Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment the trees located around the site area on the former Teagasc lands at 'Kinsealy',

Dublin 17.

Prepared for: Land Development Agency (LDA)

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1.0 Instructions.

1.1 I have been instructed by Land Development Agency (LDA) to assess the site area on the former Teagasc lands at Kinsealy, Dublin 17 and to report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within and adjoining this site area. See the Condition Tree Assessment Schedule within **'Appendix 1'** of this report and 'Drawing No.TKS001' which has been prepared as a Tree Constraints Drawing for details.

The tree survey on the ground was initially carried out in January 2024 and was reviewed and updated in December 2024.

B: To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within and adjoining the site area indicating on a drawing those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5' of our report and 'Drawing No.TKS002' for detail.

C: To prepare a tree protection plan to show the lines of protective fencing to be erected around the tree vegetation being retained along with other mitigation measures to aid in their successful retention. See 'Section 6' of our report and 'Drawing No.TKS003' for detail.

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 who 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 on these trees, it would be advisable to check whether or not there are any planning or tree preservation controls in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling). The 'Forestry and Wildlife Acts' will also need to be taken into consideration prior to carrying out any tree works.

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology.

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

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category/category grade

3.2 Each tree included within the site area has been marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report and those outside the site area have been numbered numerically.

3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below-ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.

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

Arboricultural Value: An assessment of the tree's health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or effects on other features located on and adjoining the site.

Landscape Value: An assessment of a tree's locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.

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

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

The following summarizes each of the categories:

Category U - Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be

lost within 10 years.

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. 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.

Any category 'U' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (Nos.TKS001 & TKS002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions.

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 this area for the long term.

Any category 'A' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (Nos.TKS001 & TKS002) 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 this area in the medium term.

Any category 'B' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our 'Drawings (Nos.TKS001 & TKS002)' with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

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

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

Any category 'C' trees identified within the site area have been shown on our 'Drawings (Nos.TKS001 & TKS002)' with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (No.TKS001) by a land survey company and where not, they have been positioned by ourselves and these may not be fully accurate and need to be checked by a land survey company. This drawing has been developed as a 'Tree Constraints Plan' to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange

Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in 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 survey area encompasses the 'Teagasc grounds' which is accessed off the Malahide Road. It is roughly rectangular in shape and is divided into two parts with the northern half of the site containing the glass houses, outbuildings and offices while the southern half is more open either in grass or old research tree plots. The site area is adjoined to the north and east by relatively recently constructed residential areas, to the south by the school grounds and to the west by the Malahide Road.

Google aerial image showing roughly the site area outlined in red.

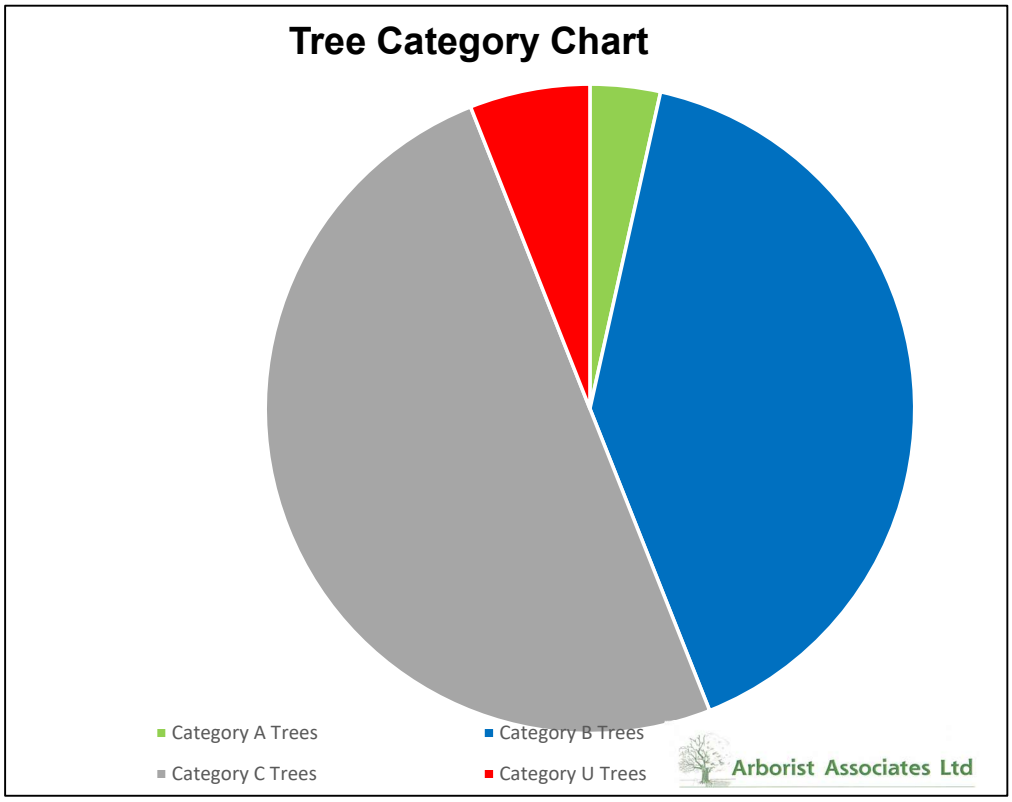
4.2 The northern half of the site around the existing yards, glass houses, offices and outbuildings contain a wide mix of ornamental tree species with these ranging in age from young/semi mature to mature and they are of varying quality and value. The main trees have been planted in open blocks which had been maintained as formal areas, but in recent years, these areas have been allowed to grow more managed and are becoming more overgrown with scrub species such as Bramble and coarse weeds.

4.3 The southern part of the site area is more open with lands lying derelict for some time and natural regeneration developing mostly with pioneering tree species such as Birch and Alder developing in blocks. There are also a number of old research plots containing Birch, Ash and Sycamore with some lines of trees planted to break up this area into subsection with the most prominent of these being tree line No.3 consisting of Monterey Pine which run east west across the site area.

4.4 Within the overall site area, the trees have been tagged with the reference numbers 1774-1964 & 1982-1990 with three tree lines, three woodland blocks, four tree groups, two shrub borders and ten hedges numbered numerically.

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

Note the trees in some groups/lines have been tagged individually but have been commented upon with their group structure and as a result, have been recorded within the below pie chart as one entry.



Category Grade	Tree Nos.
Category U **12 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1799, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1836, 1850, 1871, 1896, 1917, 1918, 1928 & 1937.
Category A **7 Trees +** **1 Tree Line**	**Tree Nos**. 1786, 1852, 1866, 1873, 1919, 1954 & 1956. **Tree Line No.** 3
Category B **81 Trees** **+ 1 Shrub Border**	**Tree Nos.** 1774, 1775, 1777, 1778, 1780, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1794, 1807, 1815, 1820, 1821, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1842, 1849, 1853, 1857, 1858, 1860-1865 (6), 1868, 1872, 1883, 1889, 1890, 1897, 1898-1909 (12), 1910, 1911-1912, 1913-1914, 1922, 1927, 1929, 1930, 1934, 1938, 1940, 1942-1953(12), 1955, 1983, 1986, 1987 & 1990. **Shrub Border No.** 4
Category C **100 Trees** **+ 2 Tree Lines** **+ 3 Tree Groups** **+ 10 Hedges** **+ 3 Shrub Border** **+ 1 Shrub Area** **+ Orchard** **+ 3 Woodland Blocks**	**Tree Nos.** 1776, 1779, 1781, 1782, 1787, 1788, 1789-1792(4), 1793, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802-1805(4), 1806, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1819, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1841, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1859, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1874, 1875, 1876-1881(6), 1882, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1915-1916, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1957, 1939,1941, 1958-1964 (7), 1982, 1984, 1985, 1988 & 1989. **Tree Line Nos.** 1 & 2. **Tree Group Nos.** 1, 2 & 3. **Hedge Nos.** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10. **Shrub Border No.** 1, 2 & 3. **Woodland Block Nos.** 1, 2 & 3.
Total	**200 Trees + 3 Tree Lines + 3 Tree Groups + 10 Hedges + 4 Shrub Borders + 3 Woodland Blocks**

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 The proposed development consists of the demolition of existing buildings and structures on a site associated with the former Teagasc Research Centre, and the construction of 193 no. residential dwellings comprising 153 no. two storey houses (consisting of 30 no. two-bed; and 123 no. three-bed terraced houses) and 40 no. duplex units (comprising 20 no. two-bed ground floor apartments with 20 no. three-bed duplexes above) arranged in three storey blocks.

The proposed development includes a single storey childcare facility (approx. 283 sqm gross floor area) with the capacity for approximately 50 children.

The proposed development incorporates approximately 1.65 ha of dedicated public open space comprising a series of open spaces and a central east-west green route linear park and parklands along the east boundary. In addition, 2.2 ha of green belt lands are included to the south and south-east of the residential development area to accommodate a playing pitch.

Vehicular access to the site will be via a new vehicular entrance at Gandon Lane to the north (providing access to the northern part of the site) and a new vehicular access from the Malahide Road, located to the south of the existing Malahide Portmarnock Educate Together National School (providing access to the southern part of the site).

The proposed development includes 229 no. car parking spaces (comprising 193 no. residential spaces, 4 no. childcare drop off spaces, 3 no. childcare staff spaces, and 29 no. visitor spaces), and 345 no. bicycle parking spaces (201 no. private secure on-curtilage spaces for houses without independent garden access, 100 no. private secure spaces and 20. no. visitor spaces for duplex units, 20 no. childcare drop-off spaces, and 4 no. childcare staff spaces).

The proposed development facilitates pedestrian and cycle links to existing and proposed adjoining developments, including the provision of an east-west greenway connecting residential lands to the east of the site at Newpark to the Malahide Road and the provision of a north-south link connecting Beechwood in the north to the green belt lands in the south, with provision for a future link to the St Nicholas of Myra national school.

The proposed development has an overall site area of 8.2 ha, and includes bin storage, internal roads, boundary treatments, public lighting, 3 no. ESB unit substations, water supply, surface water drainage and foul water drainage infrastructure, and all associated and ancillary site and development works.

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

5.1.3 On ‘drawing TKS002 (Tree Removal Plan), I have shown the tree vegetation for removal due to the proposed development and condition/ management with open ‘Red’ crown spreads and those to be retained with ‘Green Hatched’ crown spreads.

