



# Arborist Associates Ltd

94 Ballybawn Cottages, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow

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Ref: BMNB07896679

21<sup>st</sup> June 2018

**For the attention of Ms. Claire McManus**

JFOC Design & Planning  
11A Greenmount House  
Harolds Cross  
Dublin 6W

Dear Ms. McManus,

**Re: An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree Vegetation Located within the Site area at "Ballymany", Newbridge, Co. Kildare.**

I inspected the tree and hedge vegetation within the above site area and the proposed development layout drawings forwarded to me as requested and I am pleased to submit my report and drawings which gives details of my findings.

Recommendations and comments made in this report are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the assessment and their understanding of the proposed development works.

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

Yours sincerely,  
For Arborist Associates Ltd.

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Felim Sheridan

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

**Felim Sheridan's qualifications:**

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

# **Arborist Associates Ltd.**

## **An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree Vegetation Located within the Site area at “Ballymany”, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.**

**Prepared for: JFOC Architects**

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

**Date: 21<sup>st</sup> June 2018**

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## 1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by JFOC Architects (Project Architects) to assess the condition of the tree vegetation located within the site area at “Ballymany”, Newbridge, Co. Kildare and to report on the following:
- a. To assess the present condition of this tree vegetation. See ‘Appendix 2’ of this report and ‘Drawing No.BMNB001’ which has been prepared as a constraints plan for detail.
  - b. To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation located within and adjoining this site area indicating those for removal and retention. See ‘Section 5.0’ of this report and ‘Drawing No. BMNB002 for detail.
  - c. To show on this drawing the line of protective fencing to be erected around the tree vegetation being retained along with other mitigation measures to aid in their successful retention.

## 2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection has been carried out from ground level only and is a preliminary report. It does not include climbing inspections or below ground investigations. Should a more detailed inspection be thought necessary on any tree/s, then this will be highlighted within my recommendations.
- 2.2 The assessment is based on what was visible at the time and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 2.3 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic and abiotic agents. The recommendations within this report are valid for a twelve month period only and this may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in the proximity of the trees.
- 2.4 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling).

## 3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

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

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
  - Tree species both common and botanical.
  - Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
  - Age Class
  - Physiological Condition
  - Structural Condition
  - Preliminary Recommendations
  - Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
  - Retention category/category grade
- 3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report.
- 3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.
- 3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to;

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

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

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

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

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.

*Arborist Associates Ltd. Arboricultural Assessment –Site Area at “Ballymany”, Newbridge, Co. Kildare- June 2018*

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

The category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos. BMNB001 & BMNB002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

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

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

The category 'A' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos. BMNB001 & BMNB002) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

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

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

The category 'B' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos. BMNB001 & BMNB002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

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

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

The category 'C' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos. BMNB001 & BMNB002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

- 3.6 The bulk of the trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No. BMNB001) by a land survey company and their positions are assumed accurate. Those that have been plotted by us have been positioned to the best of our ability and may not be fully accurate, so their positions would need to be checked by a competent land survey company especially where development comes close. This drawing has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

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

#### **4.0 Summary of Survey Findings**

- 4.1 The site area consists of agricultural lands managed under grazing with the ruins of an old farm house and out buildings with the northwest end of the site. The bulk of the trees are located around the perimeter of this site area and around the ruins of the old farm house.
- 4.2 This is a review of the tree survey carried out in 2010. Since then, four trees have been lost/ removed from this site area and these were numbered 0399, 0946, 0951 & 0959. The remaining trees are still present and there have been some changes to the physiological and / or structural condition, but generally there has been little change. The area around the trees has been open to the grazing livestock and this has helped to keep down the weed and scrub growth.

- 4.3 Within the site area, the tree species include Lime, Sycamore, Beech, Ash and Apple with a line of Lawson Cypress and Sitka Spruce extending up along the right-hand side of the entrance road. The trees are generally of a mature age class in fair condition. Some trees have received pruning in the past to contain their size and this has impacted on their structure and they will be in need of further pruning works in the future to address structural issues as the new growth develops.
- 4.4 The enclosed grounds around the old farm house were initially maintained as a formal garden but due to the house becoming derelict, the grounds have become overgrown with scrub and weed species. Formal hedges and shrub borders have become overgrown losing their formal structure and appearance and scrub species particularly Bramble have established through them further impacting on their quality and structure.
- 4.5 Within this site area, 82 trees were tagged individually (0904-0985) and four individual trees and five hedges were all numbered numerically. The main groups of trees that are of visual value to the treescape of this area are as follows:
- A line of mature Lime trees (Nos.0904 – 0907) located along the road frontage.
  - A broken line of mature Beech and Sycamore trees (Nos. 0922 – 0932 & 0938 & 00939) located along the western boundary of the enclosed gardens around the old farm house.
  - Groups/lines of mature Sycamore and Ash trees (0967 – 0975 & 0977 – 0984) located along the south-eastern boundary of the site area.

## 5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

### 5.1.0 Introduction

- 5.1.1 It is being proposed to develop this site area for a new residential development and it will also be necessary to allow for infrastructural works such as services.
- 5.1.2 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development 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 trees shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.1.3 On drawing No.BMNB002, I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this proposed development and as part of management with 'Red' crown spreads and those to be retained to form part of the long -term tree cover on these grounds with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread. The protective fencing has been shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' and this will need to be erected at the start of the works and 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 these grounds.
- 5.1.4 The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development layout and what is required to allow for its construction. Any errors or omissions in my understanding of this project should be brought to my attention by the project team.

## 5.2.0 Impact Assessment

- 5.2.1 With the exception of tree No.1, 0982, 0983, 0984 & 0985, the remaining tree and hedge vegetation is required to be removed to facilitate the proposed development on this site area.
- Along the roadside boundary of the site, tree Nos.1 will be retained and incorporated into the completed landscaped open spaces.
  - Tree Nos. 0982-0985 are to be retained along the eastern boundary on a small open space, but some of these will be impacted upon when the remaining section of this access road is built in the future.

## 5.2.2 Tree retention

The tree vegetation to be retained will be incorporated into the completed development.

Main items for consideration during the proposed development/ construction works are:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Tree Pruning &amp; Removal</b>	<p>As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to clean out dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning work need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all stumps in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.</p>
<b>Tree Protection</b>	<p>Protective fencing needs to be erected prior to the construction works commencing on site to enclose the root protection area around the trees to be retained as per drawing 'No.BMNB002'.</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>This is to be marked out on site by the project Arboriculturist and once erected; it is to remain in place for the duration of the project. See sample of Tree Protection in 'Appendix 1'.</p>
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff.</p> <p>Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No.BMNB002) <b>prior</b> 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: <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)</i> 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".</p> <p>When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorised by the project Arboriculturist.</p> <p>All construction works will need to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees.</p> <p>All works will need to occur from outside the protective zones. If any works need to occur from within the root protection areas, for example for scaffolding, the ground within these areas required for these works will need to be protected by boarding to the recommendations of <b>section 6.2.3</b> of BS5837 2012. See 'Appendix 1' for detail.</p> <p><b>Work Yards, Storage of Material, Staff Car parking, Site Huts</b></p> <p>This site is of sufficient size to facilitate these without a need to encroach into the RPA of the trees being retained. The areas where these are to occur, need to be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction work commencing.</p> <p>Where work space between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will</p>

Item	Comments
	need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum and to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See <b>section 6.2.3</b> of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection.
<b>Services</b>	See engineer's drawings for detail on service routes.  Prior to the installation of any services, these will need to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detail method statement will need to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the tree vegetation shown for retention.
<b>Boundary Treatments</b>	The boundaries along the tree vegetation being retained are to be of a fence type structure and it will be necessary to carry out some trimming of the hedge vegetation to facilitate the new fences.  The works on the boundaries within these work exclusion zones will need to be carried out manually with no machinery allowed access and the ground required during the works will need to be protected from damage/compaction using ground protection supplied by scaffold planks or similar laid on a bed of wood chip.
<b>Landscaping</b>	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the tree vegetation are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels need to 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 tree vegetation to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of the tree vegetation to be retained.

