



Arborist Associates Ltd

94 Ballybawn Cottages, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow

Tel: 2742011
Mobile: 087-2629589
Email: arborist@eircom.net

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Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment for the SHD Application on the Site Area at 'Glencarrig House', Simmonstown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

(Stage Two of SHD Application)

Prepared for: Garyaron Homes Ltd.

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

Date: 6th December 2021

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1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Garyaron Homes Ltd. (planning applicant) to prepare an arboricultural report on the tree vegetation on a site area for a SHD planning application at 'Glencarrig House', Simmonstown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare and to report on the following:
- A -** To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within this site area. See condition tree assessment schedule within 'Appendix 2' of this report and drawing 'No. CBK001' which have been prepared as a tree survey and constraints drawing for details.
 - B -** To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5' of this report and drawing 'No.CBK002 for detail.
 - C -** To show the position of the tree protective fencing and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6.0' of our report, Appendix 1, and 'Drawing No.CBK003' for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection of the tree vegetation has been carried out from ground level only, is a preliminary report and does not include climbing inspections, internal investigations of the timber or below ground investigations. The assessment is based on what was visible at the time of the inspection and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 2.2 This report only relates to factors apparent at the time of the inspection; as a result, further monitoring is imperative if potential problems/hazards are to be avoided. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12 month period only, unless otherwise stated.
- 2.3 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling).

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

- 3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see appendix 2), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site and plotted on the land survey map provided.
- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
 - Tree species both common and botanical.
 - Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
 - Age Class
 - Physiological Condition
 - Structural Condition

- Preliminary Recommendations
 - Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
 - Retention category/category grade
- 3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminium 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 effects 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.

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. CBK001 & CBK002) 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. CBK001 & CBK002) 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. CBK001 & CBK002) 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. CBK001 & CBK002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

- 3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.CBK001) by a land survey company and their positions are assumed accurate. This drawing has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

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

Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

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

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

- 4.1 The site area extends to 2.1ha in size and consists of a vacant house known as 'Glencarrig House', Simmonstown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare. The existing house is located within a central position on the site area with open lawn areas around this, which have been well maintained over the years. These formal areas are subdivided by formal and informal hedging with ornamental planting throughout these garden areas with a linear tree belt wrapping around this on the northern and eastern boundaries with some other smaller tree groups also present, in particular along the eastern boundary. There are horse stables at the back of the house along the western boundary and these are not in use at present and this area is becoming overgrown with scrub vegetation which has been allowed to establish due to lapsed management within this area.
- 4.2 The site area is accessed from 'Hazelhatch Road' and is bordered to the east by this road, to the north and west by private residential development and an agricultural field to the south. A tree belt makes up the eastern and northern boundary and there are block walls dividing the site area from the private residences to the north and west, with hedgerows making up the southern and eastern boundaries.
- 4.3 Along the northern and eastern boundaries there is a wide linear tree belt/woodland strip that is of prominence in the local treescape of the area. The trees are of varying age-classes from naturally occurring seedlings of a young age class to mature trees of mixed species such as Beech, Pine, Cypress, Lime, Ash, Horse Chestnut and Sycamore. A hedge also runs along this boundary but it has been heavily suppressed by the tree belt and is fragmented and poorly structured as a result of this and also due to lapsed management.
- 4.4 In the north-western corner of the site area there is a small group of Pine trees with one Horse Chestnut and they are also of some prominence within the treescape of this area, but this is not an ideal location for these trees within close proximity to the neighbouring houses. Further west, next to the horse stables, there is a small group of Pine trees with a dense undergrowth of scrub species such as Elder and Bramble and there is a short line of trees in this area that runs east to west along the boundary with the adjoining houses consisting of Ash and Sycamore and they have been heavily cut back in the past to reduce their crown overhang into these gardens.
- 4.5 In the south-western corner of the site area there is a small linear tree belt that contains species such as Western Red Cedar, Pine, Beech, Lime, Ash and Sycamore. They form a visually prominent belt of trees and have value as screening within this area.
- 4.6 In the open lawn areas around the house, there are some notable trees including a large mature Walnut, Copper Beech and a number of Lime trees along with a small fruit orchard and ornamental trees such as Flowering Cherry. Formal Yew hedging subdivides the garden areas around the house.
- 4.7 Within the site area, 334 trees have been tagged individually, with one shrub border and nine hedges numbered numerically.

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

Category Grade	No. of Trees
Category U 46 Trees	No Trees. 0001, 0010, 0016, 0017, 0020, 0021, 0041, 0042, 0056, 0057, 0062, 0063, 0064, 0066, 0069, 0085, 0100, 0108, 0139, 0164, 0179, 0191, 0192, 0193, 0194, 0198, 0200, 0201, 0202, 0203, 0232, 0235, 0242, 0246, 0247, 0270, 0271, 0286, 0302, 0305, 0308, 0312, 0313, 0318, 0325 & 0326
Category A 7 Trees	No Trees. 0093, 0094, 0096, 0101, 0138, 0146 & 0152
Category B 106 Trees	Tree No. 0011, 0012, 0013, 0014, 0015, 0022, 0023, 0024, 0025, 0026-0036, 0037, 0044, 0045, 0046, 0047, 0051, 0052, 0055, 0065, 0067, 0068, 0071, 0074, 0076, 0079, 0082, 0090, 0099, 0111, 0114-0122, 0128-0136, 0140, 0141, 0142, 0156, 0172, 0175, 0176, 0177, 0178, 0185, 0186, 0187, 0196, 0197, 0205, 0206, 0207, 0212, 0221, 0227, 0228, 0229, 0233, 0243, 0251, 0258, 0264, 0265, 0266, 0281, 0282, 0287, 0288, 0291, 0295, 0297, 0298, 0299, 0300, 0301, 0306, 0307, 0309, 0314, 0315, 0321, 0322, 0323 & 0324
Category C 175 Trees + 9 Hedges + 1 Shrub Border	Tree No. 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008, 0009, 0018, 0019, 0038, 0039, 0040, 0043, 0048, 0049, 0050, 0053, 0054, 0058, 0059, 0060, 0061, 0070, 0072, 0073, 0075, 0077, 0078, 0080, 0081, 0083, 0084, 0086, 0087, 0088, 0089, 0091, 0092, 0095, 0097, 0098, 0102, 0103, 0104, 0105, 0106, 0107, 0109, 0110, 0112, 0113, 0123, 0124, 0125, 0126, 0127, 0137, 0143, 0144, 0145, 0147, 0148, 0149, 0150, 0151, 0153, 0154, 0155, 0157, 0158, 0159, 0160, 0161, 0162, 0163, 0165, 0166, 0167, 0168, 0169, 0170, 0171, 0173, 0174, 0180, 0181, 0182, 0183, 0184, 0188, 0189, 0190, 0195, 0199, 0204, 0208, 0209, 0210, 0211, 0213, 0214, 0215, 0216, 0217, 0218, 0219, 0220, 0222, 0223, 0224, 0225, 0226, 0230, 0231, 0234, 0236-0241, 0244, 0245, 0248, 0249, 0250, 0252, 0253, 0254, 0255, 0256, 0257, 0259, 0260, 0261, 0262, 0263, 0267, 0268, 0269, 0272, 0273, 0274, 0275, 0276, 0277, 0278, 0279, 0280, 0283, 0284, 0285, 0289, 0290, 0292, 0293, 0294, 0296, 0303, 0304, 0310, 0311, 0316, 0317, 0319, 0320, 0333, 0334 0327, 0328, 0329, 0330, 0331 & 0332 Hedge Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 Shrub Border No. 1
Totals:	334 Trees plus 9 Hedges & 1 Shrub Border

5.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Garyaron Homes Ltd. intends to apply to An Bord Pleanála for a 5 year planning permission for a Strategic Housing Development scheme on lands at 'Glencarrig House', Simmonstown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare, W23Y9PY on a site of approximately 2.1 ha.

The proposed development will consist of: (a) the demolition (total area approx. 800 sqm) of the existing buildings on site and the existing front boundary treatment; and (b) the construction of a new residential and crèche scheme of 138 no. units in a mixture of houses and apartment units ranging from 2 to 5 storey's in height.

A total of 143 No. car parking spaces are provided at surface level, including 7 No. accessible spaces; 70 No. bicycle spaces (for Visitors and Residents, in bike stands) together with 104 No. secure bicycle spaces within bike store building.

The development shall be served via a new vehicular access point from the L5062. Upgrade works are proposed to the vehicular access point from the R405 onto the L5062 to facilitate the proposed development and to provide for improved access and egress for the overall development. New pedestrian and cyclist access points will be provided on to the R405 from the site.

The associated site and infrastructural works include provision for water services; foul and surface water drainage and connections; attenuation proposals; permeable paving; all landscaping works; boundary treatment; internal roads and footpaths; waste storage areas and electrical services and all associated site development works.

- 5.1.2 This document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the existing tree vegetation on 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.

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

- 5.1.3 On the accompany drawing (DWG. No.CBK002), I have marked the trees for retention with 'Hatched Green' crown spreads and those for removal, either directly as a result of the development layout, condition or as part of the most appropriate management with open 'Red' crown spreads.

5.2.0 Design Rational

- 5.2.1 The current site layout has been finalized based on the initial information provided in the condition tree assessment of the site area and the creation of the tree constraints plan (DWG No.CBK001) which has been used to inform the site layout.
- 5.2.2 The design rational has also been influenced by the position of the tree cover on the site area with efforts made to retain the more prominent trees. Based on this

approach, it was decided to retain as much of the linear tree belts along the eastern boundary of this site area as possible bordering with the public road as these were seen to be of most visual value to the surrounding area and also help to screen and blend this development into the surrounding area. This approach has meant the development has been concentrated to the rest of the site area and to achieve the required densities required for this site area, this unfortunately has resulted in the loss of some good quality trees located more centrally within the site area.

5.3.0 Tree Removal

5.3.1 The following table gives a breakdown of the trees that will need to be removed the facilitated the proposed development.

Category Grade	No. of Trees
Category U 46 Trees	Trees Nos. 0001, 0010, 0016, 0017, 0020, 0021, 0041, 0042, 0056, 0057, 0062, 0063, 0064, 0066, 0069, 0085, 0100, 0108, 0139, 0164, 0179, 0191, 0192, 0193, 0194, 0198, 0200, 0201, 0202, 0203, 0232, 0235, 0242, 0246, 0247, 0270, 0271, 0286, 0302, 0305, 0308, 0312, 0313, 0318, 0325 & 0326. These trees, although some are required to be removed directly due to the development layout, are in such a condition that they will need to be removed as part of management now or in the short-term irrespective of the development proposals for this site area.
Category A 6 Trees	Tree Nos. 0093, 0094, 0101, 0138, 0146 & 0152
Category B 78 Trees	Tree Nos. 0024, 0025, 0026-0036, 0037, 0045, 0046, 0047, 0051, 0052, 0055, 0065, 0067, 0068, 0071, 0074, 0079, 0082, 0090, 0111, 0114-0122, 0128-0136, 0140, 0141, 0142, 0156, 0175, 0176, 0177, 0197, 0264, 0265, 0266, 0281, 0282, 0287, 0288, 0291, 0295, 0297, 0298, 0299, 0300, 0301, 0306, 0307, 0309, 0314, 0315, 0321, 0322, 0323 & 0324
Category C 119 Trees + 9 Hedges + 1 Shrub Border	Tree Nos. 0002, 0006, 0007, 0008, 0009, 0048, 0049, 0050, 0053, 0054, 0070, 0072, 0073, 0077, 0078, 0080, 0081, 0083, 0084, 0086, 0087, 0088, 0089, 0091, 0092, 0095, 0102, 0103, 0104, 0105, 0106, 0107, 0109, 0110, 0112, 0113, 0123, 0124, 0125, 0126, 0127, 0137, 0143, 0144, 0145, 0147, 0148, 0149, 0150, 0151, 0153, 0154, 0155, 0157, 0158, 0159, 0160, 0161, 0162, 0165, 0166, 0167, 0168, 0169, 0173, 0174, 0188, 0189, 0190, 0195, 0208, 0209, 0253, 0254, 0255, 0256, 0257, 0259, 0260, 0261, 0262, 0263, 0267, 0268, 0269, 0272, 0273, 0274, 0275, 0276, 0277, 0278, 0279, 0280, 0283, 0284, 0285, 0289, 0290, 0292, 0293, 0294, 0296, 0303, 0304, 0310, 0311, 0316, 0317, 0319, 0320, 0333, 0334 0327, 0328, 0329, 0330, 0331 & 0332 Hedge Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 Shrub Border No. 1
Totals:	249 Trees + 9 Hedges & 1 Shrub Border

- 5.3.2 **So in summary**, 249 of the 334No.trees (74.5%) surveyed plus the nine hedges and one shrub border are being proposed for removal to accommodate the proposed development or as part of active management and this is made up of a mix of tree species, age classes and sizes. See 'Appendix 2' of this report for full details on these trees.