5.1.4 On drawing No. TKS003 (Tree Protection Plan), I have shown the position of any necessary tree protection measures in order to protect the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained within the vicinity of where the construction works will occur. These work exclusion zones are shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' and these areas will need to be cordoned off by the erection of fencing or other means at the start of the works and this will need to be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the development of this site area.

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

5.2.0 Impact on the tree and hedge vegetation

5.2.1 To accommodate the proposed development and as part of active management, it will be necessary to remove the following vegetation, which have been shown on 'Drawing Nos. TKS 002' with an open 'Red' crown spreads:

Tree Loss

Category Grade	**No. of Trees**
Category U 12 Trees	**Tree Nos.** 1799, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1836, 1850, 1871, 1896, 1917, 1918, 1928 & 1937.
Category A 5 Trees + 1 Tree Line	**Tree Nos.** 1852, 1873, 1919, 1954 & 1956. Tree Line No.3
Category B 66 Trees + 1 Shrub Border	**Tree No.** 1774, 1775, 1777, 1778, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1794, 1807, 1815, 1820, 1821, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1849, 1853, 1857, 1858, 1860-1865 (6), 1868, 1872, 1883, 1889, 1890, 1897, 1898-1909 (12), 1910, 1911-1912, 1913-1914, 1922, 1927, 1942-1953(12), 1955, 1986, 1987 & 1990. Part of Shrub Border No. 4
Category C 79 Trees + 2 Tree Lines + 1 Tree Group + 4 Hedges + 3 Shrub Borders + 3 Woodland Blocks	**Tree No.** 1776, 1779, 1781, 1782, 1787, 1788, 1789-1792(4), 1793, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802-1805(4), 1806, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1819, 1822, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1859, 1867, 1874, 1875, 1876-1881(6), 1882, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1915-1916, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1957, 1958-1964 (7), 1984, 1985, 1988 & 1989. **Tree Line Nos.** 1 & 2. **Tree Group No.** 3. **Hedge Nos.** 4, 5, 6, 8 & c.12m of No.10. **Shrub Border Nos.** 1, 2 & 3. **Woodland Block** 1, 2 & 3.
Totals:	**162 Trees + 3 Tree Lines + 1 Tree Groups + 4 Hedges + 4 Shrub Borders + 3 Woodland Blocks**

All of the tree and hedge vegetation on site identified for felling/removal or pruning will be assessed in advance of these works commencing by the project ecologist and confirmed to be free of bat roosts. In the unlikely event that a roosting bat is found,

no felling/pruning of the tree/s in question will take place and a derogation license will be obtained from the NPWS to proceed. The area around the tree/s in question will be protected with an appropriate buffer to prevent disturbance of the bats.

The management of Ivy on trees and in hedgerows will also be carried out in consultation with the project ecologist to ensure no impact on wildlife but at the same time addressing the arboricultural management requirements.

It is proposed to lift some of the seedling pioneer trees being removed to facilitate the proposed development and to relocate these to areas outside the construction zones and these will be augmented with additional planting of native species to bulk them up.

5.2.2 **In summary** it is proposed to remove 162 of the 200 individual trees tagged (81%) along with three of the three tree lines, one of the three tree groups, four of the ten hedges, the four shrub borders and the three woodland blocks recorded to facilitate the proposed development.

The tagged trees to be removed are made up of the following category grades:

- 12No. of the 12 category 'U' trees = 100%.
- 5No. of the 7 Category 'A' trees = 71%
- 66No. of the 81 Category 'B' trees = 81%
- 79No. of the 100 Category 'C' trees = 79%

5.2.3 The loss of the above tree, hedge and shrub vegetation is to be mitigated against with tree, hedge and shrub planting being added as part of the landscaping of the completed development which will complement the development and its incorporation into the surrounding area. It will also help to provide good quality and sustainable long-term tree cover and as it establishes and grows in size, it will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created with the loss of the existing tree vegetation to facilitate the proposed development. See 'Landscape Architects Drawings' and 'Schedules' for detail.

The design of the landscape areas within the completed development have focused on tree, hedge and shrub planting as mitigation for the existing tree, hedge and shrub vegetation loss. A mix of tree species, forms and sizes including the use of semi-mature trees will form a strong and unifying element to the landscape areas.

The Planting Strategy key factors are to:

• Create a sense of identity using trees, shrub and hedge planting
• Create a robust landscape that performs all year round and is suitable for the current proposed use of these grounds
• To use vegetation to screen and enhance views
• To use a more diverse mix of plant species that provides forage for pollinators
• Plant robust species that tolerate drought and site-specific micro-climates
• Plant species that are maintenance friendly.

As part of the **replanting strategy** for this site area; 612No. trees will be planted into the completed development along with 1,300 linear meters of hedging with some 641m of this being of native hedge species. See Project Landscape Architects Plans and Schedule for details.

5.3.0 **Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:**

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees being retained are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment within **'Appendix 2'** of this report and this is to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out. The hedges being retained in most instances will require trimming to bring them back into active management and to incorporate them into the completed landscaped development. This will involve trimming in of their sides, particularly excessive spread of vegetation and the poorer structured sections will need trimming/pruning to address stability issues. The objective of the trimming of the hedges is to help rejuvenate them with the encouragement of lower growth development and once trimmed back; there will be an opportunity to augment poor quality sections with new hedge planting to create better structured sustainable hedges for the future suitable for their new built environment. All tree felling and pruning work will need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons *before* any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.* All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all stumps in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained will need to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.
Tree Protection	Tree vegetation 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 or site hoarding will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg. No.TKS003) **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing, see appendix 1 for details. All weather notices should be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".

Item	Comments
	When the fencing has been erected, the construction works 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 building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorised 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. 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 workspace between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See 'Section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012' for detail on working within the RPA. For light weight work areas such as for the storage of work material and pedestrian paths, this protection could be provided by the use of boarding and for heavier loading, these areas will need protection with the use of Cell Web of similar product. Where this occurs, the tree protective fence lines are not to be moved to accommodate these until such time as the required ground protection is signed off by the project engineers and arborist and put in place to the recommendations of section 6 of BS5837 2012. 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 cannot be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction. Notice boards, wires and such like cannot be attached to any trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking will need to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.
Services	See 'Project Engineer's Drawings' for detail for service routes. Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, they are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed

Item	Comments
	while providing protection to the tree vegetation shown for retention.
Boundary Treatments	It is my understanding that any boundary treatments where necessary along by the tree vegetation being retained will be of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to excavate small diameter holes for the fence uprights and these will need to be dug manually or with an augur with no machinery allowed to operate within the work exclusion zones fenced off by the tree protection fencing. The working ground area required during these works will need to be protected from impacts/damage by a suitable ground protection such as scaffold planks laid butt jointed on a bed of woodchip.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels. See 'Landscape Architects Drawings' and sections for detail. All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of 'Section 8' of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees. Within the main tree areas being retained, it is not anticipated that any major construction works will need to occur with the main works being of a landscape nature with paths being the most significant.
Footpaths & other Landscape Surfaces	To minimize impact, the surfacing for paths and other surface areas within the root zone of the trees are to be built up on existing ground levels avoiding the need to excavate to create a sub base or to cause damage to the trees being retained. Where support is required along any sections of these paths or surface areas which encroach into the root zone of trees being retained, a structural support system such as 'Cell Web' will need to be incorporated into its construction. See detail within 'Section 6.8.0' of this report on installing surfaces within the root zone of trees using a No-Dig method. It will be important within these areas that all works are carried out manually with minimal intervention with machinery and where machinery is required; this will need to be of a small light weight type and all works will need to be supervised by the project arborist. Where this machinery needs to transverse the root protection areas of trees, the route for this will need to be protected by boarding or other means to meet the requirements of 'section 6 of BS5837 2012'.

5.4.0 Monitoring

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

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

5.4.3 Copies of the tree removal plan '(Dwg No.TKS002)' and the Tree Protection Plan '(Dwg No.TKS003)', a copy of 'BS 5837(2012)' and 'NJUG 4 (2007)' should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.

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

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

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

6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to any development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See 'DWG No.TKS003', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

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

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

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

6.5.0 Site meeting

6.5.1 Prior to any works commencing on site, it is necessary that a meeting be arranged between the project manager, site foremen, the project 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.TKS003'.

6.7.2 The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail 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 'DWG No.TKS003' & **'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 other surface 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.

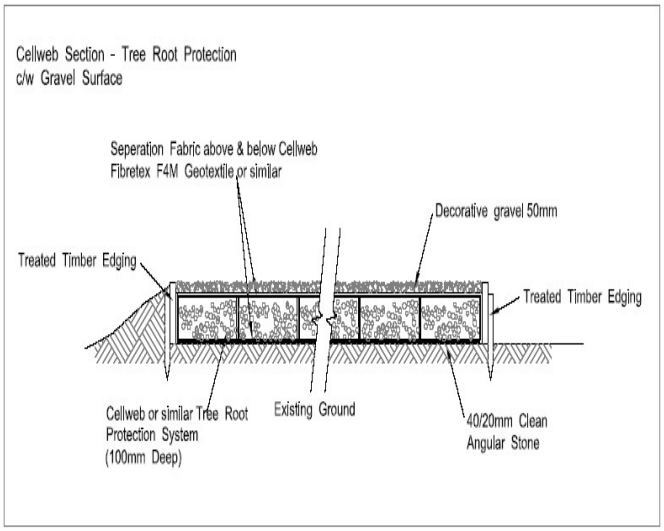
Step 3 – Place constraints along the edges to contain the fill material. These can be of such material as treated timber or railway sleepers.

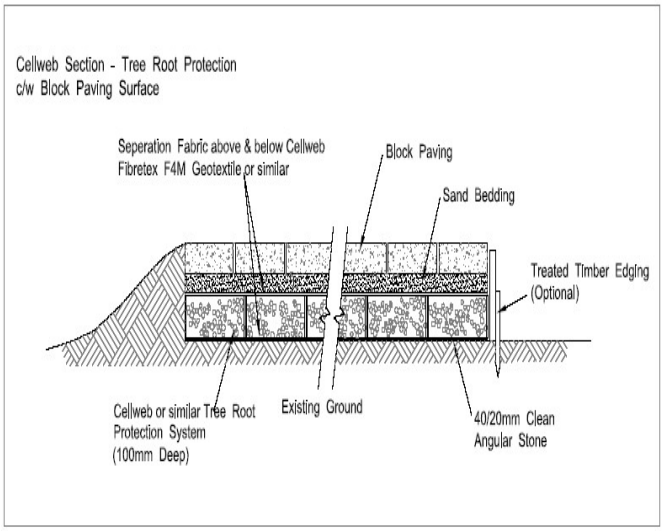
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

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.


