become more open/ exposed due to the failure of some neighbouring trees. Basal decay is present, in particular on the north-western side with the fruiting bodies of the fungus '*Ganoderma sp*.'	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size, in particular end loading on heavy scaffold limbs/ branches by 2-3m. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											present and this may have a knock-on effect on its stability. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail as a result.			
0976	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	20	580	4	1	6	0	19	Poor	Poor It is located on the north edge of the path and its top has broken out in the past leaving a tall stump with some side branches. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is growing up through the canopy of Tree No. 0975.	Requires no work at the present time. It is likely to require management in the future.	10+	C2
0977	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	8	9	1	1	1	1	6	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment on the north side of the path. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0978	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	19	840	4	1	5	4	13	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree with storm damage evident throughout its crown due to being opened up/ exposed to the light. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0979	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Early Mature	9	280	2	2	2	2	3	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing up forming part of the group environment with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the	Tidy up the undergrowth and remove the lodged trees. Monitor for infection by	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											north.	'Dutch Elm Disease'		
0980	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* Clump	Early Mature	13	250	3	2	2	4	3	Fair	Fair They are located on the bank of the river with asymmetrical crowns weighed towards the river. Some stems are being heavily suppressed by Ivy. They contain a lot of deadwood within their crowns due to the failure from Tree No. 0978.	Remove all dead/ unstable growth from within their crowns. Tidy up the undergrowth/ timber. Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy on stems.	20+	C2
0981	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	460	6	2	3	4	5	Fair	Fair It is growing on the bank of the river with a number of fallen trees/ stems around its base along with other stems that are lying across the river. It has been left more open/ exposed by the failure of neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown. Tidy up the fallen trees within this area.	20+	B2
0982	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	22	400	8	2	4	3	3	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of stems growing up forming part of the upper canopy formation. The bulk of them are being heavily suppressed by Ivy and are located close to the bank of the river.	Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on stems.	20+	B2
0983	**Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* (3 in total)	Mature	14	320/ 300/ 310	6	2	3	3	4	Fair	Fair It consists of three stems growing up together. They form part of the middle	They require no work at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											canopy formation and have suffered bark wounds on their lower trunks.			
0984	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	8	900	0	0	0	0	8	Dead	Poor It consists of a tall stump with heavy Ivy cover. It is heavily decayed and is located on the edge (south) of the path.	Due to its position, I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0985	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	11	620	8	2	2	2	9	Fair	Poor It has heaved at the root plate and leans at an abrupt angle northwards out over the river and it may eventually fall out over the river. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Management should consider its removal as part of the management of the river.	<10	U
0986	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	26	800	8	4	6	8	7	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on the bank south of the path. It has been left more isolated and open due to the storm damage and failure or neighbouring trees. It contains deadwood in crown, generally of a small to medium size.	Remove dead/ unstable growth at the present time.	20+	B2
0987	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	24	920	8	5	6	5	3	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree set back from the edge of the path on the side of the bank. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail. It	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											forms part of the group canopy formation.			
0988	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	21	1280	10	5	6	6	3	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on top / edge of the bank south of the path. Its roots extend out into the path. It is a large size tree with heavy scaffold limbs/ branches throughout its crown. It has been left more open/ exposed due to the storm damage and the failure of the surrounding trees.	Remove dead / unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy scaffold limbs/ branches by up to 2m. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0989	**Hornbeam** *Carpinus betulus*	Mature	19	560	12	5	6	5	3	Fair	Poor It is located on the north side of the path. There is a large longitudinal column of decay on the main trunk from ground level up to a height of c. 3.5m up with extensive decay at this point. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north towards the river.	Remove any dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown size, in particular weight to the north by 3m.	10-20	C2
0990	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	16	480	7	0	0	7	5	Fair	Fair It forms part of a group with an asymmetrical crown heavily weighed out to the north over the river. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk with dieback and deadwood evident throughout its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0991	**Ash**	Mature	21	460	4	2	6	2	7	Fair	Fair	Ivy will require cutting in	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Fraxinus excelsior										It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall, sheltered tree. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north over the river and contains deadwood throughout. It has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	the short-term.		
0992	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	9	340	2	2	2	1	2	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the south side of the path on top of the stone bank. It has become isolated/ open due to the failure of some neighbouring trees. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. Its crown has been damaged by squirrels.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and tidy up the surrounding falling trees. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
0993	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi Mature	9	190/ 160	2	1	1	2	5	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is self-seeded into this area and is growing on top of the stone wall/ bank south of the path. It is multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the lower bulking.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C2
0994	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	9	300	6	2	4	1	2	Fair	Poor It is located on the south side of the path. Ivy cover and Clematis are extending up into its crown. There is a large decay wound on the main trunk	I would recommend that it be cut down/ coppiced as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											at a height of c.3m up with extensive decay present at this point.			
0995	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	900	8	1	3	7	2	Fair	Fair It is located on the north side/ edge of the path and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Its crown has become more open due to the failure and storm damage within neighbouring trees. There is a mass of suckers growing from its base and this has limited the visual assessment to some degree along with the undergrowth. There is squirrel damage evident throughout its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	20+	B2
0996	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	7	820	0	0	0	0	6	Dead	Poor It is located on the low stone wall/ bank on the south side of the path. It consists of a tall stump with heavy Ivy cover and is becoming decayed and unstable.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
0997	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi Mature	10	160	1	1	1	1	6	Fair	Fair It is self-seeded and is growing on the edge of the path and is growing up through a group of trees. There is a secondary stem developing from its base with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth. Remove the secondary stem developing from its base.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
0998-0999	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	A 9	A 250	A2	A 2	A 3	A2	A 2	Fair	Fair They are located on the north side of the path and border with the river. They are growing up within a group environment and most of them have heavy Ivy cover extending up into their crowns. One stem has collapsed and is now lodged within the neighbouring trees.	Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees. The standing deadwood may need to be addressed if this area comes into public use.	20+	B2
1000	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Early Mature	11	280	4	2	3	5	4	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is located on the edge of the path and is gaining space to develop. Its position will restrict the width of the path. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Squirrel damage is evident throughout its crown and I suspect that it is also infected by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
1001	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	3	520	0	0	0	0	3	Dead	Poor It is located on the edge of the path on the north side. It consists of a tall stump being suppressed by Ivy.	It will need to be removed in the future as part of management.	<10	U
1002	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	780	10	0	3	5	3	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is located north of the path with a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed north towards the river. Its crown is	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of 2m from ground level to allow for a more detailed	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											being heavily suppressed by Ivy and is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout and has been damaged by squirrels. There are areas of dead bark at its base underneath the Ivy. The visual assessment has been limited to some degree due to the undergrowth and heavy Ivy cover.	assessment. It will need to be reviewed as further management may be required.		