#### 5.4.0 Monitoring

- 5.4.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained tree vegetation v is advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advice on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.4.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.4.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (Dwg No. BMNB002) 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 trees 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 building contractor/site manager on how trees need to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing Dwg No.BMNB002, for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the tree vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of the retained trees.

## **Stage 1**

### **6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works**

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

### **6.5.0 Site meeting**

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

### **6.6.0 Tree works**

- 6.6.1 The developer or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how he plans to undertake the works and informing the site foreman of the process so the necessary steps can be taken to ensure the works are carried out safely and efficiently. The works are to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel taking account of the recommendations of BS3998 2010.
- 6.6.2 **Tree removal** - Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the 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. BMNB002.

6.7.2 The fencing needs to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail on drawing No.BMNB002 & Appendix 1) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No.BMNB002 & 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.

## **Stage 2**

### **6.8.0 The Construction Works Stage**

- 6.8.1 **Protective fencing** - During the course of the works, special attention must be paid to ensure that these fences and all other tree protection measures are kept in place, in good order and remain upright, rigid and complete at all times. They must be checked daily by the main contractor/foreman and any damage noted must be fixed immediately.

If works need to take place inside the protective fence lines, then the project Arboriculturist must be informed in advance of the works taking place and the mitigation measures required to reduce impact on the tree vegetation agreed. These mitigation measures will include the supervisions of these works by the project Arboriculturist.

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

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

The excavations in the vicinity of the tree vegetation being retained will need to be viewed on site once marked out with the project manager, site foreman and the project Arboriculturist in advance of excavation to determine the extent of the impact and the work space required to allow for the construction works to proceed and to assess what additional mitigation measures will be required to protect those trees to be retained. In certain areas, it may be necessary to use an alternative method of excavating to prevent encroachment into the RPA of the trees to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

No roots are to be severed by the construction works without prior approval by the project Arboriculturist. Where roots are encountered, the project Arboriculturist is to assess these prior to cutting and these are to be pruned back to appropriate pruning points beyond the excavation line. Where roots cannot be cut; alternative methods of construction will need to be considered. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and the death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

- 6.8.3 **Working within the RPA** (*Root Protection Area*) – If it becomes necessary to carry out works within the RPA of a tree/trees, these must be discussed and agreed with the project Arboriculturist. All works must be carried out manually.

Root pruning is to be undertaken by an Arboriculturist using proprietary cutting tools such as a secateurs or hand pruning saw.

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

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

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

#### 6.9.0 Other items

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

- 1 - Storage of equipment, fuel, construction material, or the stockpiling of soil or rubble.
- 2 - Burning rubbish
- 3 - The washing of machinery
- 4 - Attaching notice boards, cables or other services to any part of the tree.
- 5 - Using neighbouring trees as anchor points.
- 6 - Care is required when using machinery such as Tele-porters, cranes or other equipment close to trees so as not to damage the crown or any other parts.

## Stage 3

### **6.10.0 Post Construction Works**

6.10.1 This project is not to be considered complete until all retained trees have been re-examined by the project Arboriculturist and the remedial works necessary to ensure the health of the trees and the immediate safety of the end user of this development are implemented.

This report has been produced as part of a planning application for this site area and is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Felim Sheridan**

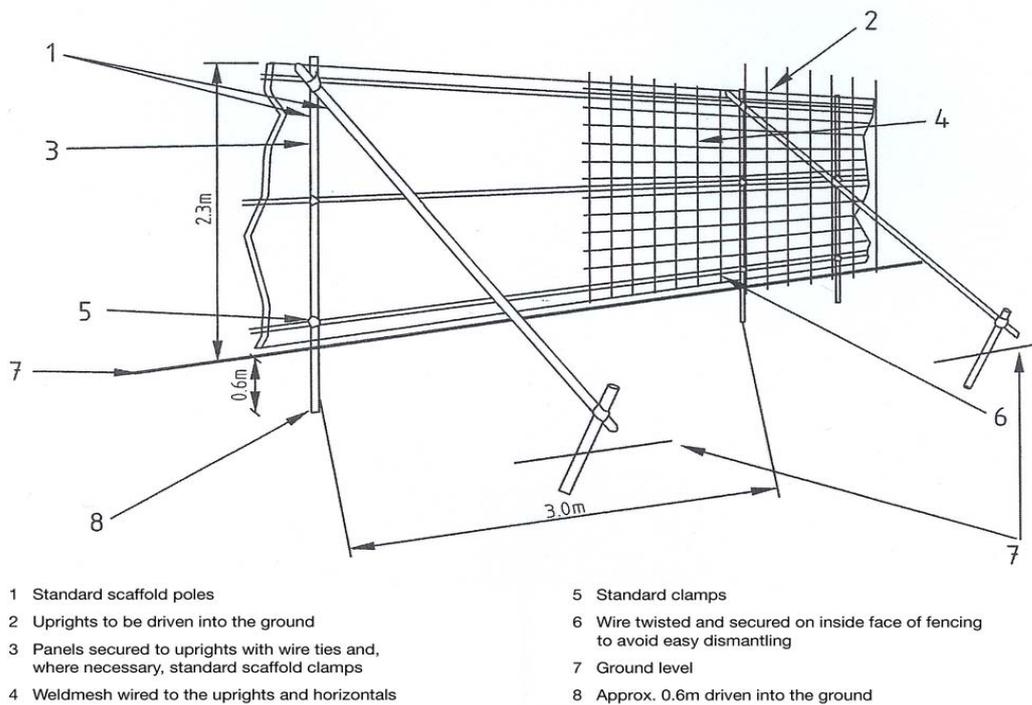
F. Arbor. A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture

#### **Felim Sheridan's qualifications:**

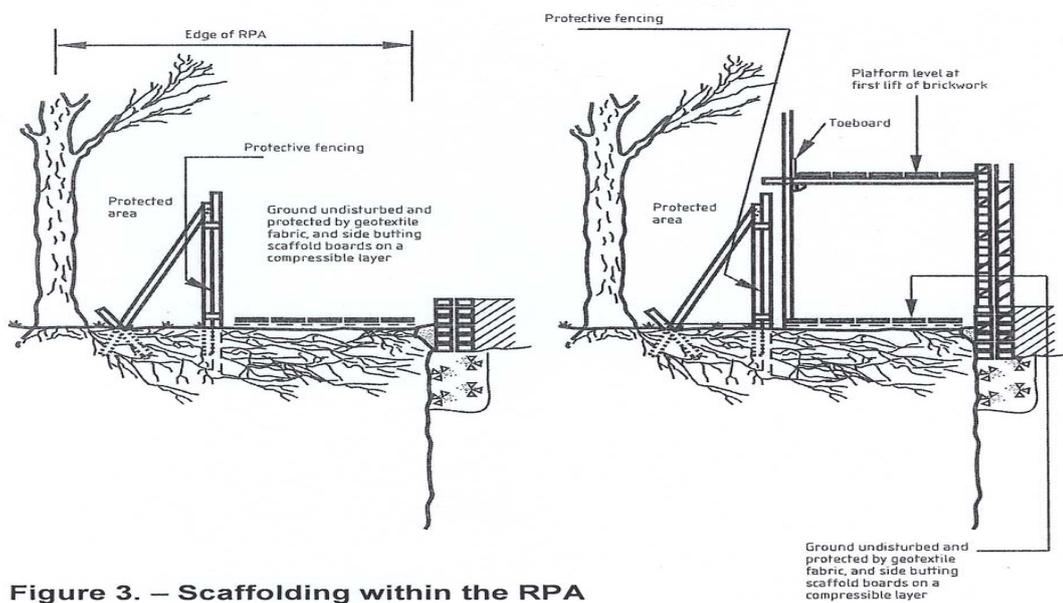
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

# **Appendix 1**

**Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing  
Detail and Ground Protection.**



**Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA**



**Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA**

# **Appendix 2**

## **Condition Tree Assessment**

**Of the Trees on a Site Area at ‘Ballymany’, Newbridge,  
Co. Kildare.**

**Date: 15<sup>th</sup> December 2017**

## Survey Notes

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

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

### ***Reference to age class is as follows:***

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

**Semi Mature** A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.

**Early Mature:** A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.

**Mature:** A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.

**Over Mature:** A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

### ***Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:***

#### ***Physiological Condition (Phy Con)***

**Good:** A tree with no major defects, but possibly including some small defects.

**Fair:** A tree with some minor defects such as bark Wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding.

**Poor:** A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or effective to the point of being dangerous.

#### **Structural condition and other comments –**

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

#### **Estimated Remaining Contribution in years**

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

Less than (<) 10 years remaining contribution

10 + years remaining contribution

20 + years remaining contribution

40 + years remaining contribution.

### **Category Grade (Cat Grade)**

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

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

### **Summary**

Main categories

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

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

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

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

### **Sub categories**

1 – Mainly Arboricultural Values

2 – Mainly Landscape values

3- Mainly Cultural and conservation value

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

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

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

### ***Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:***

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

**Stem diameter (Stem Dia)** is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimeters (mm). Where a measurement is given in brackets, this is the calculated stem diameter for multiple stemmed trees as per BS5837 2012.

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

**Branch Spread** records the extent of the branches normally in a north (N), south (S), east (E) and west (W) direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

**Clear crown height (C. Ht)** records the distance between the ground and the first branch from the base of the tree and are given in meters (m).

### **Recommended Works**

All tree works are to be performed to BS3998 and ANSI A300 pruning guidelines may also be referred to.

Pruning is defined as the selective removal of branches from the tree for specific results. All pruning is to be as specified in the schedule and all pruning cuts are to be made in accordance with 'natural target pruning' methods. All final cuts to be made outside the branch collar and at an angle equal but opposite to that of the branch bark ridge.

If during climbing works, a climber (tree surgeon) discovers any defects not noted in the Arborist report, he should inform and consult the Arborist in question. If it is a minor defect, it would be expected that the tree surgeon would deal with it as part of his contract. If it is deemed a serious problem, then there will be a need to consult with the client/owner and to carry out the agreed works at an additional cost. This problem may arise for example as a result of additional storm damage since the last inspection and it must be borne in mind that the survey is a visual inspection from ground level only and problems in the aerial part of the tree may not be visible from ground level or be hidden under Ivy.

### **Terms used in explaining this work:**

#### Deadwooding

This is the removal of deadwood (>5cm) without attempting to remove it from the branch tips or green foliage areas as in conifers.

It is expected that major deadwood is removed from all trees that are climbed, even if it is not stated on the survey.

#### Crown Clean

This includes the removal of deadwood, diseased and dying wood, broken or split branches, epicormac growth, and basal suckers if requested and crossing or rubbing branches.

#### Crown Thinning (%)

This includes overhauling the crown and the thinning out of the crown in order to allow the wind to travel more freely through the crown and to reduce its wind sail. This mainly involves the removal of secondary branches in the inner crown. This is normally expressed as a percentage of the whole crown volume, which should be considered as an approximate guideline.

#### Reduction (m)

This includes overhauling the crown and the reduction (careful shortening) of the entire crown or an individual limb in length in all directions to leave a balance branch structure. The finished pruning cuts should not exceed one-third the size of the branch or stem that it is located on. The reduction works are normally expressed as in meters (m) from the

outer canopy edge of the crown or branch end and should be considered as an approximate guideline.

#### Lightening (m)

This technique is a combination of selective thinning together with moderate length reduction of a section or entire crown. The main objective is to reduce the end weight on potentially hazardous crown sections, individual limbs or individual branches. Crown appearance should not be altered greatly by this pruning.

#### Crown Raising

The removal of the lowest branches that effectively increase the height of the main crown above ground level.

#### **Felling**

Trees to be felled shall be cut as low as possible to ground level, unless otherwise specified.

Trees for felling should be dismantled (section- felled) wherever necessary using appropriate rigging techniques to avoid damage to adjacent trees/ structures and other potentially vulnerable landscape features.

#### **Stumps**

Generally, stumps of felled trees may be left cut level above ground level. Any stumps in areas of access shall be left at a height that does not present a trip hazard. Conifer stumps are to be treated with urea in accordance with the forestry commission guidelines.