Cellweb Section - Tree Root Protection
c/w Gravel Surface
Seperation Fabric above & below Cellweb
Fibretex F4M Geotextile or similar
Decorative gravel 50mm
Treated Timber Edging
Treated Timber Edging
Cellweb or similar Tree Root
Protection System
(100mm Deep)
Existing Ground
40/20mm Clean
Angular Stone


Cellweb Section - Tree Root Protection
c/w Block Paving Surface
Seperation Fabric above & below Cellweb
Fibretex F4M Geotextile or similar
Block Paving
Sand Bedding
Treated Timber Edging
(Optional)
Cellweb or similar Tree Root
Protection System
(100mm Deep)
Existing Ground
40/20mm Clean
Angular Stone

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 workspace required to allow for the construction works to proceed and to assess what additional mitigation measures will be required to protect the tree and other vegetation to be retained. In certain areas, it may be necessary to use an alternative method of excavating to prevent encroachment into the RPA of the vegetation to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

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

6.9.3 **Working within the RPA** *(Root Protection Area)* – If it becomes necessary to carry out works within the RPA of a tree or other vegetation being retained, these 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 20th January 2025

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

1.1 Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.

1.2 Sample of Ground Protection within Root Zone.

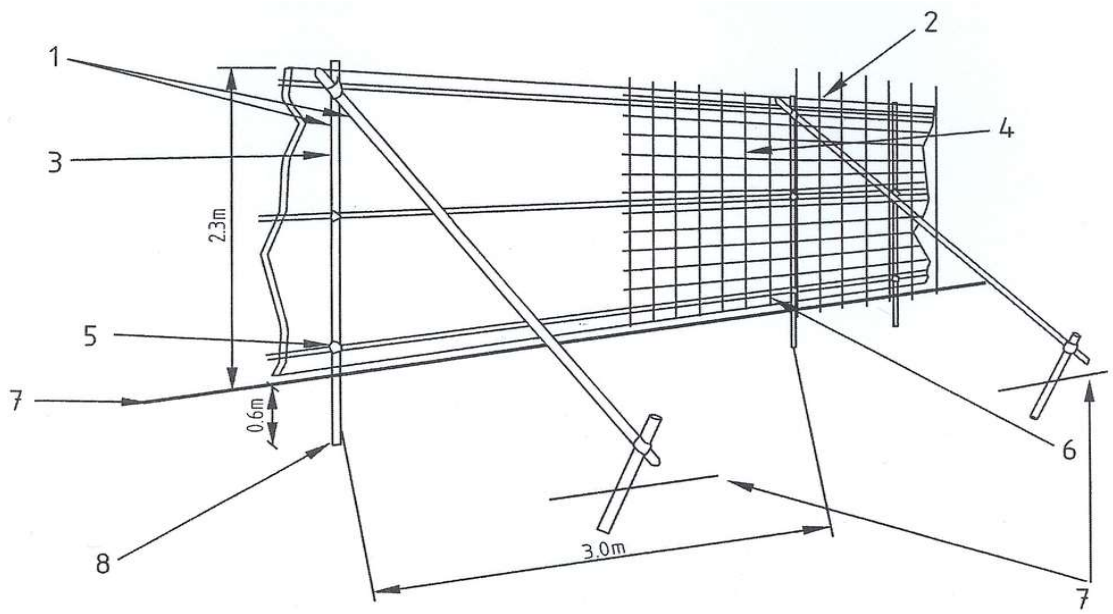
1.3 Sample of Trunk Protection

1.4 Sample of Toolbox Talk Sheet

1.5 Sample of Site Monitoring Sheet

Appendix 1.1

Protective Fence



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

Sample of signage to be placed on fence pannels.

Appendix 1.2 – Samples of ground protection within root zones

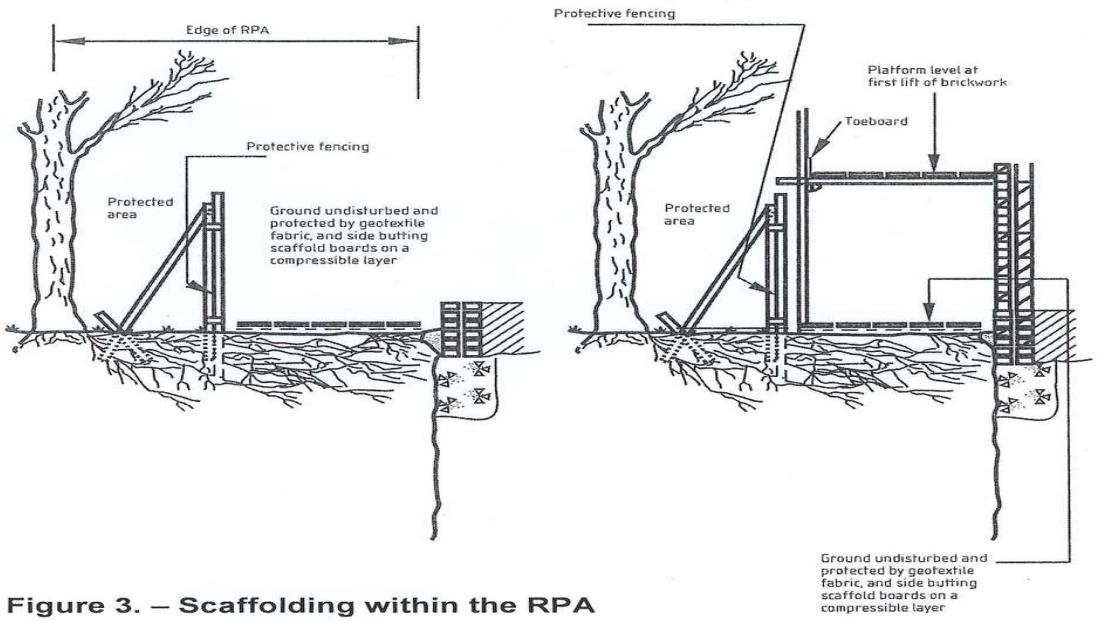
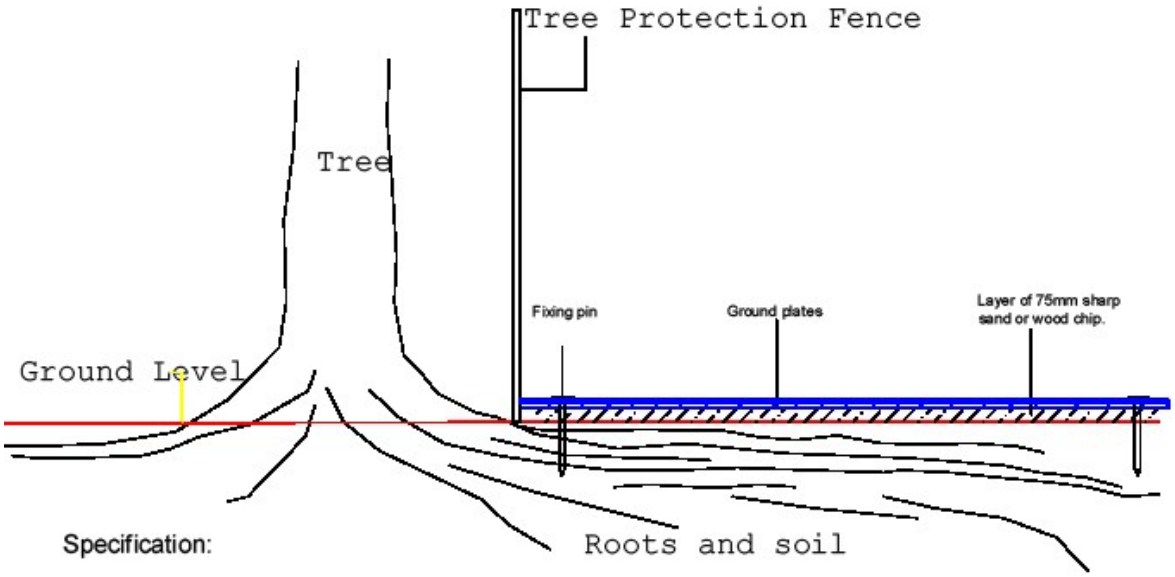


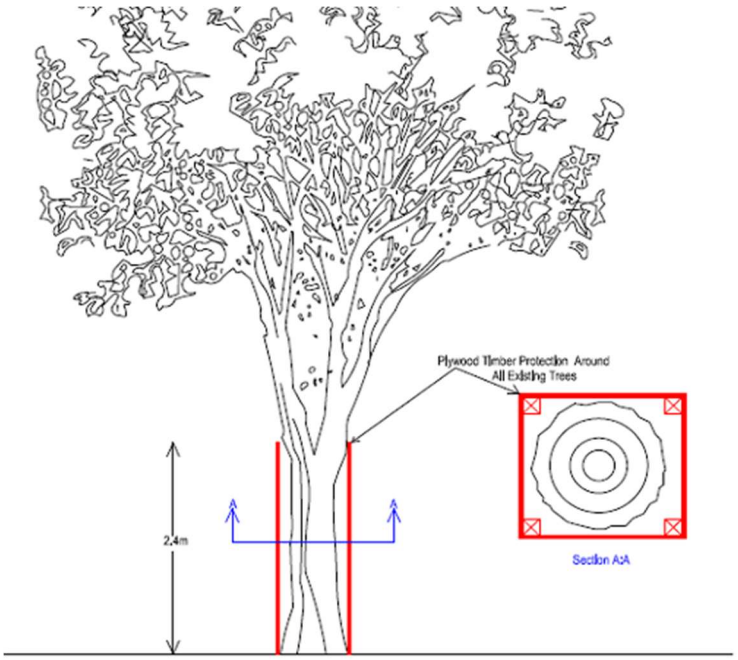
Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



Specification:

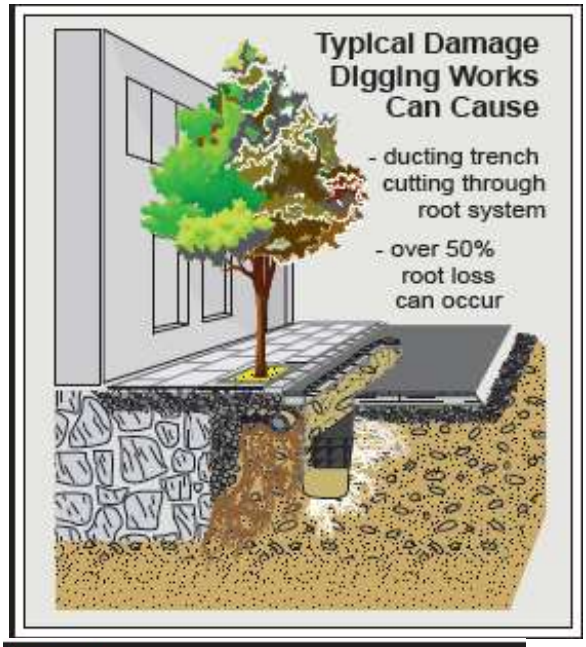
1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs
4. Erect protection fence (where feasible).
5. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping only.