1003	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	10	300	2	0	8	0	3	Dead	Poor It has heaved at the root plate and now leans and is lodged within the trees on the north side of the path. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1004	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	23	360	4	0	3	2	11	Fair	Fair It is located on top of the bank on the south side of the path. It is a tall tree growing up within a group environment; however it has become slightly more open/ exposed due to the failure and storm damage of neighbouring trees, with deadwood throughout its crown. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	10-20	C2
1005	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	12	580	1	1	1	1	12	Poor	Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and is growing on top of the stone bank on the south side of the path. Its	Due to its structural condition, I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											leans and has moved from the root plate and is now lodged within the neighbouring trees on the north side of the path. There is some decay evident at its base.			
1006	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	17	380	2	1	5	1	14	Fair	Poor It is growing on the south side of the side of the bank and leans at an abrupt angle to the east and, I suspect that root movement has occurred. Heavy Iv cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Due to its structural condition and quality, I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
1007	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	650	10	3	3	6	3	Fair	Fair It is located on the northern side of the path and forms part of the group canopy formation. It is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north. It contains deadwood in crown with heavy Ivy cover increasing the windsail of its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1008	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	840	10	0	4	6	3	Fair	Fair It is located on the north side (edge) of the path with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north. It is growing up within a group environment and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail.			
1009	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	19	790	8	5	5	3	8	Fair	Fair It is located on the northern edge of the path. It is a tall tree growing up within a sheltered group environment. It is located on the northern edge of the path. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail with deadwood throughout.	Remove dead/unstable growth and lighten in heavy exposed side branches by 1-2m and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1010	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	13	820	0	0	0	0	13	Dead	Poor It consists of a tall stump and is located north of the path. It leans into wasteland and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and will become decayed and unstable.	Retain for its wildlife habitat value at the present time.	<10	U
1011	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	620	4	4	3	2	3	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree located on the northern edge of the path. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed towards the north and has been drawn up for the light due to competition. Heavy Ivy cover is suppressing its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1012	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	19	540	5	3	6	2	15	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree located on the northern edge of the path. It is a tall tree being	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											sheltered by the surrounding trees. It contains deadwood in crown and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Monitor its condition and stability.		
1013	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	19	560	5	1	4	0	16	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located north of the path with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north into waste land. It is a tall tree forming part of a group canopy formation. It is located north of the path with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north into waste land. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	10-20	C2
1014	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Early Mature	12	370	5	5	3	4	4	Fair	Fair It is of a large size and is located on north edge of the path. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It forms part of the group canopy formation and is being sheltered within its present group environment. It may be prone to infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
1015	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	Early Mature	11	430/ 280/ 290	4	1	1	2	0	Fair	Fair It is located north of the path with an asymmetrical crown weighed northwards. It is sheltered within its	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											present group environment with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.			
1016	**Hazel** *Corylus avellana*	Mature	11	200 (6 stems)	5	1	5	3	0	Fair	Fair It is located north of the path and forms part of the understory. It is multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
1017	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	15	380	2	2	2	5	8	Fair	Fair It is located on the side of the bank south of the path. It is a tall tree and was initially growing up within a close knit group of trees, however some neighbouring trees have since failed or have been removed leaving it in isolation and more open/ exposed. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It contains deadwood in crown and overhangs the path.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
1018	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	24	680	4	3	5	5	16	Fair	Poor It is located on the side of a high bank to the south of the path. It is a tall tree forming part of the upper canopy formation and has become more open/exposed due to storm damage and the failure of neighbouring trees.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											Basal decay is present at a vertical crack and, as a result, its stability would give rise for concern.			
1019	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	Mature	17	880	7	4	4	7	4	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree located south of the path and is set back further forming part of the group canopy formation. It forms a three-stemmed tree from 3m up with an acute union formation between stems. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B2
1020	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	9	200	8	0	2	1	5	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing on a high bank south of the path. It is self-seeded and is growing up through the canopy of the larger neighbouring trees with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north as a result.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
1021	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	Mature	21	700	6	2	6	4	3	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on a high bank to the south of the path. It is a tall tree forming part of the group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north as a result. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.2.5m up with an acute union formation between stems.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
1022	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Early Mature	12	220/ 150	6	1	3	3	2	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor It is growing on the side of the stone bank to the south of the path and leans out over the path in a northwards direction. The lean on the main trunk may obstruct the path. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. I suspect that there may be some infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis, as it may need to be removed as part of the management of the path.	10+	C2
1023	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	Mature	24	880	5	2	3	3	19	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up forming part of the upper canopy formation. It has become more open/ exposed due to storm damage and the failure of neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and this has limited the visual assessment to some degree.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of 2m from ground level to allow for a more detailed assessment and tidy up the area around its base.	20+	B2
1024	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	Early Mature	13	400	6	2	5	6	3	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located north of the path. It consists of a group of stems and forms part of the group canopy formation. The Ivy cover on some stems is becoming heavy and is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the stems. Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'.	10-20	C2
1025	**Elm**	Early	12	220	4	2	3	4	1	Poor	Poor	I would recommend its	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Ulmus glabra	Mature									It is in decline, I suspect due to infection by 'Dutch Elm Disease'. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	**removal** as part of management and to help contain the spread of 'Dutch Elm Disease'.		
1026	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	12	160 (6 stems)	4	1	1	4	4	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems growing off the bank of the river north of the path. They have been drawn up for the light due to competition with heavy Ivy cover on some stems beginning to extend up into their crowns.	Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the stems.	10-20	C2
1027	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	720	9	5	3	5	5	Fair	Fair It is located on the northern edge of the path. It is growing up within a group environment and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It is located on the northern edge of the path. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and this is increasing its crowns windsail. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1028	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	15	500	1	5	5	4	7	Fair	Fair it is located north of the path. It is a tall tree growing up within a group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is causing suppression.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
1029	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	21	1130	8	5	8	7	4	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located north of the path and borders with the bridge. It is a large size tree with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road to the east. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Basal decay is developing, in particular on the north-eastern side and this may have an impact on its stability. It has received some pruning in order to maintain clearance with the road.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce in height by c.3m and prune the remaining crown to improve its shape/ balance. Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of 2m on the main trunk to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C2
1030	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	23	1200	8	8	7	7	5	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located inside the boundary wall with 'Lehaunstown Lane'. It is a large size tree growing up within a group environment and is of value to the group canopy structure. The shape and form of its lower trunk and base is an indication of internal decay with one of the buttress roots on the north side decayed. It contains deadwood within its crown with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce in height by 3m and prune the remaining crown to improve its shape/ balance. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1031	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	21	800	1	4	10	0	0	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the group canopy formation and is	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce heavy side limbs/ branches to	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											weighed to the east out over 'Lehauntsown Lane'. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail.	improve the shape and keep in line with the canopy of the surrounding trees. Cut Ivy at ground level.		