Alternatively, if requested, the stumps are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to neighbouring trees.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade			
								N-north S-south E-east W- west	MS- multi-stemmed A- average Phys.-physiological.					
		<b>A condition assessment of the trees within a site area at "Ballymany", Newbridge, Co. Kildare.</b>												
		The survey starts at the entrance to this site area and extends southwards along the boundary with the public road (R445).  The site area consists of agricultural lands managed under grazing with the ruins of an old farm house and out buildings.												
Hedge No.1	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Elder</b> <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Dogrose</b> <i>Rosa canina</i>	It extends along the front boundary with the main road.  It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/poor condition structurally. It is growing on a hedgerow bank with a shallow dry drainage ditch located on its roadside. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation and encroaching out on the lands in some areas. It has been re-enforced with fencing wire in order to improve its stock proof quality. It provides screening along the road.  <table border="1" data-bbox="510 869 963 906"> <tr> <td>A2</td> <td>----</td> <td>A4</td> <td>----</td> </tr> </table>						A2	----	A4	----	This hedge would benefit from general tidying works to improve its structure.		C2
A2	----	A4	----											
		The following trees (Nos.0904 – 0907) are located within hedge No.1. They are prominent visual trees with value to the treescape of this area.									B2			
0904	<b>Lime</b> <i>Tilia sp.</i>	18	1400	7N 7S 5E 7W	0.5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It has epicormic growth on the main trunk with suckers growing from its base which limited the visual assessment to some degree. Fencing wire has been attached to its lower trunk. There is evidence of internal decay on its lower trunk and the fungus " <i>Rigidoporus ulmarius</i> " is present on its eastern side at a height of c.1.5 metres (m). It contains deadwood throughout its crown Its crown size	Remove dead/ unstable growth at the present time. It may require further works subject to investigation of the decay on the lower trunk using a resistograph drill.	20+	B1			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
								would appear to have been reduced/pruned in the past and it has developed a new dense crown from these pruning points.			
0905	<b>Lime</b> <i>Tilia sp.</i>	18	1060	6N 6S 6E 3W	0.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/Good It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation. Its height and size would appear to have been reduced (pruned) in the past and it is developing a new multiple-stemmed crown from these pruning points. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown increasing its windsail. There is a decay cavity present on its main trunk at a height of c.2 m with decay progressing from this point into the lower trunk. There are suckers growing from its base with epicormic growth on its lower trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level.  It requires further investigation of the lower trunk using the resistograph drill in order to the determine extent of the internal decay and it may require further pruning subject to this assessment.	20+	B2
0906	<b>Lime</b> <i>Tilia sp.</i>	17	880	8N 8S 5E 5W	0.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It forms part of a group with an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown increasing its windsail and limiting the visual assessment of its lower trunk. Basal suckers and epicormic growth are present on its main trunk. Its crown size has been reduced in the past and it is developing a new dense crown from these pruning points.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and cut Ivy at ground level.	20-40	B1
0907	<b>Lime</b>	14	610	5N	0.5	Mature	Good	Fair/Good	Requires no work at	40+	A1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade			
	<i>Tilia sp.</i>			4S 5E 3W				It is a smaller tree than the previous trees. It is growing up within a group environment with a slightly asymmetrical crown formation as a result. A tree to its east has fallen leaving it slightly more open on this side and a decaying stump. Light Ivy cover on its lower trunk is extending up into its crown. There are suckers growing from its base. It has received pruning in the past in order to contain crown size and a dense crown is developing from these pruning points. It has also received pruning in order to take back from the overhead utility lines.	the present time.					
Tree Nos.1, 2, 3 & 4	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<p><b>They are located on the roadside of hedge No.1 on a wide linear grass verge.</b> They are of a young age class in good condition both physiologically and structurally. They have been planted into this area in order to provide future tree cover and have the potential to do so. It is evident that they have suffered damage during past construction activities within this area with soil levels being disturbed.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="510 970 1010 1007"> <tr> <td>A10</td> <td>A290</td> <td>A4N 3S 4E 4W</td> <td>A1.5</td> </tr> </table>						A10	A290	A4N 3S 4E 4W	A1.5	Management is outside the control of the site area. They will require maintenance in order to maintain clearance over the footpaths and the roads. Ivy will need to be controlled on tree No.1.	40+	A1
A10	A290	A4N 3S 4E 4W	A1.5											
		<p><b>The following trees are located up along the right-hand side of the entrance avenue to the existing house and farm yard.</b></p>												
0908	Monterey Cypress <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	12	680	6N 6S 6E 7W	0.5	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a broad spreading crown formation and is slightly open /exposed to winds. It has suffered branch breakage on its lower crown on the southern side. It contains other branches with poor unions and these are prone to breaking out without management. There are utility lines running through its crown. Its lower	Remove large deadwood and unstable growth. Tidy up undergrowth. It will require ongoing pruning/management to contain.	10-20	C1			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade				
								branches have been damaged by livestock and there is evidence of soil alterations having occurred around its base during the past construction activities.							
0909	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	200 110 220 160	4N 4S 4E 5W	0.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Poor Secondary limbs are developing from its base forming a bushy tree. Its height has been reduced on its main stems to a tall stump and lower secondary limbs have been allowed to grow up tall on the field side to form the upper crown. This pruning has seriously impacted on its crown structure and its future potential.	Retain as part of the bulking at present.	10-20	C1				
<b>Tree Line No.1</b>	<b>Lawson Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> <b>Sitka Spruce</b> <i>Picea sitchensis</i> <b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <b>Sycamore (seedlings)</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> <b>Elder</b> <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	<p><b>It extends up along the right-hand side of the entrance avenue to the old house and farmyard.</b></p> <p>It is of a mature age class in fair/poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of predominately Lawson Cypress with some Sitka Spruce, Beech and Sycamore seedlings. There is a dense undergrowth of Hawthorn, Elder and Bramble developing up through their lower crowns causing suppression and affecting their structure. Most of them have heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks and this is extending up into their crowns causing suppression. On the avenue side most trees have been heavily pruned/reduced back to tall stumps impacting on their structure. Some of the taller trees such as the Sitka Spruce have been cut back removing all live vegetation leaving stumps which are now decaying and becoming unstable. As a result, trees are beginning to fall out, in particular at the southern end of the line.</p> <p>The lower vegetation on the field side has been affected due to livestock grazing/sheltering within this area. Debris/rubble has been piled in around their bases during past construction activities. They have some value for screening within this area.</p>						<p>Tidy up undergrowth and remove large deadwood and unstable growth. Cut Ivy suppressing trees at ground level.</p> <p>They will require ongoing management in order to retain.</p>	C2						
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A13</td> <td>A460</td> <td>A4E A4W</td> <td>A0</td> </tr> </table>				A13	A460	A4E A4W	A0						
A13	A460	A4E A4W	A0												
The following tree is located at the southern end of this tree line.															