This is broken down into the following category grades:

- 46No. of 46 (100%) Category 'U' trees.
- 6No. of 7 (85.7%) Category 'A' trees.
- 78No. of 106 (73.5%) Category 'B' trees.
- 119No. of 175 (68.0%) Category 'C' trees

- 5.3.3 The loss of the above tree and hedge vegetation is to be mitigated against within the landscaping of this completed development with the use of trees, shrubs, hedging, herbaceous and bulb planting.

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

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

The planting strategy key factors are to:

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

5.4.0 Tree Retention

- 5.4.1 For those trees proposed for retention, all necessary mitigation measures will need to be put in place in order to prevent or reduce impact to its very minimum. Mitigation measures used will need to include the erection of protective fencing at the very start of the works, ground protection installation within root zones where fencing cannot be erected to enclose the entire root zones, monitoring of the site works by the project

Arboriculturist throughout the construction process and the use of tree friendly techniques and products for the construction process.

5.4.2 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	<p>As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, as well as the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning work should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>For the stumps of trees that need to be removed, particularly those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained, these are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.</p>
Tree Management	<p>Within the proposed development, as is the current situation, trees will be positioned within close proximity to buildings and usable surfaces such as roads, footpaths and neighbouring properties. As a result, it will be necessary to continue to review the condition of these trees on a regular basis and to carry out any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety.</p> <p>It will also be necessary to review the trees that were initially growing within the tree groups that will have their neighbouring trees removed for wind exposure, so that any necessary remedial tree pruning works can be carried out to address this exposure and the risk of wind damage.</p> <p>Any new tree planting carried out will require maintenance to encourage good growth habits and to alleviate any safety concerns that they may present as they grow in size.</p>
Tree Protection	<p>Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff.</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.CBK003) prior to any soil disturbance and excavation</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>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</i> (2012) specifies appropriate fencing, see appendix 1 for details. All weather notices should be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".</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>
Construction	<p>It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested.</p> <p>All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones.</p> <p>Where work space between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of this report for sample of ground protection for light weight construction works.</p> <p>Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant machinery with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.</p> <p>Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.</p> <p>Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.</p> <p>Notice boards, wires and such like should not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking should all be outside the work exclusion zone.</p>
Services	<p>Services entering and leaving the site area are routed so they are located outside the root protection zones of the trees to be</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>retained.</p> <p>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, these are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the surrounding tree vegetation shown for retention.</p> <p>Any cabling for the lights along the woodland paths where they come within the root zone of trees being retained will need to be installed in ducting within the buildup of these paths to ensure no soil or root damage is caused.</p>
Landscaping	<p>The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.</p> <p>All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.</p> <p>In a number of places, paths/surfaces will encroach into the root zone of the tree vegetation to be retained and these sections of paths and surfacing will need to be installed using a 'No-Dig' method over the existing ground levels to avoid causing damage to the soil and roots underneath. Where it is necessary to provide extra support for heavier loading, it will be important to use a cellular confinement system such as 'CellWeb' within the construction of these sections of paths/surfaces. See 'Section 6.8.0' of our report for general detail on the installation of such product and the guidance of the Arboricultural Practice Note 12 'The use of cellular confinement systems near trees' A guide to good practice'.</p>
Boundary Treatments	<p>The boundary treatments within the root zone of the tree vegetation being retained are of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to dig small diameter holes for the uprights. These holes for the uprights are to be dug manually with no machinery allowed inside the root protection areas. Work zones within the root protection areas for these trees will need to be protected during the construction of the boundary fences by boarding as per section 6.2.3 of BS 5837 2012.</p> <p>Where it is needed to install fences along existing hedges, it will be necessary to carry out some pruning of the lower vegetation to</p>

Item	Comments
	allow access. This is to be kept to a minimum and where necessary, the hedges are to be augmented with new hedge planting to fill openings and to bulk up screening.

5.5.0 Monitoring

- 5.5.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained trees are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advice on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.5.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.5.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plans (DWG Nos. CBK002 & CBK003) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.5.4 On the completion of the construction works, all trees retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

- 6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main building contractor/site manager on how trees need to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing DWG No.CBK003, for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the tree vegetation shown for retention is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of the retained trees.

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

6.5.0 Site Meeting

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

6.6.0 Tree Works

- 6.6.1 The developer or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how he plans to undertake the works and informing the site foreman of the process so the necessary steps can be taken to ensure the works are carried out safely and efficiently. The works are to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel taking account of the recommendations of BS3998 2010.
- 6.6.2 **Tree removal** - Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the works are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.
- 6.6.3 **Remedial tree surgery works** - The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the trees to be retained is to be carried out. A schedule of these works is to be produced by the project Arboriculturist taking into consideration the trees within their new built environment and prior to these works being carried out; they are to be agreed with the local authority.

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

- 6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per DWG. No. CBK003.
- 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.CBK003 & 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.CBK003 & Appendix 1.
- 6.7.4 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.
- 6.7.5 **Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking** - These areas must be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web 150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

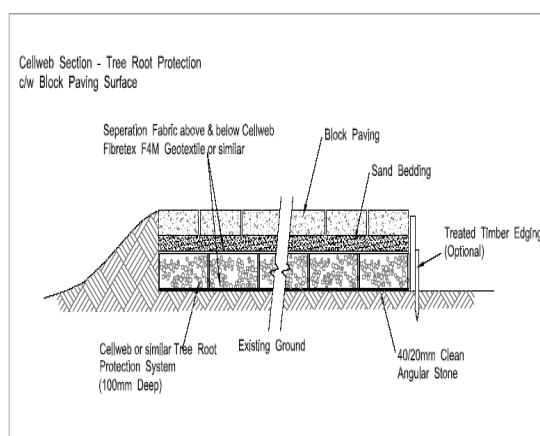
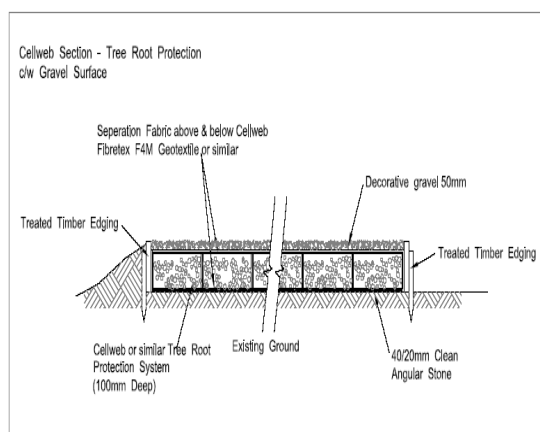
Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

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



Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.

The below diagram shows how the Cellular confinement system should be installed.



Stage 2:

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

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

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

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

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

The excavations 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.

- 6.9.3 **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.

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

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

6.10.0 Other items

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

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

Stage 3:

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

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

This report has been produced as part of a planning application for this site area and is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only those trees and hedgerows identified within. Its use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose.

Signed *Felim Sheridan*

Felim Sheridan

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

Date 6th December 2021

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.

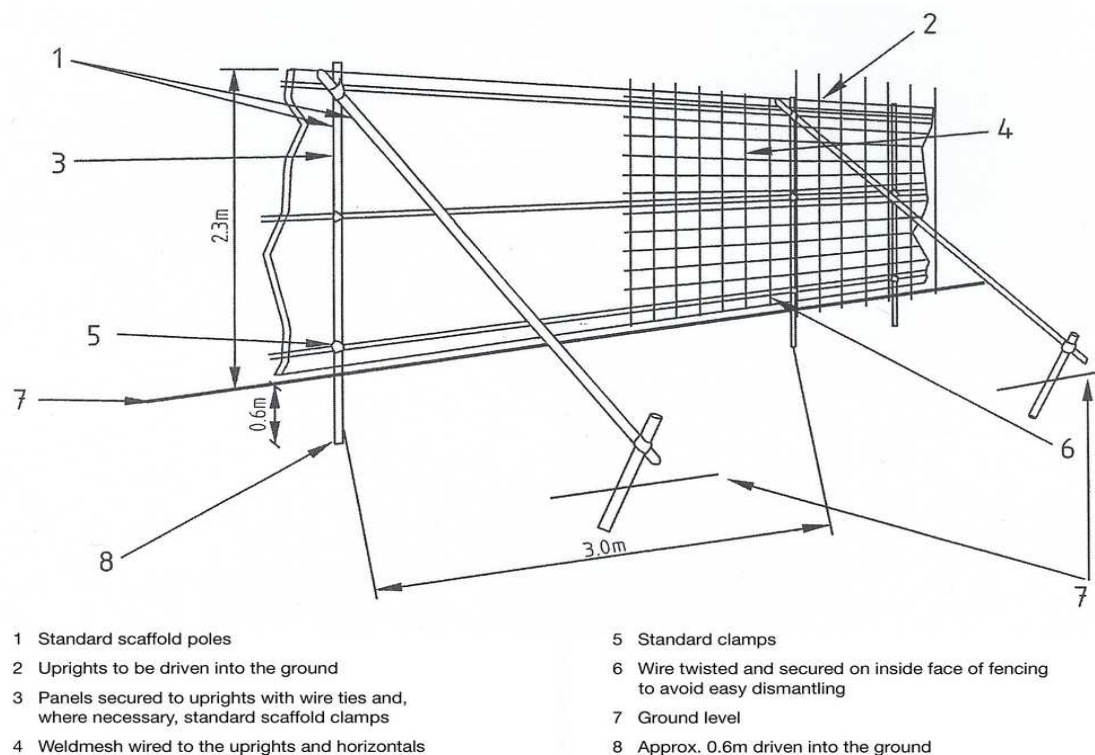


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA



Sample of signage to be placed on fence pannels.

Samples of Ground protection

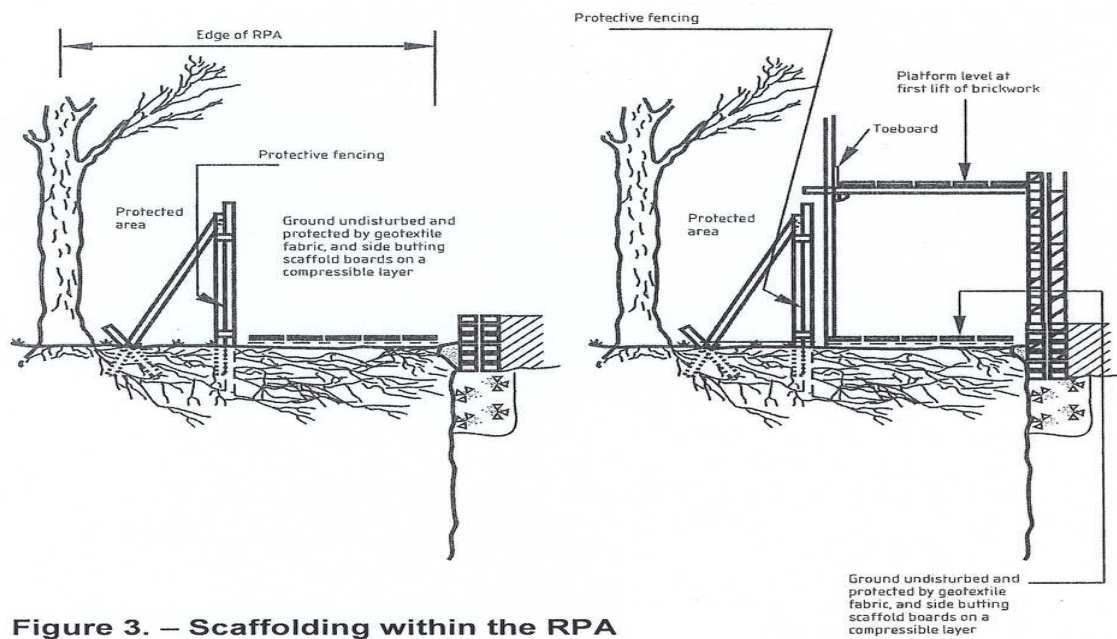
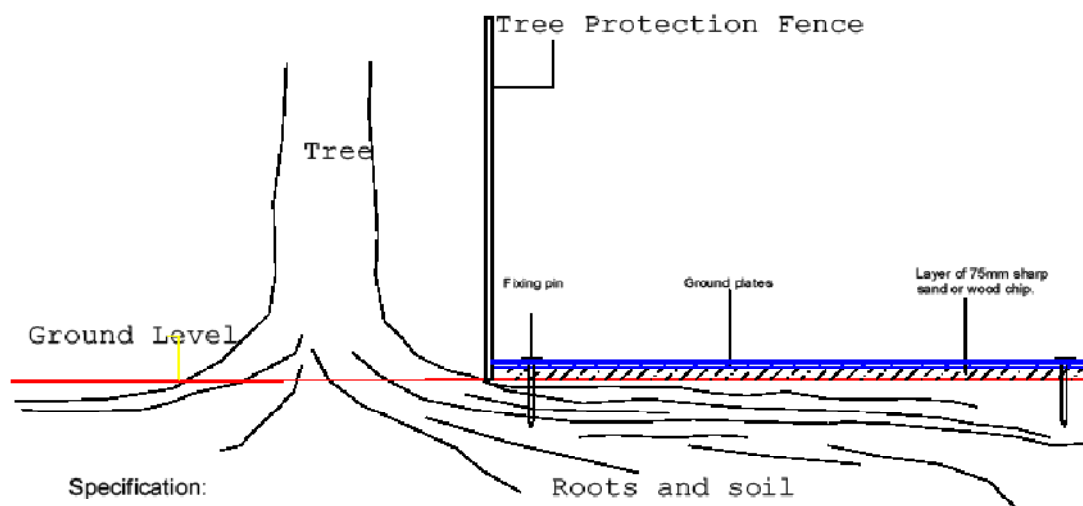