Appendix 1.3 – Sample of trunk protection.



Detail on individual trunk protection

Appendix 1.4 – Sample of Toolbox talk.



Do

- when excavations are to be carried out within 10m of a tree ask a foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- report any signs of trees roots to your foreman or site engineer
- always have the tree specialist on site when excavations are in close proximity to urban trees
- always use a vacuum extractor or air spade for excavations under or near urban trees even if the trees are located on the pavement
- cover any exposed tree roots with hessien matting and soak matting throughout the period of excavation
- backfill excavations near trees with similar soils that were originally excavated

Don't

- Dig near any trees without asking the foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- Use an digger/excavator or hand dig within 10m of a tree on the street
- Excavate near trees without having the tree specialist on site to monitor the works
- Leave trees roots uncovered or dried out

Appendix 1.5 – Sample of site monitoring sheet

Protected Tree Monitoring Form
Site Inspection Report

Zone:	
Location:	
Tree Group / Number	
Tree Protection Checked By:	**Date:**
Status of tree protection:	
Remedial measures / comments:	
Copied to:	
Project Manager	**Yes / No**
Project Manager's Arboricultural Consultant:	**Yes / No**
Copied To Project Manager:	**Yes / No**
Contact Name	
Signed:	**Date**

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

Of the trees located around the site area on the former Teagasc lands at 'Kinsealy', Dublin 17.

Date: 31st January 2024/ Reviewed 11th December 2024

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 (Y): A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.

Semi Mature (SM): A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.
Early Mature (EM): A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.
Mature (M): A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.
Over Mature(OM): 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 structures affected due to overcrowding.
Poor: A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or defective to the point of being dangerous.

Structural condition and other comments –
These records noted visual defects and other information about the tree's health and structure.

ULE – Useful Life Expectancy

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

Main categories

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

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

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

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

Subcategories

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' are 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 from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

RPA – Root Protection Area

This 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.

The Root Protection Area **(**RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works.

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

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

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

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

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

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

The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (DWG:NO:STA:1221); 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:

Annex D (normative) Root protection area

The RPAs given in Table D.1 should be used for single stem trees and the equivalent resultant combined stem diameter for multi-stemmed trees.

Table D.1 **Root protection areas**

Single stem diameter mm	Radius of nominal circle m	RPA m^2	Single stem diameter mm	Radius of nominal circle m	RPA m^2
75	0.90	3	675	8.10	206
100	1.20	5	700	8.40	222
125	1.50	7	725	8.70	238
150	1.80	10	750	9.00	255
175	2.10	14	775	9.30	272
200	2.40	18	800	9.60	290
225	2.70	23	825	9.90	308
250	3.00	28	850	10.20	327
275	3.30	34	875	10.50	346
300	3.60	41	900	10.80	366
325	3.90	48	925	11.10	387
350	4.20	55	950	11.40	408
375	4.50	64	975	11.70	430
400	4.80	72	1 000	12.00	452
425	5.10	81	1 025	12.30	475
450	5.40	92	1 050	12.60	499
475	5.70	102	1 075	12.90	519
500	6.00	113	1 100	13.20	547
525	6.30	124	1 125	13.50	573
550	6.60	137	1 150	13.80	598
575	6.90	150	1 175	14.10	625
600	7.20	163	1 200	14.40	652
625	7.50	177	1 225	14.70	679
650	7.80	191	1 250+	15.00	707

NOTE These figures are derived from the calculations described in **4.6**.