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
0910 No tag	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	740	6N 5S 5E 6W	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Elder is growing up through its lower crown and light Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown size has been substantially reduced in the past and it is developing a new crown from these pruning points. It has a reasonably symmetrical crown formation at present. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There is evidence of past soil alterations around its base.	Ivy will require management in the future. Re-growth will become problematic as it grows further in size and will require management.	20+	B1
		<p><b>The following trees are located within the grounds around the house ruins/ farmyard.</b> The enclosed grounds around this house were initially formally maintained as gardens but due to the house becoming derelict, the grounds have become overgrown with scrub and weed species. Formal hedges and shrub borders have become overgrown losing their formal structure and appearance and scrub species particularly Bramble have established through them further impacting on their quality and structure.</p>									
0911  0912  0913	<b>Sycamore (seedling)</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10  11  12	150  150 130 180	4N 4S 2E 3W  1N 3S 4E 4W  3N 1S 4E 4W 180	1  1  1	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It consists of a group of self-seeded trees that have established into this area. They are growing against a boundary wall and have the potential to cause structural damage to the wall as they grow further in size. They are overcrowding the existing house.	I would recommend their <b>removal</b> as part of the restoration/ management within this area.	<10	U
0914	<b>Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	220	3N 3S	1	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It was initially twin-stemmed from base,	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as the most	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade			
				3E 3W				but one of these stems has broken out due to poor union formation creating a large wound and destabilising the rest of this tree. This tree has no potential.	appropriate management option.					
0915	<b>Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	200	2N 2S 2E 2W	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/Good It has a reasonably symmetrical crown formation. It is showing no obvious defects at present.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1			
<b>Tree Line No.2</b>	<b>Lawson Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>  <b>Mixed Ornamental Shrubs</b>	<p><b>It extends up along the northern boundary of the enclosed gardens around the house.</b> It contains a mix of tree and shrub species along with scrub species that have established naturally due to the grounds being derelict and it has become overgrown as a result. It was initially a continuous line, but some trees have either failed or have been cut out leaving stumps and breaking up the tree line. The lower vegetation has also been impacted upon by grazing livestock.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="510 740 987 775"> <tr> <td>A6</td> <td>A200</td> <td>A3N 3S</td> <td>A0</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>The following trees (No's 0916-0918) are the more prominent within this tree line.</b></p>						A6	A200	A3N 3S	A0	Carry out general tidying works in order to contain and to improve their structure.		C2
A6	A200	A3N 3S	A0											
0916	<b>Lawson Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	10	A 120 X 12 stems	1N 3S 3E 2W	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is multiple-stemmed from its base and initially formed part of a group, but trees have failed or have been removed on either side leaving it in isolation. Scrub species such as Elder and Sycamore seedlings are growing up through its crown causing suppression particularly of the lower vegetation.	It would not be ideal for retention in isolation. Cut back competing vegetation.	10-20	C1			
0917	<b>Lawson Cypress cv</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv</i>	10	300	4N 3S 3E 3W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is growing up through the undergrowth and the self-seeding trees and its structure has been affected as a result. Lower vegetation has been suppressed out due to overcrowding/competition from neighbouring trees. It would not isolate well as an individual.	Cut back competing vegetation.	10-20	C1			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
0918	<b>Lawson Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	6	120 160 160 120 100	2N 1S 2E 1W	1	Mature	Fair	Poor It is being suppressed out and is of a small size. It forms part of the bulking within this tree line.	Retain as part of the bulking at present.	10-20	C1
<b>The following trees are located in front of tree line No.2 within the garden area.</b>											
0919	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	180	3N 3S 2E 1W	2.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has self-seeded into this area and is growing up through the crowns of neighbouring trees and its structure has been affected as a result. It is overcrowding a neighbouring tree.	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as part of selective thinning/ restoration within this area.	<10	U
0920	<b>Deodar Cedar</b> <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	14	300 240	1N 3S 2E 3W	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is being overcrowded affecting its structure by surrounding trees and scrub vegetation with Bramble and Elder growing up through its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from near ground level.	Cut back competing vegetation and remove lower branches to a height of c.1.5 m in order to open up this area.	20+	C1
0921	<b>Monterey Cypress</b> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	16	840	5N 3S 3E 1W	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It has been heavily pruned/ topped in the past and has a small crown as a result. It has suffered considerable storm damage over the years leaving it more open/exposed to winds. It contains a lot of hanging deadwood within its crown. It has outgrown its usefulness within this area.	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as part of selective thinning/ restoration within this area.	<10	U
<b>Hedge No.2</b>	<b>Holly</b> <i>ilex aquifolium</i> <b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to Tree Line No.2 and extends along the western boundary of the enclosed garden around the existing house.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair/poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Holly, Elder and Bramble and provides some lower bulking/screening within this area. Sections have been suppressed out with openings developing							It would benefit from general tidying works and the trimming back of its sides to create a tidier stable hedge structure. Remove large size deadwood and	C2	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
	<b>Elder</b> <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Dogrose</b> <i>Rosa canina</i>	where the initial hedge species have been lost and as a result, it does not form a continuous hedge. Those sections remaining have been allowed to grow unmanaged and are encroaching out on the surrounding lands due to lapsed management.							unstable growth.		
		A4	----	A4	----						
<b>Tree Line No.3</b>	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<b>It extends along the western boundary of this garden inside hedge No.2.</b> It consists of a line of Beech and Sycamore planted at close spacing, possibly planted to form a hedge line but have not been maintained as such. They have grown up together to form part of the one continuous canopy line and are prominent within the treescape of this area. Their lower branches have been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees and being grazed by livestock. The majority of them would appear to have been reduced in height (topped) in the past and new crowns are developing from these pruning points. They form a good screen barrier along this boundary.  <b>The following trees are located within tree line No.3.</b>							Due to their structure they are best maintained and managed within their group environment.  These trees will require ongoing management due to their past pruning regime.		B2
0922	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	610	5N 2S 4E 2W	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms the end canopy on the northern side of this tree line. Its crown size has been reduced in the past in order to contain and it is now developing a broad multiple-stemmed crown as a result. Ivy has been cut at ground level. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	20+	B2
0923	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	540	3N 4S 2E 5W	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of a group with an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. It has been reduced in size in the past and a new multiple -stemmed crown is developing from this height. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and there are suckers growing from its base.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.  Ivy will require management in the short-term.	20+	B2
0924	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	260	3N	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Requires no work at	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
				2S 3E 1W				It is growing up within a group environment and its crown structure has been affected as a result. It is sheltered within its present group environment and is smaller than the surrounding trees. It has suffered bark wounds on its lower trunk.	the present time.		
0925	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	230	2N 1S 0E 1W	----	Mature	Dead	Poor It is becoming decayed and unstable. It is growing up through the canopy of surrounding trees and has been suppressed out as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0926	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	680	4N 3S 7E 5W	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is sheltered at present. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.2 m up with an acute union formation with included bark present. Its crown size would appear to have been reduced in the past and it is developing a new crown from these pruning points. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	20+	B2
0927	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	220	1N 1S 1E 2W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is growing up through the crown of larger neighbouring trees and is being suppressed out as a result. It forms part of the bulking within this area at present. Ivy has been cut at ground level.	Retain as part of the group bulking at present.	20+	B2
0928	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	560	3N 2S 5E 6W	3.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is an integral part of this tree line. There are suckers growing from its base. Its height has been reduced in the past	Remove deadwood and unstable growth.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
								and it is forming a new multiple-stemmed crown from these pruning points. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.			
0929	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	220	1N 3S 2E 2W	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing up through the crowns of neighbouring trees and its crown structure is being suppressed out as a result of overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. This tree will eventually die out completely.	Retain as part of the group bulking at present.	10+	B2
0930	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	15	480	2N 4S 5E 4W	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group/ canopy formation. Its height has been reduced in the past and is developing a new crown from these pruning points.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
There is a natural break occurring between tree Nos.0930 & 0931 within this tree line due to the wide spacing.											
0931	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (2 in total)	16	510	6N 6S 5E 6W	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/Good They are growing up together at close spacing to one another forming part of the one group/canopy formation. There are suckers and secondary limbs growing from their base. They have both been reduced in height in the past and are developing new crowns from these past pruning points.	Remove large deadwood and unstable growth. Tidy up the basal suckers.	20+	B2
0932		16	440	2N 5S 5E 6W	3						
0934 – 0936	<b>Lawson Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (3 in total)	A 10	A 320	A3N 2S 3E 4W	A0.5	Mature	Fair	Poor They are growing up within a short line forming part of the one group canopy formation providing support/shelter to one another. They are beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy increasing their windsail and leaving them more prone to	Remove lower deadwood for aesthetic reasons  Ivy needs to be cut at ground level.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
								wind damage. They have been topped/ reduced in height in the past affecting their structure and visual appearance. New growth is developing from these pruning points.			
0937	<b>Lawson Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	7	160	2N 1S 2E 1W	3	Mature	Fair	Poor It is growing up through the crown of neighbouring trees and is of poor structure as a result. It is leaning and has no potential.	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as part of selective thinning/ management within this area.	<10	U
		The following 2No.trees (Nos.0938 & 0939) are growing up together forming part of the one group/canopy formation providing support/shelter to one another.  As a group they are prominent visual trees within the treescape of this area.							They are best maintained/managed within this group environment.		B2
0938	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	560 410	6N 2S 5E 6W	2.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up with a neighbouring tree and has an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. It is leaning out over the adjoining field and it has suffered limb failure on the southern side leaving it more open/exposed to winds. Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown increasing its windsail. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from a height of c.1 m up with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present.	Remove dead/ unstable growth Overhaul crown and reduce end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches particularly those left open/ exposed by past failure. This pruning should help to improve the shape/ balance of its crown.  Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0939	<b>Beech</b> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	1380	5N 8S 6E 4W	2.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It sub-divides into a three stemmed tree from low down and these stems have fused together to form one trunk. The stems separate again at c. 2.5m into three with acute union formations. Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches particularly those left open/ exposed by past	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
								extend up into its crown increasing its windsail. It has been left slightly more open/ exposed on the northern side due to the partial failure of a neighbouring tree. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	failure, this should help to improve the shape/ balance of its crown.  Cut Ivy at ground level.		
Hedge No.3	<b>Elder</b> <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Snowberry</b> <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> <b>Ash/ Sycamore</b> (seedlings) <i>Fraxinus excelsior/ Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<b>It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.2 and extends up along the boundary between the formal grounds around the house and the adjoining field.</b>  It is of a mature age class in fair/poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Snowberry and Ash/Sycamore seedlings are developing up through it. It is growing up through the fence line and is not a continuous hedge with large openings and gaps where the original vegetation failed. Some of the remaining tall sections of Hawthorn are being suppressed by Ivy increasing their windsail leaving them more susceptible to wind damage.						Cut remaining tall sections of the hedge in order to help stabilise.  It will require augmenting with tree/shrub planting in order to improve stock proof quality and structure.  Cut Ivy at ground level.	C2		
		A3	----	A3	----						
		<b>The following tree (0940) is located within hedge No.3.</b>									
0940	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	210 180	1N 4S 3E 3W	2.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has self-seeded into hedge No.3 and is of a small size. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from its base with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present; this may develop into a structural weakness in the long-term. Wire is cutting into its lower trunk.	Retain as part of the bulking at present.	10-20	C1
Tree Line No.4 0941 – 0945 &	<b>Lawson Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	<b>It is located along the garden side of hedge No.3.</b> They are of a mature age class in fair/poor condition physiologically and poor condition structurally. They were initially planted at close spacing but trees have failed or have been removed over the years leaving those remaining in isolation and more open/exposed to winds. They are being suppressed by Ivy increasing their windsail and further impacting on their structure and stability.						I would recommend their <b>removal</b> as part of best management practice/restoration of this garden.	U		