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



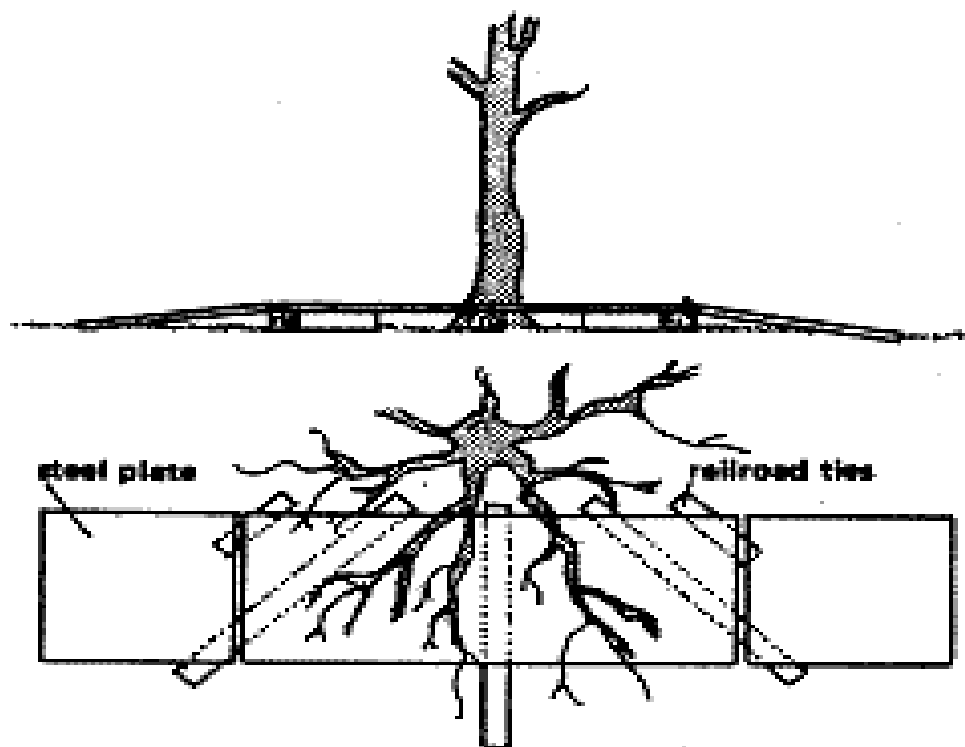
Specification:

1. Lay min. 75mm depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs

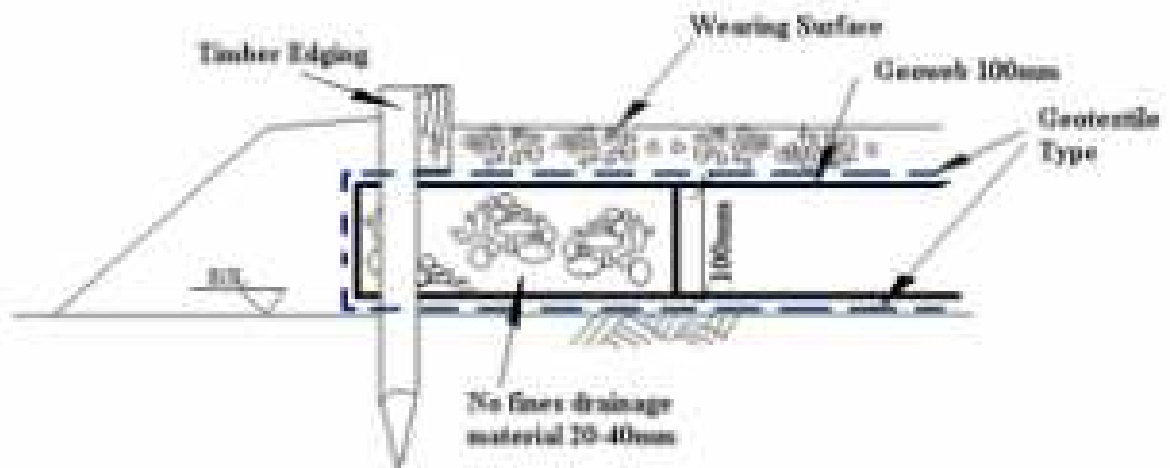
Example of use of steel/road plates over root area.



Example of use of steel/road plates over root area.



Cellular confinement system such as Cellweb to protect root zone.



Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

**for the SHD Application on the Site Area at
'Glencarrig House', Simmonstown, Celbridge,
Co. Kildare.**

(Stage Two of SHD Application)

Date: 24th June 2021

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition (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 millimetres (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, epicormic 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.