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
		A Condition Assessment the trees located around the site area on the former Teagasc lands at 'Kinsealy', Dublin 17.												
		The survey starts to the left of the main vehicle entrance and works in an anti-clockwise direction around the area to the left of the entrance avenue.												
Shrub Border No. 1	**Mixed Ornamental Shrubs**	**It extends northwards inside the boundary wall with the road** It contains a mixture of ornamental low growing shrubs and has received maintenance over the years, although Bramble and scrub is beginning to establish throughout. **The following trees are located within Shrub Border No.1**										It would benefit from further general tidying works.	_	C2
1774	**Fastigiated Beech** *Fagus sylvatica Dawyck*	11	300	3	3	3	2	0	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It has a slightly asymmetrical crown and the lower branches have been pruned previously in order to raise up its crown. It is suckering from base and lower trunk.	Maintain lower epicormic growth and basal suckers.	40+	B1
1775	**Maple** *Acer grisium*	4	220	1.5	2	2	2.5	1.5	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is an attractive small size tree. Ivy cover on the main trunk is covering its bark.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20-40	B1
1776	**Cordyline** *Cordyline sp.*	2.5	240	1	1.5	1	1	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a raised planter within the boundary wall. It is of a small size and has been cut back previously.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
1777	**Elm cv. Fastigiated (Vase Shape)** *Ulmus sp. Cv.*	16	700	6	5	5	5	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is a tall, multiple stemmed tree from 2m up with an acute union formation between some stems. One stem, in particular on the north side has been removed previously creating a large size pruning wound. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk with suckers developing from its base.	Remove basal suckers and cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up the area around its base to allow for a more detailed assessment.	20+	B2
1778	**Elm cv. Fastigiated (Vase Shape)** *Ulmus sp. Cv.*	15	900	4	4	5	4	1.5	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing up with Tree No.1777 with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. Multiple-stemmed from low down with an	Remove any large size dead/ unstable growth. Remove lower	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											acute union formation between stems. There is Ivy cover on the lower trunk.	epicormic growth and basal suckers. Tidy up the undergrowth.		
1779	**Strawberry Tree** *Arbutus unedo*	6	160 200 180 110	3	2	4	3	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and its crown development/ structure has been affected due to competition / overcrowding from the neighbouring vegetation.	Tidy up the area around its base.	20+	C2
Hedge No. 1	**Holly** *Ilex aquifolium* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It runs in an east -west direction along the northern part of the boundary on the boundary with the neighbouring property.** It was originally a Holly hedge but has become overgrowth with Bramble and has been trimmed/cut as a low hedge.										It would benefit from further general tidying works and cutting back the Bramble in order to expose the Holly and to allow it to develop.	_	C2
		The following trees extend along part of the western boundary of the site area bordering with the side and rear gardens of the neighbouring properties. As a tree line they are very prominent, visual line of trees.												
1780	**Norway Maple**	11	400	3	4	4	3	2.5	Early Mature	Good	Fair It has a compact crown and the lower branches have been pruned / removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
1781	**Norway Maple cv.** *Acer platanoides Cv.*	11	380	3	4	3	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms a central tree within this tree line. It has suffered a large size bark wound on the lower trunk extending from ground level to a height of 3m, possibly due to past fire damage with a large column of decay developing into the main trunk as a result with a scaffold limb on the west side also in decline with large size deadwood evident.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Remove basal suckers. It will require further management in the future.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
1782	**Norway Maple cv.** *Acer platanoides Cv.*	11	360	3	4	4	3	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Twin-stemmed from low down the main trunk with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present with some decay also developing along this union. It has received pruning to take back from the neighbouring property to the west. It is suckering from base.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Remove basal suckers.	10-20	C2
1783	**Silver Maple** *Acer Saccharinum*	14	900	6	6	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is suckering from base and subdivides into three-stems at a height of c. 1.5m up with an acute union formation between stems. The side branches, in particular on the west side have been pruned to raise up its crown and to take back from the neighbouring property. It has a broad spreading crown and has suffered storm damage in the past, however this species is prone to storm damage.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth and remove basal suckers.	20+	B2
1784	**Silver Maple** *Acer Saccharinum*	14	870	7	6	5	6	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size tree and subdivides from c.1.6m up into three main stems with an acute union formation between stems. It has a broad spreading crown and has suffered storm damage within its crown. The lower branches have been pruned back previously in order to raise up its crown.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Maintain lower epicormic growth and basal suckers. It may require some additional pruning to address its crown overhang into the neighbouring property and the risk of branch breakage.	20+	B2
1785	**Norway Maple cv.**	14	490	5	5	6	5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
	Acer platanoides Cv.										removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has a crown overhang towards the neighbouring property that has also been lightened back. It contains deadwood in crown.			
Hedge No. 2	**Golden Privet** *Ligustrum ovalifolium 'Aureum'*	**It extends along part of the western boundary.** It is of a semi-mature age class in good condition physiologically and structurally. It would appear grow up taller and to have been planted in more recent times as a boundary hedge. It is establishing well and has thicker to provide been clipped/ maintained as a low hedge.										It could be allowed to grow up taller and thicker to provide better screening along the boundary.	_	C2
Hedge No. 3	**Privet** *Ligustrum vulgare*	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 2 and extends in an east-west along part of the northern boundary of the site area.** It has been clipped/ maintained as a medium high formal hedge and it provides screening with the houses to the north.										Continue present maintenance.	_	C2
Orchard	**Mixed Fruit Trees**	**It has been planted on grass land.** There are of a young to semi-mature age class with some trees still attached to their tree stakes.										They would benefit from general tidying works.	_	C2
Hedge No. 4	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna*	**It is stepped in from the northern boundary.** It is of an early - mature age class in fair / good condition physiologically and in fair condition structurally. It consists of Hawthorn and has been planted in order to cordon off an area. It is establishing well and has been allowed to grow up tall.										It would benefit from some cutting/ trimming in order to thicken it and to improve its hedge structure.	_	C2
Hedge No. 5	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Apple** *Malus sp.* **(4 in total)**	**It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 4 in a north-south direction along the fence line and cordons off part of the site area.** It consists of Hawthorn of an early-mature age class in fair/good condition physiologically and in in order to improve its fair condition structurally. It is thickening up well with evidence of previous cutting. Four Apple hedge structure. trees have been planted on the western side of this hedge and form part of the bulking.										It would benefit from some cutting/ trimming in order to improve its hedge structure.	_	C2
1786	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	10	400	6	7	7	6	1	Early Mature	Good	Good It is located on the open grass area with a reasonably symmetrical, broad spreading crown formation. Some lower limbs/ branches have been pruned/ removed previously to raise up its crown. It has	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth including storm damage. It may require some	40+	A1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											suffered storm damage throughout its crown.	pruning of lower branches in order to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces.		
1787	**Deodar Cedar** *Cedrus deodara*	9	300	2	2	2	2	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a small ornamental shrub border. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It has an open windswept upper crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
1788	**Cordyline** *Cordyline sp.*	6	220	2	3	1	2	1	Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up within a shrub border mainly consisting of Cotoneaster. It has been cut back previously and has re-grown with a lot of dead leaves and debris present.	It would benefit from general tidying works.	10-20	C1
Hedge No. 6	**Escallonia** *Escallonia sp.* **Cotoneaster** *Cotoneaster sp.* **Buddleia** *Buddleja davidii* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	**It runs in an east-west direction on a soil bank behind the sheds.** It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of Buddleia predominately Escallonia, Cotoneaster and Buddleia with scrub and Bramble developing throughout. it has been allowed to grow with limited maintenance and is growing out wide as a result.										It would benefit from general tidying works/ trimming and the removal of scrub species.	_	C2
Shrub Border No. 2		**It is located on a bank between the outbuildings and houses.** It is a long linear shrub border located between the outbuildings/houses and one of the main run of glass houses. It consists of a mixture of ornamental shrubs with some trees planted into it and these trimming of shrubs and are of an early to early-mature age class along with some self-seeding and suckering trees developing throughout. It has become overgrown due to lapsed management.										It would benefit from general tidying works/ trimming of shrubs and the removal of scrub species, in particular Bramble and the self-	_	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
												seeded trees as part of restoration works.		
		The following are the larger, more prominent trees within this shrub border.												
1789 - 1792	**Cappadocian Maple** *Acer cappadocian*	9	200	5	1	4	4	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor I suspect that the bulk of these stems are suckering from the original trees which is located to their south. They are growing on the side of the embankment and are all multiple-stemmed from base. They form part of the understory with Ivy cover on some stems extending up into its crown. Their crowns are growing in onto the buildings to the north.	Prune back from the buildings and tidy up the undergrowth. They could be considered for removal in order to expose the original tree.	10-20	C1
1793	**Ornamental Pear** *Pyrus sp.*	10	280	3	1	2	1	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been drawn up and out for the light due to competition from neighbouring trees. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1
1794	**Cappadocian Maple** *Acer cappadocian*	12	290	5	5	5	4	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is suckering heavily around its base. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed previously. There is a utility pole located within its crown along with some deadwood.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the basal suckers and undergrowth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20-40	B1
1795	**Holly Golden King/ Queen** *Ilec sp. Cv.*	7	200	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is suckering from base and the original stem was variegated. Ivy cover on the main stem is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is being overcrowded by the surrounding trees.	Remove the reverting basal suckers. Carry out general tidying works.	20+	C1
1796 & 1797	**Hornbeam** *Carpinus betulus*	12	170	3	2	2	2	1	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair They have been planted within a confined space along the gable end of the building. There are two Goat Willow trees growing up	Remove the Goat Willow trees to allow the Hornbeams space to grow.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											through them causing overcrowding along with the undergrowth of scrub.	Prune the Hornbeam to take back from the building. Cut back all other competing vegetation.		
1798	**Siberian Spruce** *Picea obovata*	12	280	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a tall tree towering over the surrounding shrubbery. The stability of this tree may give rise for concern due to its height and taper.	Remove the lower dead branches and tidy up the undergrowth at the present time.	20+	C1
1799	**Siberian Spruce** *Picea obovata*	11	200	2	2	3	1	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has heaved at the root plate previously and is now resting within the crown of Tree No. 1800.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
1800	**Weeping Birch** *Betula pendula*	8	300	3	2	3	2	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Its crown development has been affected due to competition from neighbouring trees.	It would benefit from general tidying works. Cut Ivy at ground level and cut back the competing vegetation.	20+	C1
1801	**Flowering Cherry** *Pinus serrulata*	11	360	3	3	3	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up through the shrubbery and is being overcrowded. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There are suckers developing from its base.	Cut back the competing vegetation and cut Ivy at ground level. Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
1802-1805	**Sycamore cv.** *Acer pseudoplatanus Cv.*	10	280	3	2	3	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor They are located along the side of the glass houses and have been pruned/ cut back previously in order to contain within this location and are developing new multiple-stemmed crowns from these pruning points. Ivy cover is heavy on some stems and is	Make safe dead/ unstable growth and prune lower branches in order to raise up their crowns over the glass houses. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											beginning to extend up into their crowns. Some branches are interfering with the glass houses.	They would benefit from general tidying works.		
1806	**King Billy Pine** *Athrotaxis selaginoides*	11	235	1	1	1	1	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is from Tasmania and is a rare specimen. It is growing up through an understory of ornamental shrubs. It is sensitive to temperatures and may be prone to frost damage as a result. The lower branches have been pruned previously in order to raise up its crown.	It would benefit from general tidying works. Cut back competing vegetation.	20-40	C3
Shrub Area No.3	**Mixed Ornamental Shrubs**	It contains a mixture of ornamental shrubs with some trees forming the upper canopy formation. It would have initially been maintained formally but has been allowed to grow up more unmanaged in recent years with scrub species such as Bramble and seedings shrubs/ trees are developing through this area. **The following are the larger, more prominent trees within this area.**										It would benefit from general tidying works.	_	C2
1807	**Birch** *Betula sp.*	12	430 370	7	7	7	7	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It contains deadwood in its crown with Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.0.5m up with an acute union formation between stems. It is an attractive tree with a weeping habit.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	20+	B1
1808	**Variegated Pittosporum** *Pittosporum tobira 'Variegatum'*	13	250	6	5	6	5	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems. Its lower branches have been pruned off previously. It is suckering from base.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C2
1809	**Lawson Cypress cv.** *Cedrus lawsoniana Cv.*	9	230	4	4	4	4	1	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It has a weeping habit with Ivy cover on the main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown.	Carry out general tidying works around its base and cut back the competing	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
												vegetation. Cut Ivy at ground level.		
1810	**Cotoneaster** *Cotoneaster sp.*	9	300	3	4	3	4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the bulking and is causing some overcrowding with the neighbouring trees. There is some dead bark present, possibly an indication of 'Fire Blight'.	I would consider its **removal** as part of the selective thinning/ management within this area.	10+	C1
1811	**Cornus** *Cornus sp.*	8	170	4	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a small tree forming part of the lower bulking. Twin-stemmed from base with Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1
1812	**Lawson Cypress cv.** *Cedrus lawsoniana Cv.*	15	900	3	4	4	4	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from low down the main trunk with an acute union formation between stems. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. The lower branches have either been removed or have been suppressed out due to competition which has affected its overall structure and appearance. Due to structure, it would isolable well as an individual tree.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C1
1813	**Variegated Pittosporum** *Pittosporum tobira 'Variegatum'*	13	400 420	4	4	4	4	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation between stems. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed previously in order to raise up its crown. There are suckers developing from its base.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut back the competing vegetation. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1
1814	**Variegated Pittosporum**	12	140	5	4	4	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Its structure has been affected due to	Cut Ivy at ground level and cut back the	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
	Pittosporum tobira 'Variegatum'										overcrowding. Multiple-stemmed from low down with Ivy cover on the main stems beginning to extend up into its crown. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed previously in order to raise up its crown.	competing vegetation. Tidy up the undergrowth.		