1032	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	15	400	1	4	3	3	2	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a sheltered group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There is a decay pocket present on the south side at a height of c.2m up.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1033	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	540	3	5	10	1	4	Fair	Fair It is located inside the boundary wall with 'Lehauntsown Lane' with an asymmetrical crown heavily weighed out over the road. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It forms part of the group canopy formation and is a tall, sheltered tree.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in heavy side branches over the road. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1034	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	Mature	12	360	1	1	8	1	11	Poor	Poor It is growing on a high bank west of the boundary wall with 'Lehauntsown Lane'. It leans off this bank and is now lodged within the crowns of the neighbouring tree and I suspect that	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.H t= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											root movement has occurred. Heavy Ivy cover is extending up into its crown.			
1035	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Mature	15	520	3	4	7	1	10	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a tall tree growing out on top of a very steep bank west of the boundary wall with 'Lehauntsown Lane'. It is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation with the surrounding trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and this is increasing its crowns windsail. It contains deadwood in crown, generally of a small to medium size.	Reduce in height by 3m. Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in exposed side limbs/ branches. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
Area 2		**The following area consists of what was once agricultural lands that have mostly been left derelict in more recent years.** This area is subdivided into a number of fields with typical agricultural type hedgerows for this area forming the subdivision between the fields and the boundary with the adjoining lands and property. The main hedge species is Hawthorn with some Elder, Blackthorn, Privet and Holly with an understory being dominated by Bramble and Dogrose which along in Blackthorn and Gorse in places has encroached out onto the surrounding lands to create broader hedges and scrub areas within the fields. The main tree species within these hedges is Ash with some Sycamore and Elm with Alder and Willow present along the bank of the river.										The hedges would benefit from general maintenance/ management to maintain a hedge structure.		
Hedge No.1	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Average Height = 2m Average Width = 7m							Fair	**It extends in an east to west direction from the bridge over 'Lehauntsown Lane' along the south bank of the river.** It consists of Ash, Sycamore, Alder, Hawthorn and Elder with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. The bulk of this hedge is located on the south side of the river. The first section of this assessment area has been limited due to restricted access to these lands.	It would benefit from general maintenance/ tidying works.	-	C2
Scrub Area No.1	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble**	**The following trees (Nos. 1 & 2 and 1036-1041) form part of a small group of trees of prominence to the treescape of this area and will be located to the north of the proposed Greenway.** It consists of an open group of mature Oak trees with an undergrowth of Holly, Elder, Hawthorn, Hazel, Bramble and Dogrose growing on the side of a slight embankment. The bulk of these trees have heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks.										They would benefit from general maintenance/ management.	_	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Rubus fruticosus **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*													
Tree No. 1	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Mature	21	1280	10	10	6	6	3	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large old tree located within the grounds of 'Lehauntsown House' with no access to carry out a detailed assessment. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It contains deadwood and storm damage throughout its crown.	It would benefit from making safe large pieces of dead/ unstable growth and lightening back any heavy scaffold limbs/ branches in order to address imbalance and risk of further storm damage.	40+	A2
Tree No. 2	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Mature	21	1200	10	10	6	6	3	Fair / Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation and is a central tree within the group. Its crown structure has been affected due to competition from neighbouring trees with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the south. It contains some large size deadwood within its crown. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending	It would benefit from making safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	40+	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											up into its crown.			
1036	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Mature	20	1280	10	6	8	7	7	Good	Fair/ Good It is a large prominent tree forming part of the group canopy formation and is of value to the group canopy structure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains deadwood and storm damage throughout its crown.	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth that may endanger the Greenway.	40+	A2
1037	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Mature	18	1200	6	10	9	6	3	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms part of the overall group canopy formation with the neighbouring trees. Its crown structure/ development has been affected due to its group growing environment and overcrowding from the neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has suffered large size storm damage over the years with limbs/ branches breaking out as a result. A large size scaffold limb on the north side has broken out in more recent years and is now hung up within its crown. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth that may endanger the Greenway.	20-40	A2
1038	**Holly**	Mature	9	200	8	5	6	5	0	Fair	Fair	Make safe any large size	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Ilex aquifolium			(6 stems)							It consists of a group of Holly stems and most of them are multiple-stemmed from base and form part of the understory of the group of Oak trees. Heavy Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns.	dead/ unstable growth that may endanger the Greenway. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on stems.		
1039	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Mature	19	1400	6	9	2	8	4	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree with a broad crown formation forming part of the group canopy formation with the neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed to the south towards the Greenway. It has suffered large size storm damage and contains large size deadwood throughout.	It may require some pruning to make safe large size dead/ unstable growth towards the Greenway.	40+	A2
1040	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Mature	20	1160	10	8	10	6	5	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 1039. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has suffered storm damage in the past and has received pruning on the east side due to the overhead utility lines.	It may require some pruning to address safety towards the Greenway.	40+	A2
1041	**Ash**	Early	9	200/	1	5	3	3	2	Fair	Fair	Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Fraxinus excelsior	Mature		220							It is self-seeded into this area and is growing on the outer canopy edge of a neighbouring tree with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the south towards the Greenway. There is a secondary stem developing from c.1m up with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. It is being sheltered within its present environment.			
1042	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	10	220/ 260	4	4	5	6	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1m up with an open crown formation with space to develop. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20-40	B1
1043	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	12	420	5	4	6	4	3	Fair	Fair It is being damaged by squirrels and this is having an impact on its crown development. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There is a slight lean on the main trunk. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1.6m up with an acute union formation between stems.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
1044	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	Early Mature	11	300	5	4	3	5	3	Fair	Poor It is growing in the river and the roots	Tidy up the undergrowth and review.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											are being undermined by the water and this may have an impact on its stability.			
											There is a lot of fallen Willow trees within this area lying across the river.	The fallen trees will need to be removed.		
1045	**Hazel** *Corylus avellana*	Mature	6	160 (10 stems)	5	6	6	6	0	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is multiple-stemmed from base and is a large size bush and I suspect that it has been cut/ coppiced in the past. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It is growing on the side of the bank.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on stems.	20+	B1
1046	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	14	600	8	9	5	7	3	Fair	Fair It is growing on top of the embankment and leans from its base prior to straightening up again. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk with suckers developing from its base. I suspect that a secondary stem has been removed from its base in the past leaving a decay pocket. It contains deadwood in crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
1047-1048	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	Mature	A 10	A 280	A 6	A 5	A 6	A 5	A 2	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of trees growing within or on river bank and they are causing an obstruction of the river. The water is also undermining the	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											roots of these trees and may undermine their stability as a result.	They may need to be removed as part of the management of the river in order to prevent flooding.		