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
		A condition assessment of the tree vegetation located on the Site Area at 'Glencarrig House', Simmonstown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.												
Linear Tree Belt	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Pine <i>Pinus sp.</i> Leyland Cypress <i>x Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	This linear tree belt extends south along the boundary with the public road from the entrance to this property. It is a wide, linear tree belt consisting of tree species such as Beech, Horse Chestnut, Sycamore, Ash and Pine with some Leyland Cypress. It has an under planting of Cherry Laurel hedging around the perimeter and this provides bulking / screening within this area. Collectively, as a linear tree belt, it is of visual value in the treescape of the surrounding area.										Tidy up undergrowth and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	-	-
0001	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Early Mature	9	170	2	1	2	1	0	Poor	Poor It is being suppressed out by the neighbouring trees with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	I would consider its removal as part of management and selective thinning.	<10	U
0002	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	12	230	4	2	5	1	3	Fair	Poor It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding / competition from the neighbouring trees and this has impacted on its structure. It is sheltered within its present group environment. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
0003-0006	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	A 14	A 260	A 5	A 2	A 2	A 4	A 8	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are located on the outer canopy edge of some of the larger, original trees with asymmetrical crowns weighed out to the north over the entrance as a result. They form part of the bulking of the overall group canopy formation and are being sheltered by the	Make safe dead / unstable growth.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											surrounding trees. They contain deadwood in their crowns. The Ivy has been cut at ground level.			
0007-0008	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	A 15	A 270	A 9	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 3	Fair	Fair They are tall trees growing up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees and they form part of the outer canopy formation with asymmetrical crowns weighed out to the north over the entrance avenue. They contain deadwood throughout their crowns. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. They are sheltered within their present group environment.	They require no work at the present time.	20+	C2
0009	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	13	180	5	2	2	3	3	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing up between the canopies of the larger neighbouring trees and has been drawn up for the light as a result. It is sheltered within its present group environment. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	C2
0010	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Mature	13	400	1	1	1	1	13	Dead	Poor It consists of a tall standing dead stem and it will become decayed and unstable.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0011	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	21	400/ 410	7	4	4	4	4	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall, central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. Twin-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. It is of value to the group canopy structure at the present time. The Ivy has been cut at ground level.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
0012	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early Mature	19	350	2	6	5	4	11	Fair/ Good	Fair It has been drawn up for the light due to competition and is a tall tree as a result. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure and is being sheltered within its present group environment. There are suckers growing from its base. The Ivy has been cut at ground level.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0013	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Early Mature	14	220	4	2	4	3	3	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall tree growing up through the canopy of the larger neighbouring trees and is a tall, poorly tapered tree as a result. It is being sheltered within its present group environment. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. There are suckers growing from its base.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2
0014	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	18	520	3	3	3	3	16	Fair/ Good	Fair It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and is a tall, central tree as a result. It has become slightly more open/ exposed by the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2
0015	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	17	530	3	1	1	2	15	Fair	Fair / Poor It subdivides in mid crown into twin-stems and one stem has broken out leaving a dead stump and its crown more open/ exposed as a result. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. It is being sheltered within its present group environment.	Make safe large pieces of dead/ unstable growth. Review for wind exposure once the works have been completed on the neighbouring trees.	10-20	B2
0016	Beech	Mature	16	840	7	3	6	5	5	Poor	Poor	I would recommend its	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>										It is located on the hedgerow bank and is bordering with the road. It has reached an advanced stage of decline with extensive decay present as a result of infection by a pathogenic fungi. As a result, this tree poses a potential hazard towards the road.	<u>immediate removal.</u>		
Hedge No.1	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dog-rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	It extends on the hedgerow bank bordering with the road extending southwards from the entrance. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Holly, Bramble and Dog-rose. Its structure and quality has been impacted upon due to overcrowding / competition from the linear tree belt on the inside and it has also been regularly cut back from the roadside in order to maintain clearance with the road. It has some value for lower screening. A number of Leyland Cypress trees have been planted into this hedge and they are causing overcrowding and have outgrown their usefulness within this area. Average Height = 3.5m Average Width = 2m									It would benefit from general tidying works and trimming in order to reduce in height by c.50% in order to improve its structure and encourage lower growth. Carry out infill planting with more appropriate hedge species.	-	C2	
0017	Leyland Cypress x <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Early Mature	9	290	4	1	5	1	1	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank and its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. It has outgrown its usefulness within this area and is causing overcrowding with the hedge.	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as part of management.	<10	U
0018	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	13	180/ 220	4	1	7	1	3	Fair	Poor It has been drawn up and out for the light, affecting its structure. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.		10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
0019	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	15	400	4	3	7	1	4	Fair	Fair / Poor It has an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road. Pruning has been carried out in the past to reduce its crown overhang. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.		10-20	C2
0020 & 0021	Leyland Cypress x <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Early Mature	A 13	A 320	A 4	A 3	A 4	A 4	0	Fair	Poor They are growing on the bank of Hedgerow No.1 with asymmetrical crowns weighed out towards the road. They have been drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding and they are not integral to the group canopy structure.	I would recommend their removal as part of the management for Hedge No.1.	<10	U
0022	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	22	800	6	7	7	7	4	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the upper canopy formation and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. Twin-stemmed from c.3m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. There are suckers growing from its base and these have been cut back in the past and the Ivy has been cut at ground level.	It will require pruning to address exposure and structural issues.	20-40	B2
0023	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	15	240	3	2	2	3	2	Fair	Fair It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. Twin-stemmed from base and one stem is dead and the other forms part of the upper canopy formation. The Ivy has been cut ground level in the past.	Remove the dead stem.	20+	B2
0024	Beech	Mature	23	1200	15	4	13	8	3	Fair/	Fair	Remove dead/ unstable	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>									Good	It is a large size tree forming part of the outer canopy (western canopy) of the overall tree belt and is of value to the group canopy structure as a result. It contains a number of heavy, lower scaffold limbs/ branches and some of these extend out over the entrance avenue. It contains small to large size deadwood throughout its crown. It divides into multiple-stems at a height of c. 3m up with an acute union formation between some stems.	growth and lighten end weight on heavy scaffold limbs/ branches, in particular the lower limb extending out over the entrance avenue.		
0025	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	23	1020	5	9	8	8	3	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the upper and outer canopy formation and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed over the years in order to raise up its crown and the Ivy has been cut at ground level in recent times. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0026-0036	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi/ Early Mature	A 14	A 330	A 3	A 4	A 3	A 4	A 3	Fair/ Good	Fair They were planted into this area between some of the original, mature, larger trees to bulk up this linear tree belt. They are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation and some trees have been drawn up for the light due to competition from neighbouring trees and others have been drawn out to the west with asymmetrical crowns in this direction as a result. They form part of the outer canopy formation of the	Make safe large pieces of dead/ unstable growth. They would benefit from general tidying works.	20-40	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											overall tree belt. They contain deadwood throughout their crowns. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past. Tree No.0035 is an Ash.			
0037	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	17	620	4	8	8	4	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It is centrally located within this woodland and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees and its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. The lower branches have been pruned/ broken off in the past in order to raise up its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0038	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	14	340	6	2	7	2	6	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It leans heavily towards the road. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	It will require pruning to address exposure and imbalance towards the road.	10+	C2
0039	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early Mature	9	240	5	1	4	3	2	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been left more open/ exposed as a result of the failure of a neighbouring tree. It forms part of the overall tree belt and is not integral to the group canopy structure.	Retain at the present time.	10-20	C2
0040	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	14	240/ 300	3	4	7	0	3	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the upper canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	It will require pruning to maintain clearance with the road.	10-20	C2
0041 & 0042	Leyland Cypress x <i>Cuprocyparis</i>	Early Mature	A 11	A 230	A 3	A 1	A 4	A 2	A 1	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are growing on hedgerow bank and lean heavily towards the road. They have outgrown their usefulness within this area and are not	I would recommend their removal as part of management and the restoration of the hedge	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>leylandii</i>										integral to the overall group canopy structure.	line.		
0043	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early Mature	14	250 (8 stems)	4	1	3	2	0	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and is not integral to the overall canopy structure. There are suckers growing from its base. The Ivy has been cut at ground level.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	20+	C2
0044	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	21	430	4	4	8	1	6	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the upper canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown formation weighed to the east towards the road. It is of value to the upper canopy structure.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2
0045	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	23	840	6	7	5	6	5	Fair	Fair It subdivides in mid crown with an acute union formation between stems. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure. Basal decay and the fungus ' <i>Ganoderma sp</i> ' are present at its base.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	20+	B2
0046	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	20	820	5	4	6	5	3	Fair	Fair It is slightly sparse in foliage within its upper crown. It forms part of the upper canopy formation and contains some deadwood throughout its crown. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure. There are no obvious signs of basal decay at the present time.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	20+	B2
0047	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	17	300	3	2	3	3	4	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall tree growing up through the canopy of a neighbouring tree and is being sheltered within its present group environment. The Ivy	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											has been cut at ground level.			
0048-0049	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	Semi Mature	A 9	A 190	A 4	A 1	A 1	A 5	A 2	Fair	Fair It consists of three stems growing from underneath the canopy of the larger neighbouring trees and their structure has been affected as a result. They form part of the group canopy structure, but are not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	20-40	C2
0050	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	10	480/ 330	8	4	1	8	2	Fair	Fair It consists of two stems growing from the same base and from underneath the canopy of a larger, neighbouring tree. It has been drawn out for the light to the west due to competition and it forms part of the outer canopy formation, but is not integral to the group canopy structure.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	20+	C2
0051	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	Mature	19	1000	10	7	10	9	5	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large, prominent tree and is one of the main trees within this area. It forms part of the upper canopy formation and adds colour and variety to this area. It contains deadwood within its crown.	Make safe large pieces of dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0052	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	18	400	4	5	4	4	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall sheltered tree growing up within a sheltered group environment and is slightly top-heavy as a result. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure within this area. There are suckers growing from its base and the Ivy has been cut at ground level.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2
0053-	Beech	Semi	11	140	1	1	2	2	5	Fair	Fair/ Poor	Retain as part of the	20-40	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
0054	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (3 in total)	Mature									They form part of the bulking and are establishing in an opening within the original canopy formation and are not integral to the overall group canopy structure. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.	bulking at the present time.		
0055	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	17	590	4	4	5	5	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a central tree and has been drawn up for the light and forms part of the upper canopy formation. It is being sheltered by the surrounding trees and is of value to the group canopy structure. There are suckers growing from its base and the Ivy has been cut at ground level.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2
0056	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	9	210/ 240	1	2	7	1	4	Fair	Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the public road due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. One stem has broken out leaving a stump and this has also left its crown more open/exposed. The Ivy has been cut in recent times and is now dead. Due to structure, it is not integral to the overall group canopy formation.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
0057	Leyland Cypress x <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi Mature	8	230	2	1	5	1	2	Fair	Fair It is growing on hedgerow bank and forms part of the bulking. It has been drawn up and out for the light and this has affected its structure. It has been trimmed on the roadside.	Due to its quality and condition, I would recommend its removal as part of the restoration of the boundary hedge line.	<10	U
0058	Beech	Early	14	360	3	3	7	2	3	Fair/	Fair	Review once the works	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature								Good	It forms part of the outer canopy formation on the roadside with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure and it may be left more open/exposed by the works carried out on the neighbouring trees. The Ivy has been cut in recent times.	have been completed on the neighbouring trees. It may require some pruning to reduce its crown overhang on the roadside.		
0059	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	16	230	3	2	6	1	10	Fair	Fair It is a tall, sheltered tree growing up within a group environment. It is not integral to the overall group canopy formation. The Ivy has been cut at ground level.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	20+	C2
0060	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	8	240	1	2	1	1	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	20+	C2
0061	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	12	200/ 160/ 180	5	1	6	3	2	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown heavily weighted towards the road. It is being sheltered within its present group environment and it may become more isolated and open by the works carried out on the neighbouring trees. It forms a three-stemmed tree from base and one of these stems is dead.	Remove dead stem. It may require some pruning to reduce its crown overhang on the roadside.	10-20	C2
0062	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Mature	17	800	7	6	5	4	11	Dead	Poor It has been standing dead for some time and has become decayed and unstable. It is	I would recommend its <u>immediate removal.</u>	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											located within a high risk area and is bordering with the road.			
0063 & 0064	Leyland Cypress x <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Early Mature	A 13	A 360	A 4	A 3	A 5	A 2	A 5	Fair	Poor They have been planted on the hedgerow bank bordering with the road with asymmetrical crowns weighed out over the road due to competition. They are structurally poor and are not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	I would recommend their removal as part of management/ restoration of the boundary hedge.	<10	U
0065	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	21	880	8	8	8	5	1	Fair	Fair It has a large broad spreading crown and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood within its crown with an early infection of 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut evident and this may have an impact on its future health. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure at the present time.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0066	Leyland Cypress x <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Mature	15	370	1	1	1	1	8	Poor	Poor It is growing up through the canopy of neighbouring trees. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. I suspect that this tree has stability issues and is prone to failure. It is being sheltered by the surrounding trees at the present time and is not of value to the overall group canopy structure.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
0067	Beech	Mature	17	600	4	7	9	4	7	Fair/	Fair	Cut Ivy at ground level at	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>									Good	It is a tall, sheltered tree growing up within a group environment and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	the present time.		
0068	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	15	460	6	4	8	3	0	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the public road. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and there are suckers developing from its base. It has received pruning of lower branches in order to raise up its crown over the road.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown overhang on the roadside by c. 2m.	20+	B2