1815	**Birch Cv.** *Betula sp. Cv.*	13	850	6	5	6	5	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is an attractive, visual tree. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It contains deadwood in crown.	Remove any large size dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B1
		The following trees are located on a lawn area to the gable end of the main building.												
1816	**Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	7	240	3	2	3	3	2	Mature	Poor	Poor It is in declining health with a large portion of its crown dead. As a result this tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1817	**Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	7	240	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor Decline/ dieback is evident throughout its crown with strips of dead bark present.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1818	**Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	7	210	2	2	2	2	3	Mature	Poor	Poor A large portion of its crown is dead.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1819	**Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	8	200 80 280 140 170	4	4	4	2	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair /Poor It is the healthiest of these four Rowan trees (1816-1819) on this grass area. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. It subdivides into multiple-stems from low down with an acute union formation between stems with some bark wounds on its base and lower trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
Shrub Border No. 4	**Mixed Ornamental Shrubs**	**It is located on the right-hand side of the entrance avenue on the boundary with the school** It is cordoned off on the site side by a paladeen fence. It is of a mature age class and is becoming overgrown with Bramble dominating and suppressing out a lot of the shrubs. It consists of a mix of ornamental shrubs with some trees of an early-mature age class forming the upper canopy formation consisting of Siberian Spruce, Blue Spruce, Acacia, Lawson Cypress and Maple. It also contains some seedling trees, in particular Goat Willow developing within. It is of value for screening between properties. **The following trees are located within this shrub border.**											It would benefit from general tidying works. Carry out infill planting to recreate a formal shrub border.	_	B2
1820	**Birch Cv.** *Betula sp. Cv.*	11	460	5	3	3	5	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1.5m up and the lower branches have been pruned/ removed previously. There is a decay pocket at the union formation where a third limb has broken out or was removed previously. It has an attractive white winter bark.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
1821	**Blue Cedar** *Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'*	12	300	8	5	7	5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation between some stems. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed to the east with a branch formation down to near ground level. The central stem would appear to have been cut off or has broken out previously leaving its crown lopsided. The visual assessment has been limited to the site side only.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
		The following trees are located on a large open grass/ lawn area running east to west between the building and the glass houses.												
1822	**Lime** *Tilia x europea*	6	220	3	3	3	3	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Poor It is suckering heavily from base and these suckers have become a size where their removal would be difficult without causing damage to this tree. It would appear to have been grafted at ground level with an	Retain and manage at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											incompatibility between the root stock and the graft.			
1823	**Ornamental Cherry** *prunus grisiea*	3	75	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is being overcrowded and suppressed out within this area.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
1824	**Lime** *Tilia x europea*	8	230	3	3	3	3	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair / Poor It is suckering heavily from base and the suckers have become quite large which is a bad attribute for this tree and their removal would cause damage. It would appear to have been grafted at ground level with an incompatibility between the root stock and the graft.	Retain and manage at the present time.	10-20	C1
1825	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	8	120	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Good	Good It is of good quality with branches/wood stacked around its base to form a wigwam.	It would benefit from some formative pruning. Remove the branches stacked around its lower crown.	40+	C1
1826	**Weeping Hornbeam** *Carpinus Betulus Pendula*	2	125	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a small sized tree with a branch formation down to ground level.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	C1
1827	**Ornamental Cherry** *prunus grisiea*	4	80	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is suckering from base and is being slightly overcrowded within this area.	Remove basal suckers at the present time.	20+	C1
1828	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	7	175 40	3	2	2	3	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is suckering from base and has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk.	Remove basal suckers at the present time.	20+	C1
1829	**Norway Maple cv.** *Acer platanoides Cv.*	8	180	2	3	3	3	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair There are suckers growing from its base. Twin-stemmed from 1.7m up with an acute	Remove the tree tie and stake and the basal sucker.	20-40	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											union formation between stems. The tree tie and stake is still present.			
		The following trees are located in a linear shrub border on the southern side of this open grass area. It consists of a mixture of ornamental shrubs and is not a continuous shrub border allowing for passage through.										Continue maintenance on the shrub border.	_	C2
1830	**Birch** *Betula sp.*	12	380	5	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is a nice attractive tree with light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
1831	**Pink Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus x carnea*	9	400	6	6	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing in a line and its crown development has been slightly affected as a result. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There are suckers growing from its base.	Remove basal suckers .	20+	B2
1832	**Birch Cv.** *Betula sp. Cv.*	12	300	4	4	4	3	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/ Good It is a tall tree with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1833	**Sugar Maple** *Acer Saccharum*	9	160	3	3	2	3	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is establishing well with suckers growing from its base.	Remove basal suckers.	40+	B2
1834	**Birch** *Betula sp.*	400	12	3	4	3	4	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1835	**Birch Cv.** *Betula sp. Cv.*	11	200	3	4	3	3	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has an upright form.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
1836	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	50	2	2	2	2	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Poor Multiple-stemmed and is possibly growing from a stump and is causing overcrowding within this area.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
1837	**Birch** *Betula sp.*	13	400	5	5	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair Ivy cover on the main trunk is becoming heavy and is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
1838	**Birch** *Betula sp.*	13	380	4	6	3	5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms the end tree within this tree line. There is Ivy cover on the lower trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B2
1839	**Pink Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus x carnea*	12	420	5	6	3	5	1			It forms the end tree within this tree line. A neighbouring tree to the east has fallen in on top of this tree causing some branch breakage. There are suckers growing from its base.	Tidy up the undergrowth, remove basal suckers and remove lodged tree and prune the broken branches.	20+	B2
		The following trees are located on the open grass area.												
1840	**Hornbeam** *Carpinus betulus*	11	200	4	4	5	5	1	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It has a fagistated habit and the lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered bark wounding on surface roots caused by the grass mowing works.	Mulch the area around its base.	20-40	B1
1841	**Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	9	280	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Its crown structure/ development has been affected due to competition. It is suckering from base.	Remove basal suckers and cut Ivy at ground level. I would consider its removal as part of the selective thinning within this area.	10+	C1
1842	**Fastigiated Beech** *Fagus sylvatica Dawyck*	12	310	3	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Good	Fair There is an acute union formation between some limbs within its crown and it may be prone to limbs breaking out as a result.	Carry out formative pruning to reduce pressure on the weak unions, taking care not to impact on its visual appearance or shape.	20+	B1
1843	**Ornamental Cherry** *Prunus kanzan*	7	200	5	2	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Its crown development/ structure has been affected due to competition with an	Prune stubs back to proper target pruning points.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been pruned/ broken back in order to raise up its crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.			
1844	**Sweetgum** *Liquidamber styracaflua*	4	100	1	1	1	1	0.5	Young	Fair/ Good	Fair It has been planted in more recent times and is establishing well. The stake tie is still present at its base.	Remove the stake tie.	20-40	C1
1845	**Fastigiated Hornbeam** *Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'*	9	170	2	1	2	1	1	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It would appear to be younger than some of the other trees and has established well. There is an acute union formation between some stems.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	C1
1846	**Ornamental Cherry** *Prunus kanzan*	6	200	5	3	5	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It has an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from low down.	It may require further pruning of lower branches in order to improve clearance.	10-20	C1
1847	**Purple Plum** *Prunus cerasifera*	8	300	3	1	2	2	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its wind sail. The side branches have been cut back previously.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C1
1848	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	500	4	4	5	5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing in a line with a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and its crown is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' which may impact on its long-term potential.	Remove large size deadwood and cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
1849	**Silver Maple** *Acer Saccharinum*	13	400	5	5	3	2	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group environment with an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. Twin-stemmed from near base with an acute union formation between stems. It is suckering from base.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level. It may require some pruning if left in isolation.	20+	B1
1850	**Silver Maple** *Acer Saccharinum*	14	650	5	4	2	3	2	Mature	Dead	Poor It is becoming decayed and unstable and is beginning to fall apart.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
1851	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	800	2	6	6	6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It was initially growing up within a close-knit group canopy formation and due to the death of Tree No. 1850 to its north, its crown has been left open and asymmetrical to the south. It is showing some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' with deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune in side branches in order to improve the shape/balance of its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
		The following area to be surveyed is the overgrown scrub/shrub area consisting of mainly ornamental shrub planting which is becoming overcrowded by scrub, in particular Bramble										This area would benefit from general tidy works to expose the original planting.		
1852	**Coast Redwood** *Sequoia sempervirens*	16	520	4	4	4	4	0	Early Mature	Good	Good It is establishing above the undergrowth and is a very visual tree. It is of good quality with branch formation down to ground level.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut back the competing vegetation. Prune lower branches in order to shape the lower crown.	40+	A1
1853	**Winter Bark** *Drimys winteri*	13	230	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is located within close proximity to Tree No. 1852 and its crown development/	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut back all competing	40+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											structure has been affected as a result. It has a branch formation down to ground level.	vegetation. Prune lower branches to help balance its crown.		
1854	**Ornamental Apple** *Malus Robusta*	10	200	4	4	3	4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is being overcrowded by the surrounding vegetation and is causing suppression of the lower side branches. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove any dead/ unstable growth. It would benefit from the cutting back of the competing vegetation.	20+	C1
1855	**Golden Lawson Cypress** *Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana 'Ivonne'*	13	220	2	2	2	2	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair The lower vegetation has been impacted upon due to overcrowding/ competition from the scrub vegetation and the shrubs.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
1856	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna*	7	110	4	3	4	4	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It is being overcrowded by the surrounding undergrowth of shrubs , Bramble and scrub. Multiple-stemmed from base.	It would benefit from general tidying works around its base.	20+	C1
Woodland Block No.1	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	180	1	1	1	1	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They would appear to have been planted into this area at even spacing in lines. They are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. They initially had tree guards around their bases. They have an undergrowth of Bramble.	They would benefit from some selective thinning to take away the uniformity. Remove any remaining tree guards and ties.	20+	C1
1857 & 1858	**Elm cv.** *Ulmus sp. Cv.*	12	340	3	2	2	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They have an upright form and they may be 'Dutch Elm' disease resistant, although Tree No. 1857 is showing some signs of decline/ dieback within its upper crown which may be related to previous soil and root damage. They are growing within close spacing to one another and are growing up	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth. Remove dead/ unstable growth Monitor their condition,	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. There is light Ivy cover on their lower trunks.	in particular Tree No. 1857.		
1859	**Whitebeam cv.** *Sorbus aria cv.*	12	300	2	2	3	2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a very large leaf and is growing up with Tree No. 1857 & 1858 with an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. There is Ivy cover on the lower trunk.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1
1860 - 1865	**White Elm Elm cvs.** *Ulmus sp.*	13	420	4	2	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They contain deadwood throughout their crowns. They have an upright habit and are most likely a 'Dutch Elm Disease' resistant cultivar. They are growing at close spacing to one another and form part of the one group, canopy formation. They have a dense undergrowth of Bramble with light Ivy cover on their main trunks.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B2
1866	**Turkish Hazel** *Corylus colurna*	14	420	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair It is growing within close proximity to Tree No. 1865 with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. It has a low branch formation with light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time.	40+	A1
1867	**Rowan cv.** *Sorbus aucuparia cv.*	9	160	1	1	1	1	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees due to close proximity to the larger trees on the west side. It is being sheltered within its present environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
1868	**Whitebeam cv.** *Sorbus aria cv.*	14	600	5	5	4	4	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has a relatively full symmetrical crown formation. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is some Hawthorn growing from its	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											base, possibly from the root stock. It has an undergrowth of Bramble.	Remove the Hawthorn growing from its base.		
1869	**Ornamental Apple** *Malus cv.*	6	100	1	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is being overcrowded and has become more open due to dieback of the neighbouring trees. It is twin-stemmed from near base and is of poor quality / structure.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	10+	C1
1870	**Ornamental Apple** *Malus cv.*	8	110	1	1	2	1	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy with areas of dead bark on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	10+	C1
1871	**Ornamental Apple** *Malus cv.* **Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	6	100	2	2	2	2		Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Two trees growing at close spacing to one another with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. They are both of poor quality and are in declining health. There is dense Ivy and Bramble around their bases.	I would recommend their **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
1872	**Birch** *Betula pendula*	8	210	2	2	2	2	1	Semi Mature	Good	Fair / Good It is possibly self-seeded into this area and is a good quality tree with a branch formation down to ground level.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
1873	**Roble Beech** *Nothofagus Obliqua*	13	450	5	5	4	5	3	Early Mature	Good	Good It is a good quality tree with good form. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed previously in order to raise up its crown.	Remove any dead/ unstable growth.	40+	A1