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
0947			A8	A200	A2N 2S 2E 2W	A1.5					
		The following trees are located on the open garden area to the west of the existing house out from tree line No.4									
0946	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	This tag is missing.	--	--	--
0948	<b>Apple</b> <i>Malus domestica</i>	3.5	90	1N 0.5S 1E 0.5W	1.5	Young	Poor	Poor It has not been maintained and is of poor quality/ structure as a result. Bark wounds on its lower trunk is exposing the underlying timbers to decay pathogens. This tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as part of selective thinning/ management within this area.	<10	U
0949	<b>Apple</b> <i>Malus domestica</i>	8	250	3N 1S 3E 4W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It was initially maintained and managed but has since been allowed to grow up unmanaged. Scrub Elder is growing up through its crown causing suppression. It is being overcrowded by surrounding trees.	Cut back surrounding vegetation.  It would benefit from pruning in order to contain size and encourage better fruiting.	10+	C1
0950	<b>Apple</b> <i>Malus domestica</i>	8	340	6N 4S 5E 5W	0.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It has been allowed to grow up unmanaged for some time. Its lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Cut back surrounding competing vegetation.  It would benefit from pruning in order to contain size and encourage better fruiting.	10+	C1
0951	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	This tag is missing.	--	--	--
0952	<b>Apple</b> <i>Malus domestica</i>	8	440	5N 1S 5E	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It has an asymmetrical crown formation weighed out over the garden wall towards	Cut back surrounding competing vegetation.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade	
				2W				the farmyard. It forms part of the canopy formation with tree No. 0950. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and it is being suppressed by competing undergrowth.	It would benefit from pruning in order to contain size and to encourage better fruiting.			
The following trees are located to the left of the entrance into the farmyard.												
0953	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	260	2N 2S 2E 4W	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has self-seeded into this area and is growing against the boundary wall. It has the potential to cause structural damage to this wall as it grows further in size.	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as part of selective thinning/management within this area.	<10	U	
0954	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	180 260	1N 2S 2E 2W	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It has self-seeded into this area and is growing from the base of a block wall. It has the potential to cause structural damage to this wall as it grows further in size. Its lower branches are rubbing off the adjoining building and wall. It is outgrowing this location.	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as part of selective thinning/management within this area.	<10	U	
0955	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	180 260	4N 4S 4E 3W	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It has self-seeded into this area and consists of two stems growing up together at the gable end of an outhouse. It has the potential to cause structural damage to the out house as it grows further in size. Its lower branches are also rubbing off the outhouse.	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as part of selective thinning/management within this area.	<10	U	
<b>Hedge No. 4</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Elder</b> <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Dogrose</b>	It extends up along the boundary wall of the adjoining housing scheme.							It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and in poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Elder, Holly, and Hawthorn with large in-fill areas of Bramble and areas of no vegetation. It has been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time and is not a continuous hedge with large openings being dominated by Bramble. Due to lapsed management it is growing tall and some sections are prone to breaking out in winds. It contains some self-seeding Ash and	Trim back encroaching hedge species and carry out pruning to help contain the hedge and to improve structure.		C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade	
	<i>Rosa canina</i> <b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> <b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer</i> <i>pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore trees that have been allowed to establish up through it and Bramble is encroaching out. It provides low screening along this boundary.										
		A4	----	A3	----							
		The following 2No. trees (Nos.0956 & 0957) are growing up together on the site side of the boundary wall with the adjoining residential housing scheme.								Their condition will need to be monitored on a twelve monthly basis.		
		They are prominent visual trees growing up together forming part of the one group/canopy formation and are of visual value to the treescape of this area. The boundary wall has been constructed within c. 1 m of their bases. The trees have full healthy crowns showing little signs of stress/decline that would normally be associated with damage caused to the roots; although there is some evidence of root damage having been caused during the construction of the wall										
0956	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer</i> <i>pseudoplatanus</i>	18	620	5N 5S 4E 6W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It has an asymmetrical crown formation with a large crown overhang weighed towards the adjoining property. Ivy cover on its main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is a large bark wound on its lower trunk extending from c.0.5 m up to c.1.5 m with decay developing into the underlying timbers. The boundary wall has been constructed against its base and there is evidence of some root damage having occurred; the full extent of this damage is difficult to determine at this time. This has not impacted on its physiological condition.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and thin out crown and reduce end weight on all heavy side limbs/ branches by 15%.  Cut Ivy at ground level.  Review condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1	
0957	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer</i> <i>pseudoplatanus</i>	18	700	5N 7S 7E 6W	1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up forming part of the group/canopy formation with tree No.0956. It has a slightly asymmetrical	Overhaul crown and thin out its crown by 15%. Review condition on a	10+	C1	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
								crown formation as a result and the bulk of it is weighed in over the site area. It is located within c1.m of the boundary wall and is likely to have suffered root damage during the construction of the boundary wall but its crown is showing no signs of ill-health as a result at present.	twelve monthly basis.		
0958	<b>Ash/ Sycamore (seedlings)</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior/ Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	A 270	1N 4S 3E 3W	1.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor They have self-seeded into this area and are growing up through the old farmyard machinery and this has caused damage to their lower trunks creating structural weaknesses.	Retain as part of the bulking within this area.	10+	C1
0959	<b>Lawson Cypress</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (2 in total)	10	200	A2N 2S 2E 2W	A1.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Originally a pair of trees growing up through the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree, the southern tree has been cut down and only a stump remains. The remaining tree is of poor structure and would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure.	I would recommend <u>removal</u> as part of management of this area.	<10	U
0960	<b>Monterey Cypress</b> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	14	980	4N 6S 6E 9W	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It has a large spreading crown formation containing heavy side limbs/branches; some of them are subsiding and some are resting on the ground as a result. These branches are prone to storm damage. The boundary wall to its south is located within c.1 m of its base and it has possibly suffered root damage during its construction although it is showing no significant signs of ill-health that could be associated with such damage at present.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on all heavy side limbs/branches, particularly those that are subsiding or cracked by up to 2m.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
0961	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	680	5N 6S 6E 7W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall prominent tree located in the corner with the boundary walls located on two sides. The wall comes to within c.1 m of its base and it may have resulted in root damage although its crown is showing no significant signs of ill-health at present that could be associated with such damage. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and the lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains heavy side limbs/branches within its crown and it has possibly suffered branch breakage in the past. Wire fencing is being incorporated into the main stem on both the east and west sides	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches by up to 2m, particularly those extending over the adjoining property.  Remove wire fencing attached to the lower trunk without causing damage.	20+	C1
0962 & 0963	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (2 in total)	A 11	A 270	A3N 3S 3E 3W	A1	Young	Fair	Fair/Poor They have self-seeded into this area and are growing up inside an old shed ruins. They are growing from the base of the walls and may cause structural damage to the walls as they grow further in size. They are structurally weakened due to their group growing environment. Tree No. 0962 has grown up against the adjacent wall. The main stem is now in contact with the wall and has distorted at this point and is suffering damage.	I would recommend their <b>removal</b> as part of selective thinning/restoration within this area.	<10	U
		The following trees (Nos. 0964 – 0966) are located at the eastern end of the site and they have a boundary wall with the adjoining residential houses located within c.2-3 m of their bases. They are growing up on a small embankment and they are likely to have suffered root damage during the construction of the boundary wall although they are showing no significant signs of ill									