0069	Leyland Cypress x <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Mature	14	320	1	5	3	3	0	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located on the hedgerow bank and is bordering with the road with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road. It has been drawn up and out for the light due to competition and this has affected its structure. It has outgrown its usefulness within this area.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning / management and as part of the restoration of the hedge.	<10	U
0070	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	7	220	1	3	4	1	3	Fair	Fair It forms part of the understory and is growing on the outer canopy edge of the larger, neighbouring trees and this has affected its development/ structure. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level and retain as part of the bulking.	20+	C2
0071	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	15	560	7	5	7	2	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending	Prune/ reduce its crown overhang on the roadside to help rebalance its crown.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											up into its crown. It is of some value to the overall group canopy structure.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.		
0072	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Mature	14	320	1	2	1	2	1	Fair	Fair It is growing up between the larger neighbouring trees and is being overcrowded and suppressed out by the surrounding trees. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is being sheltered within its present group environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level and retain as part of the bulking. It may be considered for removal in the short term as part of management.	10+	C2
0073	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi Mature	6	170	1	2	2	2	0	Fair	Fair It forms part of the lower bulking and is not integral to the overall group canopy structure, but is of some value for bulking/ screening along the boundary.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
0074	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	17	720	4	8	4	8	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located inside the boundary fence with the road and forms part of the overall upper canopy formation. It has been slightly drawn up for the light due to competition with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road. Pruning has been carried out on lower branches in the past in order to raise up its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in any heavy side limbs/ branches over the road by c. 1-2m.	20+	B2
0075	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Early Mature	6	280	2	2	2	2	0	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is being overcrowded within this area with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. It forms part of the lower bulking within this area.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0076	Lime	Mature	18	820/	10	10	6	8	2	Fair/	Fair	Requires no work at the	20-40	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>Tilia sp.</i>			360/ 560						Good	It is a large prominent tree of value to the upper canopy formation. Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems with included bark present. It has a compact crown at the present time with some deadwood throughout.	present time.		
0077	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	16	320/ 360	5	7	4	4	2	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. It is growing on the remnants of an old field boundary hedge line on a soil bank and is not integral to the overall group canopy structure of the linear tree belt. Its crown is showing some signs of stress / decline throughout.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0078	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	Semi Mature	13	230	1	3	3	1	3	Fair	Fair It is growing up through the canopy of the larger neighbouring trees and its crown development/ structure has been affected as a result. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure of the linear tree belt.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	40+	C2
0079	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	17	680	6	7	6	9	1	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1.2m up with an acute union formation between stems with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. It is growing up within a group and is a tall, sheltered tree. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2
0080	Beech <i>Fagus</i>	Early Mature	9	290	4	1	1	7	2	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing from underneath the canopy of	Retain as part of the bulking at the present	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>sylvatica</i>										the larger neighbouring trees and has been drawn up and out for the light to the west and is a tall tree as a result. It forms part of the outer canopy formation, but is not integral to the overall group canopy structure. There is heavy lvy cover on the main trunk.	time. Cut lvy at ground level.		
0081	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	10	260	1	0	2	4	5	Fair	Fair It is a tall, sheltered tree growing up within a group environment. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is not integral to the overall tree belt canopy formation.	Cut lvy at ground level at the present time.	20-40	C2
0082	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	18	780	2	4	4	4	8	Fair	Fair It forms part of the upper canopy formation/ structure and is part of the earlier planting. It contains deadwood within its crown. It was initially being suppressed by lvy which has since been cut at ground level.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0083	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	14	270/ 290/ 350	4	4	2	5	5	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the outer canopy formation on the western side of the linear tree belt but is not integral to the overall canopy structure. It is slow to come into leaf, and this may be an indication of stress/ decline or infection by 'Ash Dieback'. It has suffered storm damage in the past.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis and when in leaf.	10-20	C2
0084	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	Early Mature	9	290	1	4	1	6	2	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown heavily weighted out to the west as a result. It is not integral to the	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											overall group canopy structure. The Ivy has been cut at ground level.			
0085	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	Mature	10	310	1	1	0	2	4	Dead	Poor It is becoming decayed/ unstable and is weighed towards the lawn area to the west.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0086	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Holm Oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>	Semi Mature	10	290	1	4	3	3	0	Fair	Fair It consists of a clump of Beech and Holm Oak trees. The Holm Oaks are multiple-stemmed from base and the Beech are of reasonable quality. They are all growing from underneath the canopy of large neighbouring trees and they have been drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition. They form part of the overall canopy bulking within this area; however they are not integral to the canopy structure. The Ivy has been cut at ground level.	Retain as part of the bulking within this area.	20+	C2
0087	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	13	210	1	1	1	5	3	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation and is growing from underneath the canopy of the larger neighbouring trees and has been drawn up and out for the light as a result.	Retain as part of the bulking within this area. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C2
Hedge No. 2	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Green Plum	It runs along the southern boundary of the site area in an east to west direction and forms the boundary between the formal grounds around the house and the adjoining field to the south. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is growing on a hedge bank with a shallow drainage ditch on the southern side. The main hedge species is Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble, Goat Willow, Holly and some Green Plum. It is a broad hedge, cordoned off on the field side by a rail fence and it has been allowed to grow out wide to this fence and on the lawn area. It is evident that some sections have been cut/ trimmed from the field side.										It would benefit from further general tidying works. Trim in encroaching hedge species and cut back the poorly structured sections to	-	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Wild Plum <i>Prunus domestica</i>	Average Height = 4m Average Width = 5m The following trees are located within Hedge No. 2 and the assessment works from east to west.										create a more structured hedge.		
0088	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	10	240/ 250/ 300	5	4	5	4	4	Fair	Fair It forms a three-stemmed tree from base and is growing up over the height of the hedge. It is beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	C1
0089	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	Early Mature	7	80 (6 stems)	5	1	3	3	2	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and had previously been cut into the Hedge No.3, but has been allowed to grow up in more recent times to form part of bulking within Hedge No.2.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
Hedge No. 3	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 2 in a north-south direction and it forms a subdivision within the lawn area. It is of an early mature age class in fair/ good condition physiologically and structurally. It consists of a double line of trees and has been clipped/ maintained as a formal hedge. Ivy is beginning to suppress some sections of this hedge. Average Height = 2.5m Average Width = 1.5m										It would benefit from ongoing trimming/ pruning to maintain as a formal hedge. Cut Ivy at ground level and remove where it is suppressing sections of		C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
												this hedge.		
0090	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	23	850	6	7	6	6	0	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree located north of Hedge No. 2. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown's windsail. There is a mass of suckers growing from its base limiting the visual assessment of its base and lower trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove basal suckers to allow for a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	20-40	B2
0091	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	15	480	7	6	6	4	1	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree, establishing up over the height of the hedge. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C1
0092	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Clump	Mature	7	360	4	4	4	4	3	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems forming part of the hedge bulking. Ivy cover on some stems is extending up into their crowns.	They would benefit from general tidying works. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
0093	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	19	1000	7	8	7	8	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group of Pine trees located north of Hedge No.2. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There are basal suckers developing from its base.	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	40+	A1
0094	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	20	1000	6	7	7	6	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located just inside Hedge No.2 to its north. It is a prominent tree growing up within an open group environment. There are suckers developing from its base.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	40+	A1
0095	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i>	Early Mature	15	330/ 340/	4	6	7	3	10	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank and is	Make safe dead/unstable growth.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>excelsior</i>			350							growing up forming part of the overall group canopy structure. It forms a three-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. Heavy lvy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed out to the south due to overcrowding / competition from neighbouring trees.	Cut lvy at ground level.		
0096	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	16	700	5	6	5	5	0	Fair	Fair It is located just inside Hedge No.2 on its north side. There are suckers developing from its base with light lvy cover on the lower trunk. Its crown development/ structure has been slightly affected due to competition from the neighbouring trees.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth.	40+	A1
0097	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	16	640	7	5	3	6	3	Fair	Fair It is growing on the hedgerow bank with heavy lvy cover on the main trunk beginning to extend up into its crown. A secondary stem growing from its base is intertwining with the main trunk. Its crown is slightly asymmetrical due to its group growing environment and it contains deadwood throughout.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level.	20+	C1
0098	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	12	280/ 290	6	1	2	6	2	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north due to its group growing environment. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with heavy lvy cover on the main stems. It forms part of the overall canopy bulking within this	Lighten the lower scaffold limb extending to the north in order to improve the balance of its crown. Cut lvy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated area.			
<p>The following trees are located within a small linear tree belt located to the north of Hedge No.2.</p> <p>A lot of the trees within this area are growing up within a group environment and are dependent on one another for support/ shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration for their management. They have an undergrowth of Elder, Holly, Hawthorn, Bramble and Dog-rose with some ornamental shrubs around the perimeter, in particular those bordering with the formal gardens. It is evident that some trees have failed from this group or have been removed over the years, leaving those remaining slightly more fragmented and open/ exposed as a result.</p> <p>The following gives details of the trees within this area.</p>												Tidy up undergrowth.	-	-
0099	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	20	640	5	6	4	7	4	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of a sheltered group environment with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. It contains deadwood within its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	20+	B2
0100	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	7	540	0	0	0	0	7	Dead	Poor The top has either broken out or was removed leaving a tall stump. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and is becoming decayed and unstable.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0101	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early Mature	14	360	4	3	4	4	2	Fair/ Good	Fair /Good It is establishing well and is a good quality tree. There are suckers growing from its base. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove basal suckers and cut Ivy at ground level.	40+	A1
0102	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Early Mature	18	440	3	3	5	4	13	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall, sheltered tree. There is some decline evident throughout its crown.	Requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0103	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Early Mature	7	160	3	0	2	1	2	Poor	Poor It is being overcrowded/ suppressed out by the surrounding trees. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. This tree has limited potential.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
0104	Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	Early Mature	15	370	1	2	3	2	0	Fair	Fair/ Poor It leans slightly before straightens up again and forms part of the canopy formation/ bulking within this area. It contains some naturally suppressed lower deadwood in crown.	Remove lower deadwood in order to open up the area underneath this tree.	10-20	C2
0105	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	17	380	3	3	3	3	14	Fair	Fair It forms part of the overall group canopy formation and is being sheltered within its present environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is causing suppression. It is growing on an old hedgerow bank.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0106	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Early Mature	10	260	1	1	2	2	3	Fair / Poor	Fair It has been left isolated by the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. It forms a central tree within this group and is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and contains a number of bird nests.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0107	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	19	460	4	4	2	4	11	Fair / Poor	Fair It is a tall tree and it has become more isolated due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. There is heavy Ivy cover on the lower trunk.	Make safe large pieces of dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0108	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	19	460	1	1	1	1	17	Dead	Poor It forms a central tree within this group and its death has fragmented and opened up this group canopy formation.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0109	Corsican Pine	Mature	20	720	3	3	6	3	8	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a tall tree and it was initially growing up	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.										within a close knit group environment, but has become more open/ exposed by the failure/removal of some neighbouring trees. It contains deadwood in crown and may be prone to storm damage due to structure.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.		
0110	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	20	760	9	2	8	4	7	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the overall group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east due to its group growing environment. It contains some heavy side branches and has become more open/exposed by the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees and storm damage. Its crown is showing signs of sparseness / decline throughout and is beginning to rub off the aerial wires. There is heavy lvy cover on the main trunk.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Prune back from the aerial and lighten in heavy side branches to help improve the shape/balance of its crown.	10+	C2
0111	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	18	700	8	7	8	5	0	Fair	Fair It forms a central tree and part of the overall group canopy formation. It has been left slightly more open/ exposed by the failure/ removal of neighbouring trees. There are suckers growing from its base with light lvy cover on the main trunk. It is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout its crown and is slow to come into leaf.	Make safe dead / unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B1
0112	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	20	540	5	4	3	4	8	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment with an asymmetrical crown weighed out for the light as a result. It contains a lot of	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											deadwood throughout its crown and is showing evidence of stress/ decline. It is sheltered within its present group environment.			
0113	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	18	640	5	4	3	5	4	Fair/ Poor	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation of this group with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north. There are a lot of bird nests within its crown. It is showing signs of sparseness within its crown with deadwood throughout. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0114- 0122	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	A 13	A 310	4	5	5	4	1	Fair	Fair It consists of a short line of mixed Copper and Green Beech trees. They were initially planted as a hedge line on a soil bank but have not been maintained as such and have been allowed to grow up into a tree line as a result. They are growing at close spacing to one another and are form part of the one group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on their main stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns.	They would benefit from general tidying works. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees. Carry out some light selective thinning to remove the poor quality trees in order to open up the dense structure without impacting on their overall canopy formation.	20-40	B2
0123	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	8	240	4	2	2	4	0	Fair	Fair It has been planted on the old hedge bank and is growing from underneath the canopy of the neighbouring trees and has been forced up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. It is being suppressed by Ivy and is not integral to	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											any group canopy structure.			