1874	**Lawson Cypress cv.** *Chameacyparis lawsoniana Cv.*	7	200	3	3	3	3	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of three stems closely planted with some shrub undergrowth affecting the lower growth vegetation. Ivy cover is beginning to extend up into their crowns.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
1875	**Sequoia cv. Weeping habit**	8	300	1	1	1	1	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has an unusual open crown formation with	It would benefit from general tidying works	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
	Sequoiadendron sp. Cv.										a weeping habit. There is a dense undergrowth of Bramble.	around its base and cutting back competing vegetation.		
1876-1881	**Paper Birch Ornamental** *Betula papyrifera Cv.*	5	280	1	3	3	3	1	Semi Mature	Fair Fair/ Poor	Fair It consists of a group of trees with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into the crowns of some trees. They have been planted as a group and some of them are in declining health, in particular Tree No. 1878. They contain deadwood throughout their crowns.	Remove the poorer quality trees as part of management/ selective thinning. Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees.	20+	C1
1882	**Eucalyptus** *Eucalyptus sp.*	11	250	6	6	7	5	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. It is of poor structure with some dieback evident within its crown and it may be prone to limb failure. It has a dense undergrowth of Bramble.	Tidy up the undergrowth at present.	10+	C1
1883	**Strawberry Tree** *Arbutus unedo*	12	300	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of three stems growing at close spacing to one another. There is Ivy cover on the lower stems. It has an open crown and has suffered storm damage. It has a dense undergrowth of Bramble. It has suffered storm damage in the past.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time. It may require pruning to address structural issues.	20+	B1
1884	**Cypress cv.** *Cupressus Cv.*	4	50	1	1	1	1	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown. The lower vegetation has been affected due to competition and overcrowding.	Carry out general tidying works.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
1885	**Fastigated Beech** *Fagus sylvatica Dawyck*	12	250	2	2	2	2	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Ivy cover on the main stem is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has an undergrowth of Bramble.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20-40	C1
1886	**Apple** *Malus cv.*	8	80	1	2	2	1	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is showing signs of dieback on some branches.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
1887	**Lime** *Tilia x europea*	11	320	3	4	3	3	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair There is an acute union formation between some of the scaffold limbs/ branches and this may lead to structural issues in the long-term. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has a low branch formation with Bramble growing up into its lower crown.	Tidy up the undergrowth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1
1888	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus serrulata*	11	250	3	4	3	4	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.0.5m up with a dense undergrowth of Bramble.	Tidy up the undergrowth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1
1889	**Lime** *Tilia x europea*	12	380	3	3	3	4	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the upper canopy formation. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is an acute union formation between stems and this may lead to structural issues.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20-40	B1
1890	**Fastigated Beech** *Fagus sylvatica Dawyck*	12	280	1	2	2	1	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has an upright habit with Ivy cover on the main stem extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20-40	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
1891 & 1892	**Fustigated Hornbeam** *Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'*	12	290	1	3	4	3	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from low down and are growing up together forming part of the one group and this is affecting their individual crown development. Heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks is extending up into their crowns and is increasing their wind sail.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
1893	**Silk tassel** *Garrya eliptica*	9	200	3	4	4	3	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size shrub, multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of undergrowth. It has a dense undergrowth of Bramble.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
1894-1895	**Hornbeam** *Carpinus betula* **(3 in total)**	13	300	5	4	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor They are fustigated with upright habits and are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. Tree No. 1894 has suffered large size limb failure and contains a large hanging limb within it crown due to a weak union formation and this has opened up the group structure and will leave the crown more open as a result.	Remove the spilt limb/ storm damage. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
1896	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	260	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is in declining health, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. There is light Ivy cover on the lower trunk.	It will need to be **removed** as part of management in the short-term.	<10	U
1897	**Fastigated Beech** *Fagus sylvatica Dawyck*	11	130	1	1	1	1	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from near base with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present and this may develop into a structural weakness. It has a tall upright habit with the tree stake and tie still present.	Remove the tree stake and tie.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
1898 - 1909	**Sycamore cv.** *Acer pseudoplatanus Cv.*	14	400	3	4	6	6	2.5	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair They have been planted in a line at close spacing to one another. I suspect that trees at the northern end have been removed as part of the previous development leaving this end slightly more open as a result. Ivy cover on their main stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns. They have an undergrowth of Bramble and are a prominent feature within this area. Tree No. 1898 forms the end tree at the northern end.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees. Tree No. 1898: Prune in side branches to shape/balance its crown and to address exposure.	20-40	B2
1910	**Birch** *Betula sp.*	13	250	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is a nice open specimen.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
1911-1912	**Birch** *Betula sp.* **(3 in total)**	14	280	1	3	2	2	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair The two larger trees within this group are tagged. They are beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. They are growing up together forming part of the one group.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B1
1913-1914	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	12	300	2	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They have been planted at close spacing's to one another and are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. Ivy cover on their main stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns. One of these trees is a 'Chinese Beech'.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	40+	B2
1915-1916	**Eucalyptus** *Eucalyptus sp.* **(2 in total)**	14	420	5	4	3	5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are growing at close spacing's to one another within a group environment. They are sheltered to some degree with Ivy cover on their main stems extending up into their	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											crowns. They are prominent trees within this area.			
1917	**Eucalyptus** *Eucalyptus sp.*	14	400	4	2	4	3	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has been left isolated and open due to the failure/ removal of neighbouring trees, in particular on the north-side and it may be prone to storm damage as a result. A portion of its upper crown is dead with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management due to its close proximity to the boundary.	<10	U
1918	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	15	400	3	5	5	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of a line of trees running east to west and forms the end tree at the northern end. It has suffered soil and root damage during the development works on the north-side and has also been left open/ exposed, I suspect due to the removal of the surrounding trees to the north. It has suffered storm damage in the past.	Due to its close proximity to the boundary and its condition, I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U
Tree Line No.1	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii* **Poplar** *Populus sp.*	15	400	5	5	5	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It runs in an east to west direction and was planted as a hedge line/ screen at close spacing and are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. They have suffered some storm damage throughout their crowns. There are also some Poplar trees growing up through them. Due to storm damage, some openings/ gaps have formed as a result. The bulk of the stems are being suppressed by Ivy.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	10+	C2
1919	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	13	370	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is a good quality tree with an independent crown formation. Light Ivy cover on the	Tidy up the undergrowth.	40+	A1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.			
1920	**Rowan cv.** *Sorbus aucuparia Cv.*	11	150	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing from underneath the canopy of Tree No. 1919 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There are suckers developing from its base.	Tidy up the undergrowth and remove basal suckers.	10+	C1
1921	**Apple Cv.** *Malus cv.*	8	120	3	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It has been drawn up for the light due to competition. Twin-stemmed from base with Ivy over on the main stems.	Remove the planted stake and cut back the competing vegetation, in particular the scrub Elder. Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
1922	**Birch** *Betula sp.*	12	280	4	3	4	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base with a dense undergrowth of Bramble.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B1
1923	**Sycamore cv.** *Acer pseudoplatanus Cv.*	4	150	2	2	2	2	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is located along the glass house and its size may have been reduced previously. The lower branches are growing in on top of the glass house.	Prune back from the glass house. Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	C1
1924	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	4	130	1	1	1	1	1	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is possibly self-seeded into this area. Dieback is evident, most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback' disease.	Monitor its condition at the present time.	10+	C1
1925	**Poplar** *Populus nigra*	13	600	2	4	3	6	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is a large size tree and some soil and root damage would have occurred around its base during the development of the lands to the east. It has suffered storm damage with a large broken branch located on the ground beside this tree. There is also	Prune in the remaining heavy exposed side limbs/ branches to reshape / balance its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											evidence of previous pruning works with an open/ exposed crown remaining. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	c.2m to allow a more detailed assessment.		
1926	**Poplar** *Populus nigra*	13	700	4	3	4	4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a large size prominent tree and the ground levels have been built up around its base in the past. The lands to the east have been developed within close proximity and I suspect that soil and root damage has occurred as a result. Its crown has suffered storm damage and branch breakage throughout with hanging/ broken branches throughout. It has an open/ exposed crown and is structurally prone to further storm failure. There is a decay pocket at its base where a limb has broken out.	Reduce crown size by 3m and remove any storm damage and deadwood from within its crown. Monitor its condition.	10+	C2
1927	**Eucalyptus** *Eucalyptus sp.*	15	750	6	7	8	8	2	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a large prominent, visual tree within this area and is twin-stemmed from base with light Ivy cover on the lower trunk. Its lower branches have been removed previously to raise up its crown.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B2
1928	**Poplar** *Populus nigra*	9	80	4	4	4	4	0	Mature	Fair	Poor It has most likely established from seed or was grown within a pot and has outgrown this space and has caused structural damage to the planting bed. It is growing out of a planting bed against one of the glass houses with branches rubbing off the glass house. Multiple-stemmed from base.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1929	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	11	310	3	3	3	3	2.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											Soil alterations have occurred around its base.			
1930	**Japanes Cedar** *Cryptomeria japomica 'Elegans'*	6	220	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown development/ structure has been affected due to competition.	Cut back the competing vegetation and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
1931	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	6	110	3	2	2	3	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the understory with a clump of Hazel.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
1932-1933	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus serrulata* **(Group)**	6	150	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They form part of the understory and are growing up with the competing vegetation. Multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover on their main stems.	Make safe any dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. They would benefit from the cutting back of the competing vegetation.	10-20	C1
1934	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	9	440	5	5	6	5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within an open group and soil alterations /level changes have occurred on its northern side. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
1935	**Cypress** *Cupressus sp.*	11	220	5	5	5	5	0	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is being overcrowded by the surrounding trees. A lot of the lower vegetation has been suppressed out and is dead as a result. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Remove lower deadwood/ unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
1936	**Monterey Cypress** *Cupressus macrocarpa*	11	400	4	4	4	4	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation within this area and has suffered storm damage leaving its crown more open and	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and remove storm damage and lower	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											susceptible to storm damage. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	deadwood for aesthetic reasons. Carry out pruning on the remaining crown to improve its shape/ balance and to address any exposure. Cut Ivy at ground level.		
1937	**Cypress** *Cupressus sp.*	8	320	1	5	3	3	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Multiple-stemmed from low down and one stem has broken out in recent times due to a weak union formation and the remaining three stems are prone to failure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is causing suppression.	I would recommend its **removal** as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1938	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	11	380	4	4	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Ground level changes have occurred to its northern side and this may have an impact on its health. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up around its base. Remove excess soil within its root zone.	20+	B1
1939	**Lime** *Tilia x europea*	6	220	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair The soil levels have been built up around its base and this may have an impact on its health. The Ivy has been cut at ground level previously.	Re-cut Ivy at tidy up the area around its base. Remove excess soil within its root zone.	10-20	C1
1940	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	11	480	5	6	6	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Ground level changes have occurred around its base and this may have an impact on its health. The Ivy has been cut at ground level previously. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown formation. I suspect that it is growing up within a group previously.	Tidy up the undergrowth and remove excess soil within it roots zone.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
Hedge No. 7	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina*	**It is a field boundary hedge running in a north-south direction with the main hedge line located on the west side of a wet drainage ditch.** It is of a mature age class and is in Fair condition physiologically and structurally. It consists of Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose and has been allowed to grow out wide due to lapsed management to the east and west. **The following tree is located within this hedge at the northern end within the site area.**										It would benefit from further general trimming/ tidying works.	_	C2
1941	**Poplar** *Populus sp.*	13	500	7	8	7	7	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a large broad spreading crown and is located on the hedgerow bank. Heavy Ivy cover on the lower trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains heavy end-loaded side limbs/ branches throughout its crown and may be prone to storm damage.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. It may require further pruning/ management if retained within a developed area.	10-20	C2
Hedge No. 8	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus* **Dogrose** *Rosa canina* **Alder**	**It runs in a north-south direction and forms the boundary between fields and the service track.** It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose with some Alder and Pine trees forming the upper canopy formation. It has been allowed to grow out wide, in particular on the east side due to lapsed management on the field side with areas of Bramble establishing as a result. It has been kept maintained on the track side (west side) in order to maintain the track. **The following trees are of prominence within this hedge line.**										Trim in encroaching hedge species.	C2	