1049	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	7	300/ 220/ 240/ 300	3	3	2	4	0	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the northern side of the river. It consists of two stems growing on the bank of the river together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. It has a dense undergrowth of Bramble extending into the lower crown.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
1050	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the northern side of the river. It is growing out of the river and is being heavily suppressed by Bramble.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth. It may need to be removed in the future as part of the river management.	10+	C2
Hedge No. 2	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose**	Mature	Average Height = 5m Average Width = 4m							Fair/ Poor	**It extends in an east to west direction out north of Hedge No.1** It is growing on the side of a steep bank and consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn, Bramble and Dogrose. Gorse, Bramble and Dogrose are encroaching out. The main hedge structure has been lost due to lapsed management and the	It would benefit from being cut back tight to the hedge and from a height reduction to help stabilize and to encourage lower growth development.	_	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Rosa canina **Gorse** *Ulex europaeus*										remaining hedge plants have been allowed to grow up tall and are becoming top-heavy and are being suppressed by Ivy and are collapsing under their own weight.			
Scrub Area No.2	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer* pseudoplatanus **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	Early Mature	A 9	A 180	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 2	0	Fair	Fair **It extends out west from the river, creating a nice wildlife pocket.** It consists of predominately Goat Willow with some Ash and Sycamore trees with an undergrowth of Bramble. Bramble and Goat Willow on the outer edges are encroaching out on the surrounding lands creating a larger area.	Requires no work at the present time.	_	C2
Hedge No. 3	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Ash**	Mature	Average Height = 5m Average Width = 6m							Fair	**It runs in a north-south direction at ninety degrees to Hedge No.1 & 2 along the river, with the main hedge-line located on the adjoining landside (east side) of the river.** The main hedge line consists of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose with Ash and Sycamore trees forming part of the upper canopy formation. Inside of this, within some of the rear gardens of the adjoining	It would benefit from some management works, in particular where there is heavy Ivy growth and making safe any large size dead/ unstable growth.	_	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Fraxinus excelsior **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*										houses that back onto this hedge are more ornamental species of trees such as Pine and Poplar. It is a prominent hedge line of visual value.			
		The following trees are located on the site side of Hedge No.3.												
Tree No.3	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	13	700	6	7	4	5	3	Fair	Fair It is located on the site side of the river and on the south side of the contributory river that runs down into the main river. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk along with dense undergrowth limiting the visual assessment to some degree. Dieback is evident within its crown with deadwood throughout.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. It will need to be assessed in more detail if located within falling distance of the Greenway.	10-20	C2
Tree No. 4	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	13	300 (5 stems)	6	3	5	4	3	Fair	Fair It is located slightly out from the main hedge line on the west side of the river. It is located on lands with no access, limiting the visual assessment to what was visible from a distance only. It is multiple-stemmed from low down with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	It would benefit from the Ivy being cut at ground level and it would benefit from general tidying works around its base.	10-20	C2
Hedge	**Bramble**	Mature	Average Height = 3m							Fair	**It runs in an east to west direction**	It would benefit from	_	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
No. 4	*Rubus fruticosus* **Blackthorn** *Prunus spinosa*		Average Width = 3m								**and is located on the side of a drainage ditch and forms the boundary between two fields.** It is a low growing hedge and consists of predominately Bramble with Blackthorn and Hawthorn mixed throughout. Due to no access, the visual assessment has been restricted.	general maintenance/ tidying works.		
Hedge No.5	**Willow** *Salix fragilis* **Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Giant Hogweed** *Heraclea mantegazzianum* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Average Height = 2m Average Width = 6m							Fair/ Poor	**It runs in an east to west direction and forms the boundary between two fields.** It consists of a few clumps of Crack Willow and Alder with a dense undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose. It also contains some Giant Hogweed throughout. The vegetation located along the boundary is strengthened with the trees and shrub vegetation growing in the gardens of the adjoining properties on the east side of the stream. **The following tree is within this hedge.**	Carry out general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species. Carry out some infill planting in order to bulk up this hedge and to improve its diversity and structure.	-	C2
0679	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	8	290	5	5	4	4	1	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is self-seeded, is establishing well and is of good quality. It is located on	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											the adjoining landside of the rail fence and is beginning to establish over the height of the hedge. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.			
											The following trees extend along the bank of the river and form part of the bulking of hedge No.3 which is mainly located on the adjoining landside of the river.			
0678	**Willow** *Salix fragilis*	Early Mature	7	140/ 90	7	2	3	5	1	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of stems with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. Some stems have broken out or failed due to structure.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C2
0677	**Willow** *Salix fragilis*	Early Mature	8	320	4	2	3	6	1	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from low down and is growing off the bank of the stream with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. It has suffered storm damage in the past with limbs breaking out as a result. It forms part of the bulking within this area.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time.	10-20	C2
0676	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	Semi Mature	6	90 (4 stems)	3	2	1	2	2	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the bulking along the bank of the stream and is multiple-stemmed from base.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time.	20+	C2
0675	**Willow**	Early	8	90	2	1	2	2	2	Fair	Fair/ Poor	Tidy up the undergrowth at	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Salix fragilis	Mature		(4 stems)							It forms part of the bulking along the bank of the stream. It is multiple-stemmed from base with a dense undergrowth of Bramble.	the present time.		
0673-0674	**Willow** *Salix fragilis*	Early Mature	A 7	A 90 (8 stems)	5	6	6	5	1	Fair	Fair/ Poor They form part of the higher bulking along the bank of the stream. They are multiple-stemmed with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. Some stems have fallen over and have re-established. These trees will be prone to ongoing limb failure	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time.	10-20	C2
0672	**Willow** *Salix fragilis*	Early Mature	17	310/ 190	4	4	3	4	3	Fair	Poor It is growing off the bank of the stream and its stability may be affected due to its position on the bank and its species. It is multiple-stemmed from low down with a dense undergrowth of Bramble.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
Hedge No.6	**Willow** *Salix fragilis* **Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Giant Hogweed** *Heraclea mantegazzianum* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	Mature	Average Height = 3m Average Width = 4m							Fair	**It runs in an east to west direction and is located on the side of a drainage ditch and forms the boundary between two fields.** It is a low growing hedge and consists of predominately Bramble with Blackthorn and Hawthorn mixed throughout. Due to no access, the	Carry out general tidying works and trim in encroaching hedge species. Carry out some infill planting in order to bulk up this hedge and to improve its diversity and structure.		C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Dogrose *Rosa canina* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*										visual assessment has been restricted. **The following trees are located within this section of hedge No.6.**			
0668	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	16	320/ 430	7	7	5	5	2	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0670. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown. Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C2
0770	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	17	900	6	4	8	3	4	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this has limited the visual assessment to some degree. There is evidence to suggest that it has suffered storm damage on the southern side in the past. It has a slightly open crown with some minor stress/ decline evident throughout. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is suppressing its crown leaving it more prone to wind damage as a result.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c. 2m to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	10-20	C2
0771	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	Early Mature	10	410	4	4	4	4	3	Fair	Fair/ Good It is establishing well with heavy Ivy	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	40+	A1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	excelsior										cover on the main trunk beginning to establish up into its crown. Dense undergrowth has limited the visual assessment to some degree. It has the potential to form part of the future tree cover in this area.			