0124-0126	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	A 14	A 290	A 4	A 3	A 2	A 4	A 6	Fair	Fair It consists of a short line of mixed Copper and Green Beech trees. They are separated from the remaining line of Beech trees. They are growing up on the hedge line and have been allowed to grow up tall. They are beginning to be heavily suppressed by Ivy.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of their crowns. Make safe any dead/ unstable growth.	20+	C2
0127	Green Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Mature	13	600/ 320	2	6	5	2	1	Fair	Fair It is a large, twin-stemmed tree from base and some side branches have either broken off or have been cut off in the past. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into its crown.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. It may require further pruning to address structural issues.	10-20	C1
0128-0136	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	A 16	A 360	A 3	A 5	A 4	A 5	A 2	Fair/ Good	Fair They were most likely planted as a hedge line on the hedgerow bank, but have been allowed to grow up into a tree line and have possibly been cut in the distant past at a height of c.2m. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. They are tall trees, providing support/ shelter to one another and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Some of the poor quality, suppressed, inner trees could be removed as part of the selective thinning to reduce density. Make safe any other dead/ unstable growth.	20-40	B2
0137	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	13	240/ 240	4	4	1	7	6	Fair	Poor It is growing from underneath the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree to the south with a very asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north due to competition. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is not integral to	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth. It could be removed as part of the selective thinning/ management.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											the group canopy formation in this area.			
0138	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	20	1250	10	14	12	9	1	Fair	Fair It is a large, prominent, broad spreading tree located at the gable end of the house. It has a low crown and contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood throughout.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on any heavy scaffold limbs/ branches by up to c.2m, in particular the lower heavy scaffold limbs, taking care not to impact on its visual appearance or quality. Review again for wind exposure if neighbouring trees are removed.	20-40	A2
0139	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	16	270	3	1	0	7	4	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has suffered root damage during the excavation works carried out on its west side and this may have an impact on its stability. It is growing up within a group environment with an asymmetrical crown formation. It has been drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition.	I would recommend its removal due to the extent of root damage and stability concerns.	<10	U
0140	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early Mature	19	370	4	3	4	5	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up on the hedgerow bank on the outer canopy edge of Tree No. 0138 and is being sheltered to some degree. There is an acute union formation between the scaffold limbs due to its group growing environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
0141	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early Mature	18	660	5	5	7	7	5	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within an open group	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20-40	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											environment on the old hedgerow bank. It divides into multiple-stems from low down the main trunk with an acute union formation between some stems. It is being suppressed by Ivy.			
0142	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	21	800	7	7	8	8	0	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size, prominent tree located on the old hedgerow bank and the surfacing has come tight to its base on the south side. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It divides into multiple-stems from a height of c.3m up with an acute union formation between some stems. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and is showing some signs of stress/ decline.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	20+	B2
		The following trees are located on the lawn area to the north of the entrance avenue.												
Hedge No. 4	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	It is a short L-shaped section of hedge cordoning off an area to the rear of the house. It is of an early mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It has been maintained as a formal hedge. Average Height = 2m Average Width = 1m										It would benefit from further cutting/ management in order to contain.	-	C2
0143	Blue Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.</i> (3 in total)	Early Mature	10	230	3	3	3	3	0	Fair	Fair It consists of three trees planted at close spacing's to one another to form a screen with the adjoining paddock. They are being overcrowded by the surrounding trees and are causing some suppression.	They require no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0144-0145	Leyland Cypress cv.	Early Mature	A 15	A 400	A 2	A 4	A 5	A 5	A 0	Fair/ Good	Fair They have been planted as a hedge line and	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	x <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i> 'Castlewellan Gold' (6 in total)										to screen off the paddock from the front of the house and they have been allowed to grow up tall. Some of these trees are being suppressed out and others are being suppressed by Ivy. The lower vegetation is being grazed off, in particular on the north side by the livestock sheltering/ grazing within the paddock.	undergrowth.		
Hedge No. 5	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Portuguese Laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> Privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	<p>It runs in an east to west direction from Tree No. 0145 and cordons off the formal lawn area from the adjoining tree belt to the north.</p> <p>It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It consists of Cherry Laurel, Portuguese Laurel and Privet with Scrub Elder and Bramble throughout. It has lost its formal hedge structure with dominating scrub species throughout.</p> <p>Average Height = 1.5m Average Width = 2m</p>										Cut back encroaching hedge species and carry out general tidying works. It would benefit from being cut back down to a height of c.1.5m with scrub species removed and from being inter-planted to create a more structured hedge.	-	C2
		The following trees are located out on the lawn area.												
0146	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	Mature	21	720	8	9	8	8	2	Fair/ Good	Good It is a prominent visual tree on this lawn area. There are no obvious physiological or structural issues.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
0147	Apple <i>Malus domestica</i>	Mature	3	230/ 160/ 230	4	2	2	2	1	Fair	Fair It is being slightly overcrowded by the Tree No. 0146 and has been well maintained and regularly pruned in order to contain its size and to encourage fruiting. 'Woolly Aphid' is present on the main trunk and branches.	Continue present maintenance.	10-20	C1
0148-0150	Apple <i>Malus domestica</i> (3 in total)	Mature	A 3	A 220/ 160/ 170	A 4	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 1	Fair	Fair They are being slightly overcrowded by Tree No.0146 and they have been well maintained and regularly pruned in order to contain and to encourage fruiting. There is 'Woolly Aphid' present on their main trunks and branches.	Continue present maintenance.	10-20	C1
0151	Variegated Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> cv.	Mature	3	250	4	3	2	3	1	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout and its height has been reduced in recent times. The lower branches have also been removed in the past.	Requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
0152	Walnut <i>Juglans regia</i>	Mature	18	820	10	8	11	9	2	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is a prominent, visual tree located on the lawn area. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood in crown with light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0153	Weeping Pear <i>Pyrus salicifolia</i>	Mature	4	250	1	1	1	1	0	Fair	Fair It has suffered storm damage and has been pruned to address this issue. There are suckers developing from its base of ordinary Pear.	Remove basal suckers and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C1
0154 & 0155	Apple <i>Malus</i>	Early Mature	3	150/ 150	2	3	3	2	1	Fair	Fair They have been pruned and well maintained.	Continue present maintenance.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>domestica</i>													
0156	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	13	280	6	4	5	4	0	Good	Fair/ Good It is located out on its own with an undergrowth of shrubs. It has a low branch formation.	It would benefit from the pruning of lower branches in order to raise up its crown over the shrubbery and to open up this area.	40+	B1
0157	Flowering Cherry cv <i>Prunus sp cv.</i>	Early Mature	4	250	2	4	3	5	1	Good	Fair/ Good It has an attractive pink flower with a low branch formation. It is located within a linear herbaceous border to the front of the house and the lower branches have been pruned in the past.	Requires no work at the present time. It may require some pruning to maintain clearance.	20+	C2
Shrub Border No. 1	Mixed Ornamental Shrubs	It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.5 in a north-south direction and cordons off a section of the garden from the fruit garden. It consists of a mixture of ornamental shrubs and management has lapsed in recent years. Scrub species, in particular Bramble, Elder and other scrub species have encroached in and the shrubs have become overgrown and the smaller slower growing shrubs have been suppressed out.										It would benefit from general tidying works. Cut back the shrubs and remove the scrub species in order to open up this area and remove the self-seeded trees also.	-	C2
0158	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi Mature	10	180 (4 stems)	3	3	3	3	2	Fair	Poor It is located within shrub border No.1 on the north side and is self-seeded into this area. Multiple-stemmed from base and is establishing over the height of the surrounding vegetation.	Requires no work at the present time. I would consider its removal as part of the garden restoration/ management.	10+	C1
0159	Apple <i>Malus domestica</i>	Mature	4	290	2	4	2	4	1	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of Apple trees with the larger tree being tagged. They have received	They would benefit from general maintenance/ management.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	(3 in total)										pruning in order to contain in this location. There is scrub growing up through these trees.			
0160	Apple <i>Malus domestica</i>	Mature	4	300	2	3	2	3	1	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It has been neglected for some time and is being overcrowded by the seedling Birch trees. It was being suppressed by Ivy which has since been cut at ground level. There is a decay cavity on the main stem at the point where it subdivides into three stems. Its structure has also been affected due to overcrowding.	Tidy up the undergrowth and carry out pruning to address structural issues and to encourage better fruiting quality.	10+	C1
0161	Apple <i>Malus domestica</i>	Mature	3	260/ 240	2	2	2	3	2	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor The lower scaffold limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and this has impacted on its structure, with large size stubs remaining.	Retain at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
0162	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi Mature	9	170/ 70/ 70/ 80	4	3	2	5	2	Fair	Fair / Poor Self-seeded and is growing up through the low growing Buxus hedging. Multiple-stemmed from base.	Requires no work at the present time. It could be considered for removal as part of the restoration within this area.	10+	C1
0163	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Young	10	100	4	4	2	4	3	Fair/ Good	Fair It is establishing well and is possibly self-seeded from a large Horse Chestnut located to the right of the entrance. It is growing up through a Cherry Laurel and is beginning to establish up over this.	It would benefit from the cutting back of the competing vegetation.	40+	C1
0164	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i>	Young	9	150	1	1	1	1	2	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has suffered bark wounding on the lower	Retain at the present time.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>excelsior</i>										trunk exposing the underlying timber to decay. Self-seeded into this area.	It may be considered for removal as part of the restoration/ management.		
0165	Laburnum <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Mature	7	200 (6 stems)	6	3	5	4	2	Fair/ Poor	Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with evidence of where limbs have broken out in the past and it may be prone to further storm damage. It is suckering from base. It is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout.	Retain at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
The following trees are located along the north side of the entrance avenue.														
0166	Holly <i>Ilex x altacrerensis</i>	Mature	7	140 (6 stems)	4	4	4	4	2	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and the lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is located on the edge of the entrance avenue.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C1
0167- 0169	Variegated Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> sp. (3 in total)	Mature	A 10	A 200	A 2	A 3	A 2	A 3	A 2	Fair	Fair They have an undergrowth of shrubs, mainly Acuba Japonica. Their lower branches have been removed in order to raise up their crowns. There are some suckers of ordinary Holly developing from their bases. Tree No. 0167 is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout its crown.	Maintain basal suckers.	10-20	C1
0170	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Early Mature	13	280	6	2	1	8	5	Fair	Fair It has possibly self-seeded from a neighbouring large mature Horse Chestnut (Tree No.0172) with an asymmetrical crown weighed out for the light due to competition from this neighbouring tree. It forms part of	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											the overall group canopy formation.			
0171	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	17	260	6	2	3	6	9	Fair	Fair It is growing on the outer canopy edge of Tree No. 0172 and has been drawn up and out for the light and is a tall tree due to competition. It is sheltered within its present group environment and is slow to come into leaf. It is not integral to the group canopy structure.	Retain at the present time. Monitor its condition when in leaf.	10-20	C2
0172	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	22	1000	9	9	9	11	3	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located to the right of the entrance and is a prominent tree of visual value to the entrance. It is a large size tree with a broad, spreading crown formation with some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches throughout. It divides into twin-stems at a height of c.2m up with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. There is no significant evidence of any infection by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in end loading on heavy scaffold limbs/ branches by up to c.2m to lessen the risk of further storm damage, taking care not to open up or expose its crown.	20+	B2
Linear Tree Belt	The survey now continues with the linear Tree Belt located to the right of the entrance and works in a north direction. As a tree belt it is of some prominence within the treescape of this area. It is cordoned off on the west side by a high stone wall for most of its length and is bordered with the road by Hedge No.6. The trees within are growing up within a group environment and they provide support/ shelter to one another. There are a couple of large, prominent, original trees within this area such as Pine and Horse Chestnut with a lot of regeneration of Ash and Sycamore developing throughout. There is also evidence of tree planting with Horse Chestnut. They have an undergrowth of Cherry Laurel, Elder, Privet and Bramble.										Carry out general tidying works and make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth.			
Hedge No.6	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus</i>	It extends north from the main entrance along the boundary with the public road. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Privet with infill areas of Bramble and Dog-rose. It is located on the roadside of a dry drainage ditch and has been cut back on the roadside, but has been allowed to grow more unmanaged on the inside. There are a number of Ash, Elm and Sycamore trees protruding up out of this hedge that form part of the overall group										The hedge would benefit from being cut back to c.1.5m in height. Carry out general tidying works and infill planting to	-	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>nigra</i> Privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dog-rose <i>Rosa canina</i>				canopy formation. It has been drawn up and out for the light due to competition and this has affected its structure. Average Height = 5m Average Width = 2m							create a better structured hedge.		
0173-0174	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Early Mature	A 4	A 200/100	A 1	A 1	A 2	A 1	A 0	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are growing from underneath the canopy of a larger Horse Chestnut (Tree No. 0172) with asymmetrical crowns as a result and they are being suppressed out to some degree. They has been planted along the entrance fence line and provide lower screening within this area.	They would benefit from further general trimming/ tidying. Cut back all competition vegetation in order to expose these trees and reduce competition.	10-20	C1
0175-0177	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (2 in total) Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1)	Early Mature	A 13	A 240/260	A 1	A 1	A 6	A 1	A 3	Fair	Fair They are growing up together from underneath the canopy of the larger neighbouring trees and their crown structure/ development has been affected as a result. They are sheltered within their present group environment and form part of the group canopy formation. Tree No. 0176 is an Ash tree, it forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is growing on the hedgerow bank and is bordering with the road.	Carry out further pruning in order to improve clearance with the road. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Tree No. 0176 may be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning/ management.	20+	B2
0178	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	Mature	21	680	6	4	6	4	10	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the upper canopy formation. Its crown is showing some signs of	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	sub sp.										stress/ decline throughout and was initially being suppressed by Ivy which has been cut in recent times at ground level. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.			
0179	Laburnum <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Mature	11	290	4	1	2	4	4	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has fallen apart and some stems are dead and others are being suppressed by Ivy. As a result, this tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0180	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	14	190 (6 stems)	6	3	7	7	3	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up forming part of the upper canopy formation. Its crown development/ structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition. It is of some value to the group canopy structure and heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
0181- 0184	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	A 14	A 320/ 160	A 5	A 3	A 5	A 4	A 4	Fair	Fair They are growing on the inside of Hedge No. 5 and are growing up together at close spacing's forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. They provide support/ shelter to one another. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed with asymmetrical crowns weighed towards the road. They contain deadwood throughout their crowns. The Ivy cover on some stems has been cut at ground level.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth and lighten back heavy side limbs/ branches over the road by up to c.2m. Cut Ivy a ground level where it is heavy on the trees. Review for wind exposure once the works have been completed on the neighbouring trees.	10-20	C2
0185	Scots Pine <i>Pinus</i>	Mature	23	640	4	4	8	2	7	Fair	Fair It is growing up forming part of the one group/	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>sylvestris</i>										canopy formation and is a tall, sheltered tree. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure.	heavy side limbs/ branches by c. 1-2m, in particular on the roadside to address any exposure issues. Review for wind exposure once the works have been completed on the neighbouring trees.		