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
	Alnus glutinosa **Pine** *Pinus sp.*													
1942 - 1953	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	11	300	2	3	4	2	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing on the hedgerow bank. Tree Nos. 1949 & 1952 are both standing dead. The other trees contain deadwood within their crowns and the Ivy cover on some trees is heavy and is extending up into their crowns. They form part of the one group/ canopy formation.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and remove Tree Nos. 1949 & 1952. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1954	**Monterey Pine** *Pinus radiata*	13	780	7	7	7	7	3	Mature	Good	Good It is a nice prominent, visual tree within this area. It contains deadwood in crown with light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth. The Ivy may require management in the future.	40+	A1
Tree Line No. 2	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata*	7	220	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a broken line of trees growing up through the hedge scrub undergrowth. They form part of the higher bulking and a lot of them are being suppressed by Ivy. Some trees are in declining health with deadwood present throughout their crowns.	Retain as part of the hedge bulking. Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
1955	**Norway Maple cv.** *Acer platanoides Cv.*	16	580	5	3	5	5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 1956 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. The lower branches have been	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											pruned/ removed previously in order to raise up its crown. It is being sheltered within its present environment.			
1956	**Monterey Pine** *Pinus radiata*	19	650	6	6	6	6	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is separated from the main line of pine trees extending in a westwards direction and forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No.1955 with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has suffered storm damage and contains deadwood in crown.	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	40+	A1/A2
Tree Line No.3	**Monterey Pine** *Pinus radiata*	19	650	6	6	6	6	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair **They extend in an east to west direction along the southern boundary of the site area.** They have been planted at close spacing and have been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition. They have developed part of the one co-horrent group canopy formation with tall, poorly tapered upright stems. They provide support/ shelter to one another and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. Some trees have Ivy cover on their main trunks extending up into their crowns and some have suffered storm damage and branch breakage and contain hanging broken branches along with some large pieces of deadwood. Located on the northern side of these Pine trees are clumps of Alder and Maple trees and a lot of them are in declining health and are of an early mature age class. They are	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Remove dead trees. Cut Ivy at ground level. Retain the remaining trees as part of the tree belt structure.	40+	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											being overcrowded and suppressed and some are being suppressed by Ivy. Some trees are standing dead.			
Woodland Block No.2	**Birch** *Betla sp.*	7	220	2	2	2	2	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair The first section of this woodland is made up of predominately Birch planted in lines and they have been allowed to grow up to form the woodland block. There is an undergrowth of Bramble. **The following tree is located on the edge of this woodland block.**	They would benefit from a light selective thinning.	20-40	C2
1957	**Crack Willow** *Salix fragilis*	12	200	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Twin-stemmed from base with smaller secondary stems. It is growing within a sheltered group environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
Woodland Block No.3	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	220	2	2	2	2	1	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of predominately Sycamore with some Ash located at the western end. It is a planted woodland block with a dense undergrowth of mainly Alder developing underneath with some Bramble around the periphery. The Ash at the western end would all appear to have been cut/ coppiced at a height of c. 1.5m previously and have developed multiple-stemmed crowns from the old pruning points. Some of the Ash trees are showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	Carry out general tidy works. It would benefit from some selective thinning to reduce density and allow trees retained more space to develop.	20+	C2
Tree Line 1958-1964	**Italian Alder** *Alnus cordata* **Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides* **Sycamore**	11	280	4	3	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair The larger trees at the northern end have been tagged with Nos. 1958-1964 and further south. They become more scrubby and form part of the understorey of the tree	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth in particular, the dead standing trees. Trim in encroaching	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
	Acer pseudoplatanus										line. It also contains Norway Maple and Sycamore trees with a dense undergrowth of Bramble. Some of the Alder are standing dead.	scrub species, in particular Bramble. Cut Ivy where it is heavy on trees and is suppressing their crowns.		
Tree Group No.1	**Birch** *Betula pendula* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Lime** *Tilia sp* **Larch** *Larix decidua*	A10	A280	A3	A3	A3	A3	A1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A linear group of planted trees extending eastwards from the east end of tree line No.3. The trees have been planted at close spacing and have grown up together to form part of the one group canopy formation and some trees are being suppressed out by their faster growing neighbouring trees. They have an undergrowth of Bramble and coarse weeds. The Ash are showing infection by 'Ash Dieback' and 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' which will limit their future potential.	Tidy up undergrowth and carry out some light selective thinning to allow the better-quality trees more space to grow and develop. Ash trees should be selected for removal over other tree species as part of the selective thinning.	20+	C2
Tree Group No.2	**Birch** *Betula pendula* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Willow** *Salix Fragilis* **Lime** *Tilia sp* **Spruce** *Picea abies*	A10	A280	A3	A3	A3	A3	A1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A linear group of planted trees running parallel to tree group No.1. The trees have been planted at close spacing and have grown up together to form part of the one group canopy formation and some trees are being suppressed out by their faster growing neighbouring trees. They have an undergrowth of Bramble and coarse weeds. The Ash are showing infection by 'Ash Dieback' and 'Bacteria Canker of Ash' which will limit their potential.	Tidy up undergrowth and carry out some light selective thinning to allow the better quality trees more space to grow and develop. Ash trees should be selected for removal over other tree species as part of the selective thinning.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
Tree Group No.3	**Birch** *Betula pendula* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	A11	A280	A3	A3	A3	A3	A1.5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A linear group of planted trees located out from tree line No.3. The trees have been more openly planted and most have independent crowns. They have an undergrowth of coarse weeds/grass. Some of the trees still have their tree ties and stakes present. The Ash are showing infection by Ash Dieback and Bacteria Canker of Ash which will limit their potential.	Tidy up undergrowth and carry out some light selective thinning to allow the better-quality trees more space to grow and develop. Ash trees should be selected for removal over other tree species as part of the selective thinning.	20+	C2
Hedge No.9	**Viburnum tinus** *Laurunstinus*	A4	--	A3	A3	-	-	0	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It extends along the southern boundary of the site area on the boundary with the adjoining property. It has been cut in the past into a low formal hedge, but has since been allowed to grow unmanaged and has lost its formal hedge appearance. It provides good screening along this boundary and is winter flowering. There is some scrub in particular Bramble and coarse weeds growing up through it in places.	It would benefit from general tidying works.	20+	C2
Hedge No.10	**Privet** *Ligustrum vulgare*	A3.5	--	-	-	A2	A2	0	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It extends in a north south direction in from the western boundary with the public road cordoning off tree line No.4 from the remaining part of the site area. It has been cut in the past into a low formal hedge, but has since been allowed to grow unmanaged and has lost its formal hedge appearance. It provides screening along	It would benefit from general tidying works.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											this boundary. There is some scrub in particular Bramble and coarse weeds growing up through it in places.			
Tree Line No.4	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Alder** *Alnus glutinosa* **Lime** *Tilia sp* **Oak** *Quercus robur*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Semi Mature	Fair – Fair/Good	This tree line extends along the western boundary of the site area inside the boundary rail with the public road. It consists of a linear belt of trees cordoned off from the remaining site by hedge No.9. The trees are starting to grow into one another to form part of the one overall group canopy formation and provide support/shelter to one another. They have received some pruning mainly on the road side to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces. They have an undergrowth of mainly course weeds/grass with some Bramble. **The following gives detail on the trees within this tree line within and adjoining the site areas red line boundary.**	It would benefit from some general tidying works. The trees bordering with the road will require pruning from time to time to maintain clearance. The Ash trees may succumb to 'Ash Dieback' and be removed as a result as part of future management.	--	--
1982	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	230	3	1	3	3	1	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and has an asymmetrical crown as a result. There are some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' within its crown.	No work at present time.	10+	C2
1983	**Alder sp** *Alnus glutinosa sp*	10	370	3	4	4	4	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Central tree of value to the group canopy formation. There is light Ivy on the main trunk extending into crown.	No work at present time.	20+	B2
1984	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	270	4	3	3	4	3.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It has an asymmetrical crown weighted towards the road due to overcrowding/competition. It has received	Remove basal suckers.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											some pruning on the roadside for clearance. There as some suckers developing from its base. There are some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' within its crown.			
1985	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	170	2	3	4	1	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has an asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding/competition and is being suppressed out affecting its structure. There are some early signs of infection by Ash Dieback within its crown. There is light Ivy on the main trunk.	No work at present time.	10+	C2
1986	**Lime** *Tilia sp*	10	310	2	3	4	4	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has an asymmetrical crown weighted towards the road due to overcrowding/competition. It has received some pruning on the road side for clearance. It subdivides into a number of stems at a height of 1.6-2.0m with acute union formations between stems which may create a structural weakness.	It would benefit from some formative pruning to address structural issues within its crown.	20+	B2
1987	**Alder sp** *Alnus glutinosa sp*	10	290	3	3	4	4	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a central tree with suckers developing from its base. It is of value to the group canopy formation in this area.	Remove basal suckers.	20+	B2
1988	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	10	240	1	5	3	2	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/Poor It is a central tree and its crown structure has been affected due to overcrowding/competition and it has an asymmetrical crown as a result.	It is best maintained within this group growing environment. Structurally it would not isolate well.	20+	C2
1989	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	340	4	4	3	4	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and is of value to the group structure. It is located inside the boundary wall/fence with	No work at present time.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	(N)	(S)	(E)	(W)	C Clr (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	URL	Cat Grade
											the road and its crown extending over the fence towards the road has been cut back previously. There is some early signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback' within its crown.			
1990	**Alder sp** *Alnus glutinosa sp*	10	400	4	4	4	4	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and has light Ivy on its main trunk.	No work at the present time.	20+	B2