		The following trees are located on the west side (site side) of the river and form part of the bulking of Hedge No.3. These trees will be within influencing distance of the Greenway.												
1051	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	14	200 (7 stems)	7	5	4	6	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the bank of the river and is multiple-stemmed from base. There is light Ivy cover on the lower trunk with dense undergrowth of Bramble.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
1052	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	18	880	6	6	6	6	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large, prominent, visual tree located c.4m west of the bank of the river. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is an acute union formation between stems from a height of c.1.6m up with included bark present and this may be creating a structural weakness. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth that may endanger the Greenway. X Cut Ivy at ground level and remove from the lower trunk to allow a more detailed assessment of the union formation.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
1053	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	Mature	8	290/ 330	2	2	4	4	2	Poor	Poor It is growing within the river and leans with some sections of its crown dead. It is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management towards the Greenway and the river.	<10	U
1054	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	Mature	7	400	3	8	2	4	1	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the west bank of the river with suckers growing from its base. It forms part of the bulking within this area.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2
1055	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	9	400	3	1	2	3	1	Fair	Fair It is growing on the west bank of the river and forms part of the bulking within this area. There are some secondary stems developing from its base.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
1056	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	14	350/ 350/ 320	6	5	2	5	3	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing out of the west bank of the river. Heavy Ivy cover growth is causing suppression. It forms part of the overall group canopy formation.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	10-20	C2
1057	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	Mature	12	480/ 440	6	4	4	7	3	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing out of the west bank of the river and is being undermined by the river and this may have a knock-on effect on its stability. Heavy Ivy cover	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base.			
Hedge No. 7	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Spindle** *Euonymus europaeus* **Lonicera** *Lonicera nitida* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	Mature	Average Height = 3m Average Width = 4m							Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor **It runs in an east to west direction west from the river and forms the boundary between two fields.** It consists of predominately Bramble and Dogrose with some clumps of Hawthorn, Lonicera and Euonymus with Ash seedlings developing to form the upper canopy formation. It has been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time and is losing its hedge structure as a result with scrub species, in particular Bramble, encroaching out onto the lands.	It would benefit from general maintenance/ tidying works. Trim in encroaching hedge species and carry out infill planting into to bulk up the hedge.	_	C2
		The following trees are located within Hedge No. 7.												
1058	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi Mature	11	250	3	3	2	2	2	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is self-seeded into this area and is establishing over the hedge height.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
1059	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi Mature	9	210/ 200	4	1	4	3	2	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems forming part of the bulking within this hedge. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking. They require no work at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
Area 3		**The Greenway connects up with the existing cycle/pedestrian pathway that extends along the attenuation pond and into the existing park to exit at the south-eastern end out onto 'Brides Glen Road'.** The bulk of this area has already been developed into a park with large grass areas broken up by linear and group planting of trees and a network of paths. The bulk of the trees present within this area are of a young to semi- mature age class and were planted as part of the development of this area for the park. Most of the trees have been planted as whips in dense groups and these have grown up together to form part of the one group canopy formations and they are coming of size where they would benefit from some selective thinning to reduce densities and to allow the better quality trees space to develop. There has also been some individual specimen and lines of trees planted along the paths. Collectively, these trees are of a small size at present, but many have the potential as they grow in size to be of value to the future tree cover of this and surrounding area. **The following trees are located within this area:**													
1060	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	Early Mature	6	200	1	2	2	1	2	Poor	Poor It has reached and advanced stage of decline and is becoming decayed and unstable.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1061	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	Early Mature	9	310	3	4	4	4	0	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout its crown with evidence of soil alterations around its base that occurred during the upgrade works carried out on the path. The lower branches have been cut back in order to raise up its crown with lower epicormic growth present.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
1062	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	Early Mature	9	310	3	4	4	3	0	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor There is a mass of suckers growing from its base. Soil alterations have occurred around its base in the past during the upgrade works carried out on the path.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1063	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	Early Mature	8	300	3	3	3	3	0	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There is a mass of suckers growing from its base. The lower branches have been cut back in the past in order to raise up its crown. Soil alterations have occurred around its base during the upgrade works carried out on path.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1064	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	Early Mature	9	310	4	4	4	3	0	Poor	Poor There are bleeding/ liquid exudations on the lower trunk indicating towards a Phytophthora infection with large areas of dead bark present as a result. It is suckering heavily from base and is of poor quality.	I would recommend its **removal** and to replace with new tree planting.	<10	U
1065	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	Early Mature	8	260	3	3	3	3	0	Poor	Poor It is in declining health with bleeds/ liquid exudations on the lower trunk indicating towards a Phytophthora infection. It is showing signs of	I would recommend its **removal** and to replace with new tree planting.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											decline/ dieback throughout its crown. It is suckering from base and has limited future potential.			
Tree Group No.1	**Field Maple** *Acer campestre* **Birch** *Betula pendula* **Pine** *Pinus sp.* **Cherry** *Prunus sp.* **Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	Young	A 7	A 180	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 2	0	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It consists of group planting on the side of the bank and they are a visual block of trees within this area. They were planted as whips and have grown up at close spacing to one another and are competing with one another for light and space and have formed tall, poorly tapered trees as a result.	There is good scope to carry out some maintenance works on this group of trees, such as selective thinning to reduce density and to allow the better trees that will form the long-term canopy cover the space to develop.	40+	C2
1066	**Grey Alder** *Alnus incana*	Early Mature	7	200	3	3	3	3	0	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the south side of the path with suckers and epicormic growth on the main trunk.	Prune lower branches in order to improve clearance with the path. Remove lower epicormic growth.	10+	C1
1067	**Grey Alder** *Alnus incana*	Semi Mature	7	220	2	3	3	3	0	Fair/ Poor	Fair it is located on the south side of the path. There are strips of dead bark on	Prune lower branches in order to improve clearance with the path.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											the lower trunk as a result of base Phytophthora infections. Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout. Epicormic growth has developed on the lower trunk where the lower branches have been removed in the past.	Remove lower epicormic growth.		