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
		health that would be associated with such damage. Soil erosion is being caused around their bases caused by life stock sheltering/grazing within this area.									
0964	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	820	7N 9S 8E 7W	1.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has a broad spreading crown formation and is a prominent visual tree. It has received pruning of its lower branches particularly to reduce overhang into the adjoining gardens. A large limb has recently failed on the north side and has fallen onto the adjacent garden wall. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. It has suffered a small bark wound on its lower trunk at a height of c.1.2 m, exposing the underlying timber to decay pathogens. It sub-divides into a twin-stemmed tree with a slightly acute union formation between stems. It is growing up on a bank.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight by up to 2m on heavy side limbs/ branches.	20+	C1
0965	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	760	5N 4S 5E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Poor It is a tall tree growing up on a bank with the boundary wall located within c.2 m of its base; it is likely to have suffered root damage as a result. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from its base. The stems have fused together up to a height of c. 2m where they separate with an acute union formation between the stems. There is a large area of decay present at its base; this will impact on its stability. There are suckers growing from its base.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of selective thinning/ management within this area.	<10	U
0966	<b>Sycamore</b>	17	360	3N	2	Mature	Fair/	Fair/Poor	I would recommend its	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>			2S 4E 2W			Good	It is growing up forming part of the canopy with tree No.0965. It has an asymmetrical crown formation and is a tall poorly tapered tree as a result. It is sheltered within its present group environment. It has a raised root plate and the construction of the boundary wall has come within c.2 m of its base, I would have concerns regarding its stability. It would not isolate well if tree No. 0965 is removed.	<u>removal</u> as part of selective thinning/management within this area.		
		The following trees (Nos. 0967 – 0975) are located on the remnants of an old hedgerow bank and only a few isolated clumps of Hawthorn remain of this hedge. The remaining hedgerow bank has been eroded away by livestock. These trees are prominent/visual within the treescape of this area.									B2
0967	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	500	4N 3S 5E 3W	1.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/Good A lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base. Its crown is healthy at present and it is showing no signs of ill-health due to root damage that it may have suffered. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown formation due to its group growing environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0968	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	900	6N 5S 5E 6W	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair There are suckers growing from its base. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 1.7m and has a slightly acute union formation between stems. There are areas of decay developing into buttress and surface roots, this may impact on its stability in the long-term.	Remove basal suckers.	20+	B2
0969 & 0970	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (2 in total)	A17	A360	A4N 4S 2E	A0.5	Mature	Good	Good They are growing up together close to the same base and they are slightly	Remove deadwood and unstable growth. They are best	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
				7W				asymmetrical due to their group growing environment. They form part of the one group/ canopy formation. They contain deadwood throughout their crowns. Tree No.0970 is infected by "Bacteria Canker of Ash". There is a lot of soil erosion around their bases.	managed/maintained within their group environment.		
0971	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	340 660	4N 4S 4E 5W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor There is a significant area of basal decay present and this may impact on its long-term stability. A secondary limb is developing from low down with a slightly acute union formation. There are suckers growing from its base. It is growing up within a group environment and a lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base.	Requires no work at the present time. Retain as part of the group bulking at present.	10+	C2
0972	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	420	3N 3S 1E 5W	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing out from underneath the canopy of tree No.0971 and has an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. It has suffered lower branch breakage in the past. It is sheltered within its present group environment and it would not isolate well as an individual tree.	Requires no work at the present time. Best retained within its group environment.	20+	B2
0973	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	470 290	3N 4S 5E 3W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and a decay cavity is also present at its base with decay extending into its root plate. The smaller of its stems is extending eastwards and it is showing signs of stress/ decline within its crown.	Requires no work at the present time. Review condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0974	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	400	5N 3S 2E	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It is located along the back boundary wall of the adjoining residential houses. It has	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce crown size by	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade			
				3W				received heavy pruning particularly of its lower branches extending into the adjoining property impacting on its crown structure and appearance and leaving its crown slightly more open/exposed as a result. The soil levels have been raised around its base also.	up to 2m in order to help improve shape/balance of its crown.					
0975	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	580	3N 3S 4E 2W	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has a small compact crown due to heavy cutting back in the past. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. There are suckers growing from its base and a lot of soil erosion has occurred around its base caused by grazing animals.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1			
<b>Hedge No.5A</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Elder</b> <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Dogrose</b> <i>Rosa canina</i> <b>Leyland Cypress</b>	<p><b>It extends along the southern boundary of the site area along the boundary with the rear gardens of the adjoining houses.</b></p> <p>It is of a mature age class in poor condition both physiologically and structurally. The hedge consists of clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with in-fill areas of Bramble and Dogrose with large open areas with no vegetation. It is not continuous and a lot of debris has been thrown into this hedge. A block wall along most of its length forms the boundary behind the hedge with the rear gardens of the adjoining houses. Some rear gardens of the houses have carried out planting on the garden side using ornamental shrubs and Leyland Cypress.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="510 1034 963 1072"> <tr> <td>A2</td> <td>----</td> <td>A2N 2S</td> <td>----</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>The following trees are either located within or slightly out from hedge No.5A.</b></p>						A2	----	A2N 2S	----	It would benefit from general tidying works, cleaning out and inter-planting to form a dense continuous hedge. High and unstable sections of hedge should be cut in order to improve stability and structure.		C2
A2	----	A2N 2S	----											
0976	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	240 200	2N 4S 2E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from its base with decay present. It has become more open /exposed due to the heavy cutting back of a neighbouring tree. It is prone to failure particularly as it grows further in size.	Cut back to a tall stump c.2 m high and retain as part of the bulking of the hedge.	<10	U			
The following 2No. trees (Nos.0977 & 0978) are located out from the boundary hedge line.									They are best maintained/managed		B2			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
		A lot of soil erosion has occurred around these trees due to livestock exposing roots and causing damage. They are growing up within a group environment providing support/shelter to one another.							within their group environment.		
0977	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	--	--	--	--	Mature	--	-- This tree has fallen in recent winds.	Cut up and remove from site.	--	U
0978	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	700	2.5N 2S 7E 5W	4	Mature	Fair	Poor It was growing up forming part of the group/canopy formation with tree No.0977 and it has an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. It initially formed part of a larger group of trees in the past, but trees located to its north have since been removed. The failure of tree No.0977 in recent storms has left this tree very open/exposed and now more prone to wind damage also. The lower branches have also been removed in the past impacting on the symmetry of its crown and creating wounds where decay is gaining entry. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	I would recommend its <b>removal</b> as part of management due to structure and susceptibility to failure now that its neighbouring tree has fallen.	<10	U
<b>The following trees are located within hedge No.5A.</b>											
0979	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	3	290	0N 0S 0E 0W	-	Early Mature	Poor	Poor Self-seeded into this area and is growing from underneath the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree. It has recently been cut down to a standing stump of c.3m. There is damage below the pruning cuts where the limbs have torn away as they were cut. It forms part of the bulking within this area and will regenerate from the stump. It has suffered a bark wound on the lower trunk at a height of c. 1m	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
								exposing the internal timber to decay pathogens.			
0980	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	760	4N 6S 7E 7W	0.5	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It contains heavy side branches and these are extending into the rear garden of the adjoining property. It has suffered storm damage in the past and it contains deadwood throughout. A large limb has recently been removed on the southern side.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on all heavy side limbs/ branches by up to 2m, paying particular attention to lower heavy branches extending into the rear garden of the adjoining property.	20+	B1
0981	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	440	4N 6S 5E 6W	2	Mature	Good	Fair/ Good There are no obvious defects visible at the present time. There is a mass of suckers growing from its base limiting the visual assessment to some degree. It has a broad spreading, reasonably symmetrical crown formation. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Remove basal suckers to allow a more detailed assessment of its base.	20-40	B1
<b>Hedge No. 5B</b>	<b>Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <b>Elder</b> <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <b>Bramble</b> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>Dogrose</b> <i>Rosa canina</i>	It extends on from tree No. 0981 along the boundary with the adjoining rear gardens of houses. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It consists of predominately Hawthorn with some Elder with an undergrowth of Bramble and Dogrose. It is a broad spreading hedge and it has been allowed to grow up tall with limited management. It is fenced off on either side by fencing. Bramble is encroaching out in some areas. The bulk of the higher sections of the Hawthorn are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy. This hedge has reached a size where it is beginning to loose large sized limbs and sections. It provides some screening along this boundary.						In order to help stabilise its crown and to encourage better structure/ stability I would recommend that this hedge be reduced in size by 30-40%. Remove all large size deadwood and unstable growth.		C2	
		A5	----	A2E -A4W	----						
The following trees are located within hedge No.5B.											