0186	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	20	600	6	6	7	9	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the upper canopy formation and is of value to the group canopy structure. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0187	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	14	430	2	4	0	6	9	Fair	Fair It is growing close to the base of Tree No. 0187 and has been drawn up for the light and is a tall, sheltered tree as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0188 & 0189	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	A 12	A 210/ 200	A 1	A 1	A 1	A 7	A 9	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of self-seeded stems growing up together forming part of the understory. They have been drawn up and out for the light due to competition with asymmetrical crowns weighed to the west. They are not integral to the overall canopy structure within this area. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into their	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated crowns.			
0190	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	17	340	2	2	2	2	15	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and is a tall tree as a result. It is being sheltered at the present time with heavy lvy cover on main trunk extending up into its crown, increasing its crown's windsail. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	Cut lvy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown. Review for wind exposure once the works have been completed on the neighbouring trees.	10-20	C2
0191	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	15	660	5	3	9	5	3	Fair/ Poor	Poor It forms part of the upper canopy formation and is integral to the overall group canopy structure. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Its crown is in declining health with dieback evident throughout and it is also infected at its base by the fungus ' <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> '.	Two Management Options: 1: To remove completely. If removed, review the surrounding trees for wind exposure. 2: Retain and reduce size by c.3m, it may not respond well to this pruning, with its removal necessary in the short-term.	<10	U
0192	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi Mature	14	220/ 160/ 180	5	2	6	1	2	Fair	Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank of Hedge No. 6 with a very asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road. There is heavy lvy cover on the main trunk.	Cut back to a c.1.5m high stump and retain as part of the hedge bulking.	<10	U
0193 &	Ash	Semi	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Fair	Poor	Cut down to c.1.5m high	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
0194	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore	Mature	11	220/ 230	2	2	6	0	3		They are growing on the hedgerow bank of Hedge No.6 with very asymmetrical crowns due to overcrowding/ competition which are weighed towards the road. They will be left more open/exposed by the works carried out on Tree No. 0191. Heavy Ivy cover on their main stems is extending up into their crowns. They are structural poor and are not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	stumps and retain as part of the hedge bulking.		
0195	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Young	13	130	2	1	4	1	8	Fair	Self-seeded and consists of two stems growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation and bulking. It is being sheltered to some degree.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C1
0196	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	Mature	19	660	7	7	7	6	7	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree of value to the overall group canopy structure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0197	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	17	700	6	6	2	10	9	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree of value to the overall group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment with a slight lean on the main trunk. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown is showing signs of slight sparseness throughout.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and lighten back heavy side limbs/ branches, in particular those extending out to the west. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0198	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	14	680	4	2	6	8	1	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is a large size tree forming part of the overall group canopy formation and provides some support/ shelter to the neighbouring trees.	Due to its structural condition, I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown's windsail. Extensive basal decay is present and its stability is of concern as a result.	management option. Review the surrounding trees for wind exposure as some trees may require additional pruning to address exposure issues once this tree is removed.		
0199	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	17	480	6	4	8	0	7	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the outer canopy on the eastern side of the group with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the road. It will be left more open/ exposed by the removal of neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There is a large column of decay developing on the main trunk and this is likely to have an impact on its stability.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce crown size by c. 2m, particularly extending out over the road. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
0200 - 0203	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi Mature	A 10	A 200/ 220	A 2	A 2	A 6	A 2	A 2	Fair	Poor They are growing on the bank of Hedge No.6. They have been drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and are heavily weighed towards the road with heavy Ivy cover on most stems. They are not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	I would recommend that they be cut/ coppiced down to c.1.5m high stumps and be allowed to form part of the hedge bulking.	<10	U
0204	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	15	270	4	1	8	0	6	Fair	Fair/ Poor Self-seeded and is growing from the base of a mature Pine tree with an asymmetrical crown weighed out towards the road. It will be left more open/ exposed by the works carried out	Reduce crown size by c. 2m. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											on the surrounding trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.			
0205	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	21	580	6	4	8	3	13	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the upper canopy formation and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown's windsail. It may be left more open/ exposed by the works carried out on the surrounding trees. It is showing signs of slight sparseness within its upper crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and carry out pruning to address any exposure issues. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0206	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	20	680	6	6	7	8	1	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a central tree within this group and is of value to the overall group canopy structure within this area. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood within its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. The Ivy is likely to require management in the future.	20+	B2
0207	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	20	600	5	4	4	4	14	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the upper canopy formation and is of value to the overall group structure. It contains deadwood within its crown with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0208-0211	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi/ Early Mature	A 16	A 270/ 160	A 4	A 3	A 1	A 6	A 3	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are self-seeded into this area and are growing from underneath the canopy of the original mature trees. The bulk of them have been drawn up and out for the light, in particular to the west due to competition and this is affecting their individual structure. They	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on the trees.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											provide some value to the canopy structure; however, they are not integral to the original canopy formation.			
0212	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	24	660	4	5	8	3	20	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a central group and is a tall, sheltered tree at the present time. Its crown is showing minor signs of stress/ decline throughout. There is heavy lvy cover on the main trunk.	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B2
0213-0218	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi / Early Mature	A 8	A 230/ 200	A 1	A 1	A 2	A 1	A 7	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are growing from underneath the canopy of the original large mature trees and have been drawn up for the light and are tall trees as a result. The bulk of them are asymmetrical and weighed to the east towards the public road with some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood throughout their crowns. Some of them are multiple-stemmed with heavy lvy cover on some stems. Stress/ decline is evident within the crowns of some trees. Tree No. 0216 is dead.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side branches extending over the road by c. 2m. Cut lvy at ground level. Remove Tree No.0216.	10-20	C2
0219	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	14	360	2	1	4	0	11	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is a tall, slender tree growing up within a sheltered group environment. Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail.	Cut lvy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0220	Scots Pine <i>Pinus</i>	Mature	20	400	3	4	3	4	16	Fair	Fair It is a tall, slender central tree being sheltered	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>sylvestris</i>										by the surrounding trees. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.			
0221	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	16	600	6	5	9	7	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a central tree and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains deadwood within its crown.	Requires no work at the present time. The Ivy will require management in the future.	20+	B2
0222	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	19	440	3	3	3	3	15	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It has been drawn up for the light due to competition. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0223	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	19	200/ 360	4	5	3	7	1	Fair	Fair It is growing up on the outer canopy edge of the original tree belt with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the west as a result. It contains some heavy side branches within its crown with a secondary stem developing from its lower trunk.	Lighten end weight on heavy side branches, in particular those extending to the west by up to 2m.	20+	C2
0224-0225	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	17	340	5	3	3	7	4	Fair	Fair Self-seeded and are growing on the edge of the original tree belt with asymmetrical crowns weighed to the west in over the boundary wall. They are of some value to the overall group canopy structure. They are twin-stemmed and growing within close proximity to the wall and	Lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c.2m and remove any dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											they may cause structural damage to the wall as they grow in size.			
0226	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi Mature	10	200 (7 stems)	3	1	1	2	7	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of two stems and both stems are multiple-stemmed and form part of the middle canopy formation of this tree belt. They are not integral to the overall group canopy structure within this area. There is heavy lvy cover on the main trunk.	Retain as part of the bulking. Cut lvy at ground level where it is heavy on the stems.	20+	C2
0227	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	20	490	6	3	3	4	15	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree and it has been drawn up for the light due to competition and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut lvy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0228	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	22	660	6	4	9	3	10	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the upper canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east towards the road. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and it contains deadwood in crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches, in particular on the east side by c.1-2m. Cut lvy at ground level.	20+	B2
0229	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	22	400	5	1	4	5	7	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall, sheltered tree. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut lvy at ground level.	20+	B2
0230-0231	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early Mature	A 13	A 200 (5	A 2	A 1	A 1	A 2	A 4	Fair	Fair They form part of the bulking within this group canopy formation with the tree belt. The bulk	Retain as part of the bulking within this group. Lighten back their heavy	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>			stems)							of them are multiple-stemmed from base and are being sheltered within their present group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on some stems is extending up into their crowns.	side limbs/ branches on the roadside by c. 1-2m. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on stems.		
0232	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	13	230	5	2	6	1	4	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing on the hedgerow bank (Hedge No.6) and is bordering with the public road. It may have suffered soil and root damage on the roadside in the past. It has an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment and it has been drawn up and out towards the road as a result. It contains deadwood within its crown with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	Cut back to a c.1.5m high stump and allow to sprout to form part of the hedge bulking. Cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U
0233	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	19	500	5	3	4	3	10	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group environment, has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree as a result. It is becoming more open/ exposed due to storm damage within the neighbouring trees. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and carry out pruning to address any wind exposure. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0234	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	13	240	3	1	6	1	8	Fair	Fair It forms part of the overall group canopy formation, has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and is a tall tree as a result. It is being sheltered to some degree by the surrounding trees and is of some value to the group canopy structure.	Cut Ivy at ground level and retain as part of the bulking.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail.			
0235	Pine <i>Pinus sp.</i>		8	220	1	1	1	1	7	Dead	Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and will become decayed and unstable.	It will need to be removed in the short-term.	<10	U
0236-0241	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi/ Early Mature	A 14	A 140 (3 stems)	A 1	A 2	A 3	A 1	A 11	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are self-seeded into this area into the openings within the original group canopy structure. They have been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees and some of them are in declining health and others contain deadwood within their crowns. The Ivy cover on most stems is becoming heavy.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees.	10-20	C2
0242	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi Mature	13	140	1	1	1	1	10	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and will become decayed and unstable and is in declining health.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0243	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	17	440	2	5	4	3	11	Fair	Fair It was initially growing up within a close knit group, but has become more open/ exposed due to the failure and the cutting down of some neighbouring trees. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0244	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	20	470	4	4	2	5	13	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a close knit group and is a tall tree. Its crown is sparse in foliage and this may be an indication of root related issues/ stress. There is heavy Ivy cover on the	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated main trunk.			
0245	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	Mature	14	320	3	1	5	1	3	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a sheltered group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail. Its crown is showing some signs of stress throughout.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0246 & 0247	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi Mature	A 13	A 230	A 0	A 2	A 4	A 1	A 10	Fair	Poor They are growing on the hedgerow bank (Hedge No.6) and are self-seeded with asymmetrical crowns weighed out the road due to their group growing environment. Heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks is extending up into their crowns.	Cut/ coppiced back into the hedge as part of management.	<10	U
0248	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi / Early Mature	14	230	3	2	6	1	8	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It consists of a group of stems and has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition with some stems showing signs of decline and dieback. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Prune to address any exposure and safety issues towards the road.	10+	C2
0249	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Young	7	170	3	4	3	2	2	Fair/ Good	Fair It has good potential for the future if given space to develop. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	It would benefit from some selective thinning of the surrounding trees to reduce competition. Cut Ivy at ground level.	40+	C2
0250	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	19	730	9	6	9	6	4	Fair	Fair It has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree due to its group growing environment. It is becoming more open/ exposed by the failure or removal of some of the surrounding trees.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											It is being sheltered within its present group environment.			
0251	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	Mature	17	330	2	2	3	2	12	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large prominent tree located within the corner of the tree belt. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its crown's windsail. It forms part of the outer canopy formation of the overall tree belt within this area and is of some value to the group canopy structure and provides support/ shelter to the surrounding Pine trees.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0252 - 0255	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi Mature	A 13	A 200/ 140	A 2	A 2	A 1	A 3	A 11	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor They are self-seeded and are growing up through the openings within the overall tree canopy formation. They form part of the lower canopy with heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crowns of most trees, increasing the windsail of their crowns. Their structure has also been affected due to competition with some trees showing signs of dieback, possibly as a result of 'Ash Dieback'.	Make safe large pieces of deadwood and cut Ivy at ground level. Review condition in twelve months.	10+	C2
0256	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	22	380	4	3	4	5	16	Fair	Fair It has been drawn up for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and is a tall tree. It has since become more open/ exposed and its crown is slightly sparse. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0257	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i>	Early Mature	16	200/ 180/	8	1	2	3	4	Fair	Fair It is located on the northern outer canopy and	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>excelsior</i>			190							is multiple-stemmed from base with an asymmetrical crown formation weighed to the north. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.			
0258	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	21	460	5	5	4	3	17	Fair	Fair It is growing up forming part of an open group canopy formation and its crown is slightly sparse. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0259	Larch <i>Larix decidua</i>	Mature	16	350	2	3	1	5	11	Fair	Fair It forms part of the upper canopy formation and is a tall, sheltered tree with a slight lean on the main trunk. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
Linear Tree Belt	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	It runs in an east to west direction along the northern boundary at ninety degrees from the previous tree belt and it from the boundary with the adjoining residential houses. The upper canopy is made up of Scots Pine, Beech and Sycamore with a good regeneration of Ash. It has a dense undergrowth of Cherry Laurel and has been left unmanaged for some time with scrub species such as Elder and Bramble growing throughout. The following gives details of the trees within this tree belt working from east to west.									It would benefit from general tidying works of the undergrowth and making safe large size dead/ unstable growth.			