1068	**Grey Alder** *Alnus incana*	Semi Mature	6	260	4	4	4	4	0	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is located on the north side of the path. It is suckering heavily from base and is encroaching out onto the footpath with the roots causing some structural damage to the path surface as result. Dieback is evident within its crown. This tree has no long-term potential.	Retain for now and cut back the basal suckers in order to provide clearance with the path.	<10	U
1069	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	Semi Mature	3	30/ 30/ 60/ 40	2	1	2	1	0	Poor	Poor The main stem has either broken out or has been cut off leaving a stump which is now suckering. Some of the re-growth is showing signs of dieback. There is heavy Ivy cover on the lower trunk.	Retain for its wildlife habitat value.	<10	U
1070	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	Semi Mature	7	190 (7 stems)	3	3	3	2	0	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the north side of the path. It is multiple-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation	Maintain clearance with the pathway and the surrounding surfaces.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											between stems. There are suckers developing from its base.			
1071	**Alder** *Alnus incana*	Semi Mature	6	100 (6 stems)	3	3	3	3	0	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the west side of the path and entrance. It is suckering heavily from base and is not an ideal species for this location. It has a low crown formation and its roots are beginning to encroach out onto the existing tarmacadam path.	Maintain clearance with the surrounding surfaces.	10+	C1
Tree Belt No. 1	**Field Maple** *Acer campestre* **Birch** *Betula pendula* **Pine** *Pinus sp.* **Oak** *Quercus robur* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Mountain Ash** *Sorbus sp.*	Semi Mature	A 8	A 240	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 0	Fair/ Good	Fair **It extends eastwards from the existing path and in from the boundary with 'Whyteville Road'/ 'Cherrywood Park'.** It consists of Field Maple, Pine, Birch, Oak, Ash, Goat Willow and Sorbus species planted as a linear belt of trees as whips and they have been allowed to grow up together forming part of the one group canopy formation. They are beginning to compete and to overcrowd one another. They have value for screening within this area.	They would benefit from some selective thinning to reduce density and to allow the better quality trees space to develop. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the trees as part of management.	40+	B2
											The following area runs underneath the bridges and			

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											crosses the river.			
Tree Belt No.2	**Pine** *Pinus sp.* **Birch** *Betula pendula* **Field Maple** *Acer campestre* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Oak** *Quercus robur* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Hazel** *Corylus avellana* **Mountain Ash** *Sorbus sp.*	Semi Mature	A 8	A 200	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	0	Good	Good It is located on the northern side of the existing path on the embankment up to the N11. It consists of Pine, Birch, Field Maple, Sycamore, Ash, Oak, Hazel and Sorbus sp. They had been planted as whips to form a woodland belt at close spacing to one another and they form part of the one group/ canopy formation and form tall, poorly tapered trees as a result. They have an undergrowth of Elder, Bramble and Dogrose developing throughout. They provide a good screen barrier with the road.	They would benefit from some selective thinning to reduce density and to allow the better quality trees space to develop.	40+	A2
Tree Group No.2	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Ash** *Fraxinus*	Semi Mature	A 10	A 300	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the south side of the path with trees growing on both sides of the river. It consists of Alder, Sycamore and Ash with an undergrowth of Bramble, Hawthorn and Elder. As a group,	They require no work at the present time.	20-40	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	excelsior										they are of some prominence within this area.			
1072-1077	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	Young	A 6	A 140	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair They have been planted in recent years and are beginning to establish in the ground. The bulk of them are still attached to their tree stakes and ties. Grass and weeds are growing tight to their bases.	Adjust the tree tie and stakes and remove where no longer required. Mulch the area around its base to protect the base and remove the grass / weeds.	20/40	C2
1078-1085	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	Young	A 6	A 140	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair They are located on the grass verge on the side of the embankment leading up to the N11 from the existing path. They have been planted in recent years and are beginning to establish in the ground. The bulk of them are still attached to their tree stakes and ties. Grass and weeds are growing tight to their bases.	Adjust the tree tie and stakes and remove where no longer required. Mulch the area around its base to protect the base and remove the grass / weeds.	40+	C2
1086-1093	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	Young	A 6	A 140	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair They are located on a wide linear grass strip between the existing path and the N11. They have been planted in recent years and are beginning to establish in the ground. The bulk of them are still attached to their tree	Adjust the tree tie and stakes and remove where no longer required. Mulch the area around its base to protect the base and remove the grass / weeds.	40+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											stakes and ties. Grass and weeds are growing tight to their bases.			
1094	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	Mature	3	850	0	0	0	0	3	Dead	Poor It has been cut down to a tall stump.	It will need to be removed at some stage in the future.	<10	U
1095-1101	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	Young	A 6	A 140	2	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair They are located on the inside of the path and have been planted in recent years and are beginning to establish in the ground. The bulk of them are still attached to their tree stakes and ties. Grass and weeds are growing tight to their bases.	Adjust the tree tie and stakes and remove where no longer required. Mulch the area around its base to protect the base and remove the grass / weeds.	40+	C2
1102	**Deodar Cedar** *Cedrus deodara*	Young	4	120	1	1	1	1	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the large open grass area. It is still attached to the tree tie and stake and this is starting to cause damage. It is a good quality tree for the future.	Mulch the area within its crown spread. Remove the tree tie and stake.	40+	C1
1103	**Deodar Cedar** *Cedrus deodara*	Young	6	490	2	3	2	2	0	Good	Fair/ Good It is establishing well with good quality for the long-term. It is still attached to the tree tie and this is starting to cause damage.	Mulch the area within its crown spread. Remove the tree tie and stake. It may require some crown pruning in order to raise up	40+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
												its crown.		
Tree Group No. 3	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	A 10	A 300	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 3	Fair	Fair It consists of vegetation growing on both sides of the steam and is made up of Ash, Willow, Alder and Sycamore with some of the Alder in declining health and are beginning to fall apart as a result. As a group they are of some visual value within this area.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	C2
1104	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	Mature	26	900	6	4	9	5	3	Fair	Fair It is located to the left of the bridge over the river and is a prominent tree within this location. Soil alterations have occurred in the past and it may have suffered some soil and root damage during the construction of the path and the bridge. Its crown has been left more open due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees with an open/ asymmetrical crown formation as a result. It has received pruning in the past with some new deadwood occurring within its crown. There are some decay pockets present where the lower limbs/ branches were removed in the	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in any remaining heavy side branches by up to c.2m.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											past. The Ivy has been cut in recent times.			