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
0982	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	520 500	5N 4S 6E 6W	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of a group with an asymmetrical crown formation as a result. Light Ivy cover on the lower trunk is extending up into its crown. The boundary wall with the rear garden has been constructed within c.3m of its base, possibly resulting in root damage, although it is showing no significant signs of ill-health that could be associated with such damage at present.	Remove dead/unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy side limbs / branches by up to 2m, paying particular attention to limbs/branches extending in over the rear garden. Cut ivy at ground level	20+	B1
0983	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	520	3N 5S 6E 6W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the group canopy formation. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown increasing its windsail. It has suffered minor storm damage in the past and it contains deadwood throughout its crown as a result. It has been impacted upon by the construction of the boundary wall on the adjoining property side located within c.3-4m of its base. The visual assessment has been limited to the site side only due to the scrub vegetation around its base.	Carry out general tidying works around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base. Remove all deadwood and unstable growth. Reduce end weight on all heavy side limbs / branches extending into the rear gardens of the adjoining properties by 1-2m. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0984	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	180 240 390	4N 2S 6E 6W	1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor It forms a multi-stemmed tree from near base with an acute union formation between stems. There are small areas of decay present on the tagged stem. Nails / screws have been hammered into the lower trunk and it has possibly been impacted upon by the construction of the boundary wall although it is showing no	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	EUL in years	Cat. Grade
								signs of ill health at the present time. It is growing up within a group environment with a slightly asymmetrical crown formation as a result.			
0985	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	680 640	4N 5S 5E 6W	3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from near ground level with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. It has a reasonably symmetrical crown formation. It is growing up within a group environment with some suckers growing from its base.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
<b>Notes:</b>											