1105	**Monterey Cypress** *Cupressus macrocarpa*	Mature	A 20	A 450	A 7	A 7	A 3	A 3	A 3	Fair	Fair They are growing as part of the one group/ canopy formation and provide support/ shelter to one another. They are a visual group of trees growing on the northern side of a shallow drainage ditch, north of the boundary wall. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns. They have suffered storm damage in the past along with soil alterations around their bases.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the trees.	20+	B2
1110	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	Early Mature	7	280	3	4	4	2	2	Fair/ Good	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/ broken off in order to raise up its crown. There are some desire lines running up along the side of the tree.	It will require further pruning to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	20+	C1
1111	**Bird Cherry** *Prunus padus*	Young	5	100	2	2	2	1	0	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is suckering from base and leans from its base raising concerns over its stability. It is located next to a manhole.	Maintain basal suckers at the present time.	10+	C1
1112	**Bird Cherry** *Prunus padus*	Young	3	50 (6	1	2	2	1	0	Fair/ Poor	Poor The main central leader has broken	Remove and replant.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
				stems)							out and it is suckering heavily from base. It is a poor quality tree.			
1113	**Bird Cherry** *Prunus padus*	Semi Mature	5	120	2	2	3	2	2	Fair	Fair/ Poor It leans from base and its stability is questionable as a result. There are suckers developing from its base and it has suffered bark damage caused by the grass maintenance works.	It will require pruning to maintain clearance with the path.	10+	C1
Tree Group No.4	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Poplar** Populus sp. **Birch** *Betula pendula* **Poplar** *Populus sp.* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Cotoneaster** *Cotoneaster sp.* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	Semi Mature	A 12	A 230	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 1	Good	Fair/ Good It is a heart shaped group of trees that were planted between paths. The upper canopy formation is made up of Ash and Poplar with an understory of Hazel, Birch, Holly, Bramble, Dogrose and Cotoneaster. They were planted on the side of the slope as small whips at close spacing and are being drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition. They are of good quality with potential for the future.	They would benefit from some light selective thinning to reduce density and to allow the better quality trees space to grow and develop. All large size dead/ unstable growth that may endanger the paths will need to be addressed.	40+	B2
1114	**Goat Willow**	Mature	14	740	4	6	5	5	1	Fair/	Fair	Requires no work at the	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Salix caprea									Good	It is located just outside tree group No.4. It subdivides into a multiple-stemmed tree at a height of c. 1.6m up with an acute union formation between stems and this may lead to storm damage/ limb failure.	present time.		
Hedge No.8	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Average Height = 2m Average Width = 2m							Fair	**It extends in a north-south direction along the east boundary of the park and backs onto the gardens of the neighbouring properties.** The main hedge species consists of individual clumps of Hawthorn with some infill areas of Bramble with gaps in some places with no vegetation. It also contains a number of mature Ash trees throughout. More ornamental hedge species such as Beech have been added within some gardens. It has been trimmed on the park side to prevent encroachment out onto the existing path. The boundary line is defined by a palisade fence.	It would benefit from further general tidying works. The Ash trees overhanging the path may require attention in order to address safety towards the path.	_	C2
		The following trees are located within Hedge No. 8.												
Tree No.5	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	19	800	8	6	8	8	4	Fair	Fair It is located on the adjoining private property, east of the boundary fence	It would benefit from the Ivy being cut at ground level in order to improve the	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											and, as a result, the visual assessment has been carried out from the park side only due no access. It has a crown overhang on the existing path and is being heavily suppresses by Ivy.	windsail of its crown.		
Tree No. 6	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	13	700	6	7	4	5	3	Fair	Fair It is located on the adjoining property side of the boundary fence and the visual assessment has been carried out from the park side only. It is multiple-stemmed from base with Ivy cover on some stems beginning to extend up into its crown.	It would benefit from the Ivy being managed in the future.	10-20	C1
Tree No. 7	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	18	900	8	5	6	5	3	Fair	Fair It is located on the adjoining property side of the boundary fence and the visual assessment has been carried out from the park side only. It consists of multiple-stems growing up together forming part of the one group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown.	It would benefit from a more detailed assessment for safety reasons. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
Tree Line No. 1	**White Poplar** *Populus alba*	Mature	A 19	A 700	A 8	A 6	A 4	A 6	A 3	Fair	Fair They are located on the adjoining property side of the boundary	They would benefit from general maintenance and the management of Ivy.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											palisade fence and the visual assessment has been limited to the park side only. They are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation along with other trees located to their east. Heavy Iv cover on some stems is extending up into their crowns. They have received pruning in the past, in particular to reduce their crown overhang on the park side.			
Tree Line No. 2	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	A 20	A 700	A 6	A 8	A 7	A 9	A 3	Fair	Fair It consists of a short, prominent line of Ash and Sycamore trees located on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence. Heavy Ivy cover on some trees is extending up into their crowns. The visual assessment has been limited to the park side only. The first tree at the northern end contains a heavy side branch extending out over the existing path in the park.	Reduce end weight on all heavy side branches extending out over the path and make safe any other large size deadwood. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees.	20+	B2
Tree Group No. 5	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Scots Pine**	Mature								Fair	Fair It consists of two trees located on the adjoining property side of the boundary fence. They are located c.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Pinus sylvestris										3m in from the boundary fence with a small crown overhang on the park side. They have been managed and have received pruning to remove dead/ unstable growth and to cut Ivy in the past.			
Tree Group No. 6	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Poplar** *Populus sp.* **Oak** *Quercus robur* **Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Birch** *Betula pendula* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Hazel** *Corylus avellana*	Semi Mature	A 13	A 230	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 2	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large block of planted trees which would have been planted as whips onto the grass area. The main upper canopy species include Ash, Poplar, Oak, Alder and Birch with an understory of Bramble and Hazel. They are growing up together and are tall trees. The front section (eastern end) consists of predominately Bramble with a few isolated clumps of Goat Willow.	It would benefit from general management, trimming and the tidying up of the undergrowth. Carry out selective thinning to allow the better quality, long-term tree species space to develop. It could also be bulked up with further tree planting on the east side.	40+	B2
Tree Group No. 7	**Willow** *Salix alba* **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	Semi Mature	A 11	A 200	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a linear tree group extending parallel with the perimeter path in from the eastern boundary of the	Make safe all storm damaged branches within their crowns endangering the path.	40+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Oak *Quercus robur* **Hazel** *Corylus avellana* **Cherry** *Prunus avium* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Birch** *Betula pendula* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*										park. It consists of Goat Willow, Oak, Hazel, Cherry, Ash and Birch with an undergrowth of predominately Bramble and Hazel. They would have been planted as whips at close spacing to one another and they have been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition. It forms a good screen barrier within this area. They contain some storm damage branches within their crowns along the path. The Willow is a fast growing species and is beginning to overcrowd/ dominate some of the slower growing species, which would be the longer lived tree species.	It would benefit from ongoing light selective thinning to free up the better quality trees and to reduce competition.		
Tree Group No. 8	**Willow** *Salix alba* **Goat Willow** *Salix caprea* **Oak** *Quercus robur* **Hazel** *Corylus avellana* **Cherry** *Prunus avium*	Semi Mature	A 11	A 200	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located directly behind Tree Group No. 8 and runs parallel with Group No. 7. It consists of Willow, Goat Willow, Oak, Hazel, Cherry, Ash and Birch with an undergrowth of predominately Bramble and Hazel. They would have been planted as whips at close spacing to one another and they have been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/	It would benefit from ongoing light selective thinning to free up the better quality trees and to reduce competition, allowing their development. Tidy up undergrowth.	40+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* **Birch** *Betula pendula* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*										competition. It forms a good screen barrier within this area. The Willow is a fast growing species and is beginning to overcrowd/ dominate some of the slower growing species, which would be the longer lived tree species.			
Tree Line No.3	**Leyland Cypress** × *Cuprocyparis leylandii*	Early Mature	A 12	A 230	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 1	Fair	**It is located on the boundary between Cherrywood property and the adjoining residential properties.** The ground levels have been raised on the Cherrywood side. It forms a good screen barrier within this area with some seedling trees developing throughout.	It would benefit from some general maintenance management.	20+	C2
		The following trees are located around the old building ruins.												
1115	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	A 14	A 340/ 160/ 210/ 340	A 8	A 4	A 5	A 7	A 1	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are self-seeded into this area and are growing from the base of the old ruins.	They would need to be removed to prevent damage to the old buildings as part of their restorations.	<10	U
1116	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	14	300/ 220/ 260	6	3	4	5	6	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is self-seeded and is growing on top of the outbuildings. It is multiple-	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems and this may lead to structural issues. The Ivy had been cut at ground level in the past and is beginning to re-establish. It forms part of the group canopy formation and is sheltered within its present group environment.	It would need to be removed to prevent damage to the old buildings as part of their restorations.		
		The following trees are located on the southern side of the existing tracking off Cherrywood Road. They are located on top of the bank bordering with the stream.												
1117	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	16	780	8	9	7	7	3	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree growing on top of the bank. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. The overhead utility line runs through its lower crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
1118	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	960	2	7	6	3	5	Fair	Poor It is growing up within a sheltered group environment with basal decay present and it may be susceptible to failure as a result. It subdivides into three-stems from a height of c.1m up with an acute union formation between stems.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1119	**Ash** *Fraxinus*	Mature	17	360/ 420	4	8	3	3	6	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	####	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
	excelsior										base with an acute union formation between stems. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall, sheltered tree. It will become more open/ exposed by the removal of Tree No. 1118.	Cut Ivy at ground level.		
1120	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	19	520	3	7	6	3	8	Fair	Fair It is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation and has been drawn up for the light as a result. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is sheltered within its present environment.	Lighten in heavy, exposed side branches by up to c.2m and remove any large size deadwood. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
1121	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	780	5	6	6	7	4	Fair	Fair It forms part of the overall group canopy formation with a slightly asymmetrical crown formation with deadwood throughout. The Ivy had been cut at ground level in the past and is beginning to re-establish.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
		The following trees are located on the side of a steep bank on the northern side of the entrance track from the Cherrywood Road. The assessment of these trees works from north to south and includes those trees that overhang the proposed cycle track. There are other trees along this bank that extend back to the boundary with the adjoining gardens and collectively, as a group of trees, they are of prominence to the treescape of this												

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
		area. **The following gives details of those trees located on the edge of this bank.**												
1122	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	12	500/ 230/ 240	7	1	3	5	0	Fair	Fair It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and forms part of the group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown as a result. The Ivy had been cut in the past, but is beginning to re-establish.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
1123	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	14	280/ 240/ 250	5	6	2	4	4	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown as a result. The Ivy has been cut in the past and is beginning to re-establish.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1124	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	11	360	0	7	3	3	5	Fair	Fair It is growing on top of a steep bank over the entrance track. It has a very asymmetrical crown weighed out over the entrance track to the west due to its group growing environment. The Ivy had been cut at ground level.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. It will need to be reviewed for wind exposure if the neighbouring trees were removed.	10-20	C2
1125	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	15	408	4	5	5	3	4	Fair	Fair It is located on a high bank above the service track. It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall,	Remove any dead/ unstable growth endangering the track.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											sheltered tree. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.			
1126	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early Mature	13	380	0	6	1	3	3	Fair	Fair It is growing on the high bank above the service track. It is growing up within a group and is a tall sheltered tree with an asymmetrical crown extending out to the south-west over the track due to its group growing environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1127	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Semi Mature	5	180	1	7	3	3	1	Fair	Fair It is growing off the side of a steep bank above the service track. It forms part of the understory and is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1128	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	15	300	8	7	1	3	3	Fair	Fair It is growing off the side of a steep bank above the service track with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the south-west due to competition. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is sheltered within its present environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown. Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth over the path.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
1129	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	17	220/ 600	3	8	7	4	4	Fair	Poor Basal decay is present and it is infected by the fungus '*Kretzschmaria deusta*' and it leans off the bank out over the existing entrance track. As a result, the stability of this tree would give rise for concern. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	It will require pruning to address the stability issues if this area comes into active use.	<10	U
1130	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	14	320/ 440	2	9	7	3	4	Fair	Fair It is growing off the side of a steep bank with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the west towards the entrance / service track due to its group growing environment. It contains deadwood within its crown and it may be left more open/ exposed if the works are carried out on Tree No. 1129. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 1m up.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth and prune back the exposed side limbs/ branches to reshape/ balance its crown.	10-20	C2
1131	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	12	460	3	3	6	4	3	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located outside the entrance and the top has either broken out or was damaged by squirrels in the past. There is a secondary stem developing from its base along with climbers such as Clematis growing up through its	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. It would benefit from general tidying works.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition/Comments	Works Required	BS Life Expectancy	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			C.Ht= Crown Height. Phys= Physiological	TD= Trunk Diameter Ht= Height		
											crown.			
1132	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Young	7	150	2	1	4	1	3	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located on the right side (east) of the entrance. It is being overcrowded within this area and this has impacted on its structure. It has been damaged by squirrels throughout its crown.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10+	C1