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
Hedge No. 7	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dog-rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<p>It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No. 6 and runs east to west and cordons off this tree belt from the adjoining entrance track.</p> <p>It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Elder, Hawthorn, Bramble, Dog-rose and Box with some Ash trees, generally seedling trees, growing up throughout. The hedge vegetation is growing on both sides of a dry drainage ditch.</p> <p>Average Height = 3m Average Width = 2.5m</p>										<p>It would benefit from general tidying works. Trim in encroaching hedge species and cut back the poorly structured hedge sections to encourage lower growth development. Carry out some infill planting.</p>	-	C2
0260	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	12	230	2	4	2	3	10	Fair	<p>Fair</p> <p>Self-seeded and is growing from underneath the canopy of the neighbouring trees and forms part of the bulking. It has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree as a result. Its crown is slightly sparse.</p>	Tidy up the undergrowth.	10-20	C2
0261	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	21	500	4	4	3	4	17	Fair/ Poor	<p>Fair / Poor</p> <p>It is a large size tree with an isolated crown. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up the main trunk into its crown. Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout, however, there is no evidence of any basal decay at the present time.</p>	<p>Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.</p> <p>Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.</p>	10+	C2
0262 & 0263	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi Mature	A 14	A 200 (6 stems)	A 5	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 9	Fair	<p>Fair</p> <p>They are self-seeded into this area and form part of the under canopy. They are multiple-stemmed from base and are showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout their</p>	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated crowns.			
0264	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	28	520	4	5	4	6	23	Fair	Fair It is growing up through the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree and forms part of the upper canopy formation. It is a tall, sheltered tree.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0265	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	17	780	10	9	8	8	2	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent tree of value to the group canopy structure within this area. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time. The Ivy will require management in the short-medium term.	20+	B2
0266	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	20	680	5	3	3	3	16	Fair	Fair It is a large, tall tree growing up through the canopy of Tree No. 0265 and is being sheltered at the present time. Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut in the past and is beginning to re-establish.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0267	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	15	260/ 120/ 160	6	2	2	4	5	Fair/ Poor	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up forming part of the outer group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north. Decline / dieback is evident throughout its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0268	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi Mature	9	190	7	1	2	3	4	Fair	Fair/ Poor Self-seeded and is growing from underneath the canopy of the neighbouring trees and has been drawn up and out for the light due to competition and is weighed out to the north as a result.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
0269	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i>	Early Mature	16	250	3	4	4	2	7	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is growing up forming part of the upper	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>excelsior</i>										canopy formation and its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.		
0270	Laburnum <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Mature	9	200 (7 stems)	2	6	6	3	0	Poor	Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and has broken apart with some broken limbs present and those stems remaining are prone to failure. It is being suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time and retain as part of the bulking. It may be considered for removal as part of the future management.	<10	U
0271	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Early Mature	9	340	1	5	7	2	3	Poor	Poor It is in declining health, most likely due to infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0272-0275	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	A 16	A 250	A 3	A 6	A 6	A 2	A 8	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor Tree No. 0273 is a self-seeded Sycamore growing up within the canopy of the original trees and has been drawn up and out for the light as a result. The Ash trees are in declining health with dieback evident throughout. Heavy Ivy cover on their main trunks is extending up into their crowns.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Review condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0276	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	17	660	8	6	8	6	3	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment and forms part of the upper canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Basal	Reduce crown overhang to the north by c. 2m. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis, as it is likely to require	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											decay is present with the fungus 'Ganoderma sp.' evident. It would appear that its height has been reduced in the past. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It is of some value to the overall group canopy structure.	removal in the short-term.		
0277	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	9	160	4	4	4	3	1	Fair	Fair Self-seeded and is growing from underneath the canopy of the neighbouring trees and has been drawn up and out for the light due to competition. It forms part of the lower bulking at the present time. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C2
0278	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Mature	17	460	3	3	3	2	8	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall, sheltered tree. It has suffered storm damage leaving its crown more open/ exposed and it may be prone to further storm damage if left in isolation.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C2
0279	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	14	340	1	7	2	3	3	Fair	Fair / Poor Its structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. Self-seeded into this area and has been drawn up and out for the light as a result. Its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout. It is not integral to the group canopy structure.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
0280	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	23	460	4	5	3	4	17	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is a tall tree growing up between the canopies of the neighbouring trees and is	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											being sheltered as a result. Its crown is showing signs of sparseness / decline throughout. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.			
0281	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	20	800	11	10	8	4	0	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree growing up within a group environment and is being sheltered at the present time. It is of value to the overall group canopy structure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There are suckers growing from its base with lower epicormic growth also present. It is best maintained within its present group environment.	Remove large size dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0282	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	Mature	22	780	10	3	7	8	6	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0281 with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north as a result. It is being sheltered within its present group environment. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Make safe dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0283	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	10	300	8	0	2	4	2	Fair	Fair / Poor Self-seeded and is growing from underneath the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree with an asymmetrical crown heavily weighed out to the north as a result. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0284	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	7	200	8	0	3	3	3	Fair	Fair / Poor Self-seeded and is growing from underneath the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree with a	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											very asymmetrical crown, heavily weighed out to the north as a result. It forms part of the understory with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.			
0285	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi Mature	8	180	6	0	4	3	2	Fair	Fair / Poor It consists of two stems and that have been drawn up and out for light from underneath the canopy of the neighbouring trees, affecting its structure. It forms part of the lower bulking within this area. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C2
0286	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	4	1000	0	0	0	0	4	Dead	Poor The top has broken out leaving a tall stump which is becoming decayed. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	It will need to be removed as part of management.	<10	U
0287	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	20	780	9	10	5	6	0	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. It forms part of the upper canopy formation and is of value to the group canopy structure. There are suckers growing from its base.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0288	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	21	800	7	11	11	7	2	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with the previous trees with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the south as a result. It is being sheltered by the surrounding trees and contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches within its crown. It is of value to the group canopy structure.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. It may require some pruning of individual limbs/ branches if left in isolation or more open/ exposed.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
0289	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Semi Mature	11	200	1	6	2	3	8	Fair	Fair / Poor It is most likely self-seeded into this area and is growing from underneath the canopy of the larger neighbouring trees and its crown structure has been affected as a result. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	Retain as part of the bulking and cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
0290	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	17	300/270	5	8	5	4	9	Fair / Poor	Fair It is a tall tree, most likely self-seeded into this area. It is growing on the outer canopy edge of the neighbouring, large, mature trees with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the south as a result. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 0.5m up with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown. Its crown is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0291	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	18	580	4	5	4	6	9	Fair	Fair Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Its crown is becoming more isolated/ open due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. It is of some value to the overall group canopy structure.	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0292	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early Mature	12	200 (6 stems)	3	6	5	5	0	Fair	Fair/ Poor Multiple-stemmed from base and is possibly growing from an old stump. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. Its crown development has been impacted upon in the	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											past due to overcrowding; however it has since gained more space to develop.			
0293	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi Mature	15	220	1	1	1	2	10	Poor	Fair It has been drawn up for the light due to competition and is a tall tree. Self-seeded into this area and its crown is in declining health with a lot of dieback evident throughout.	Retain at the present time. Tidy up the undergrowth and monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0294	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	14	340	3	3	4	1	12	Fair/ Poor	Fair Self-seeded and is a tall, central tree growing up through the canopy of the neighbouring trees. Signs of decline/ dieback are evident throughout its crown, possibly due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C2
0295	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	22	880	3	7	4	7	6	Fair	Fair It is a large, prominent tree forming part of the outer canopy formation of the overall tree belt with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north-west due to its group growing environment. It contains heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood throughout its crown. It is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout its crown. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0296	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Early Mature	10	210 (6 stems)	5	3	5	6	0	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing from underneath the canopy of the larger neighbouring trees. It forms part of the middle canopy and bulking within this area. It has an	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											asymmetrical crown weighed out of the woodland. There is heavy Ivy cover on some stems.			
0297	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	25	1000	7	8	6	12	3	Fair	Fair It forms part of the upper canopy formation and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north-west. Its crown is slightly sparse with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It has suffered storm damage within its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Remove Ivy from around the union formation at a height of c.3.5m up in order to assess the union formation. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0298	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early Mature	13	270	3	3	3	5	0	Fair	Fair It is growing from underneath the canopy of a neighbouring tree and has been drawn up and out for the light due to competition. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk with suckers growing from its base.	Cut Ivy at ground level and retain as part of the bulking.	20+	B2
0299	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	20	790	1	6	6	1	14	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the upper canopy formation of this tree belt and is of value to the group canopy structure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown development/ structure is affected due to overcrowding/ competition.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
0300	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early Mature	14	310/ 290/ 400	3	7	7	2	0	Fair	Fair It forms part of the overall group canopy structure and its crown structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. It is multiple-stemmed	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											from base with an acute union formation between some stems.			
0301	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early Mature	14	280	4	4	4	5	6	Fair	Fair It is beginning to gain space to develop and is being slightly overcrowded by the surrounding trees at the present time. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	40+	B2
0302	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	Mature	6	560	0	0	0	0	6	Dead	Poor The top has broken out and it consists of a tall stump which will become decayed/ unstable in time.	Retain for its wildlife value at the present time.	<10	U
0303	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	16	540	7	2	4	2	7	Fair/ Poor	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has become more open/ exposed due to the failure/ removal of some neighbouring trees. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It is not integral to the group canopy structure. Its crown is sparse and is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
0304	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Early Mature	13	350/ 240/ 280	4	5	3	6	1	Fair	Fair It forms part of the middle canopy and it divides into multiple-stems from low down and some of these stems are infected by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut leading to areas of dead bark and this is also likely to impact on its health. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0305	Lime	Mature	17	800	1	1	1	1	16	Poor	Poor	Remove the upper crown	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	<i>Tilia sp.</i>										It is in declining health and has suffered storm damage in the past. Extensive decay is present on the main trunk and is also infected by the fungus ' <i>Ganoderma sp</i> ' and is prone to further limb failure as a result.	leaving a tall stump c. 4m tall.		
Tree Group	They are located along the boundary wall with the rear gardens of the neighbouring houses and extend to the northwest corner of the site area. These houses are located within close proximity and this will have an impact on the long-term potential of these trees. Visually, they are a prominent group of trees, in particular the Pine; however, they are not growing in an ideal location next to the houses.											Tidy up undergrowth.	-	-
0306	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	15	1220	7	12	8	8	2	Fair	Fair It has a large prominent tree with a broad canopy formation with some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches throughout. It has suffered a bark wound on the lower trunk on the north side; however, this decay would appear to be localized at the present time. It has suffered storm damage throughout its crown. I suspect that root damage has occurred on the north side during the previous excavations.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in end loading on heavy scaffold limbs/ branches by up to c.2m to lessen the risk of further storm damage. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	20+	B2
0307	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	21	650	4	7	3	3	10	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the group canopy formation. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2
0308	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Mature	5	320	2	5	3	2	3	Dead	Poor This tree is standing dead.	It will need to be removed in the future.	<10	U
0309	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	20	420	1	4	3	5	8	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
0310	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	16	550	3	7	5	9	8	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the outer canopy formation of this group with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the south-west. Its crown is slightly sparse with light Ivy cover on the main trunk. There is a decaying stump on the lower trunk where a smaller stem had been cut back in the past. It is of value to the group canopy structure within this area.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C2
0311	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Mature	8	290	4	5	3	5	2	Fair/ Poor	Fair It forms part of the understory / bulking within this area. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level and retain as part of the bulking.	10+	C1
0312	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Early Mature	5	190	1	1	1	2	2	Poor	Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and is almost completely dead.	Retain for its wildlife value at the present time. Cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U
0313	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Early Mature	5	200	2	1	1	3	5	Poor	Poor It is almost completely dead.	Retain for its wildlife value at the present time. It may need to be removed in the future.	<10	U
0314	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	21	400	2	5	8	6	17	Fair	Fair It forms part of the upper canopy formation and is a tall, sheltered tree. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0315	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	21	660	3	7	4	5	14	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the upper canopy formation and is of value to the group canopy structure. I suspect that it has been left	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											more open due to removal of some neighbouring trees in the past. It contains deadwood in crown, generally of a small to medium size. There is a decayed stump at a height of c.1m up where a secondary stem was cut off in the past.			
0316	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	21	600	4	3	3	4	17	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a large size tree located closest to the boundary wall with the neighbouring houses. It has a tall, top-heavy crown and has been left more open / exposed by the failure or removal of neighbouring trees in the past. It may have also been impacted upon by the construction works, in particular the boundary wall. It divides into a twin-stemmed tree at a height of c. 8m up with an acute union formation between stems at this point.	In order to address safety, reduce crown size by c. 2m, in particular end weight and height. Make safe any dead/ unstable growth.	10+	C2
0317	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	17	320	4	3	6	3	16	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a tall, top-heavy tree and it has become more isolated and open due to the failure or removal of trees. Its size has been reduced in the past, in particular height.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. It may need to be removed in the future.	10+	C2
0318	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Mature	8	280/ 220	3	2	2	3	3	Fair/ Poor	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and its crown is showing signs of decline/ dieback throughout.	It will need to be removed in the short-term.	<10	U
0319	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	21	620	5	4	5	3	8	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms part of the outer canopy formation and initially formed part of a larger group, however, I suspect some neighbouring trees have been	In order to retain for the benefit of the group structure, reduce crown size by c.2m, in particular	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											removed, leaving its crown more open/ exposed as a result. A large scaffold limb has also been removed which has further impacted on its crown structure. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. Due to its close proximity to the boundary wall, it is likely to have suffered root damage. It has an open/ exposed crown formation.	end loading on heavy scaffold limbs/ branches. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.		
Hedge No. 8	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> lonicera nitida Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dog-rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	<p>It runs in a north-east to south-west direction and cordons off the paddock from the entrance driveway to the yard.</p> <p>It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/ poor condition structurally. It consists of scrub Elder, Snowberry, Lonicera, Bramble and Dog-rose with some Ash seedlings developing throughout. It has been allowed to grow unmanaged for some time and has lost its formal hedge structure as a result.</p> <p>Average Height = 3m Average Width = 4m</p> <p>The following trees are located within hedge No. 8.</p>										It would benefit from re-cutting in order to create a more formal, tidier hedge structure.	-	C2
0320	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	9	320	4	5	3	5	3	Fair	Fair Self-seeded and is growing up through the hedge line. Multiple-stemmed from c.2m up and I suspect that it had possibly been cut at this point in the past.	Tidy up the undergrowth at the present time.	20+	C1
0321	Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja pilcata</i>	Early Mature	11	440	5	5	4	4	6	Fair / Good	Fair It is becoming prominent within this area with some scrub vegetation growing up through its lower crown.	It would benefit from general tidying works. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20-40	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
The following trees are located at the southern-western end of this hedge line at the gable end of the hay barn.														
Tree Group	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	It consists of a small group of Pine trees with a dense undergrowth of scrub such as Elder, Bramble, Dog-rose and weeds, along with some self-seeding Ash and Sycamore trees growing throughout. As a group, they are of some prominence within the treescape of this area. They have become more open/ exposed by the failure or removal of some trees over the years, in particular at the southern end which has left the group structure more open. There are bird nests in these trees.										Carry out general tidying works.	-	-
0322	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	17	640	10	1	6	7	10	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the upper canopy formation. It leans from its base to the north-east with a heavy lean on the main trunk. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk has been cut in the past, but is beginning to re-establish. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 4m up with an acute union formation between stems.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c. 2m. Tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	20+	B2
0323	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	17	640	10	1	6	7	10	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree with a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed to the north. There is some sparseness evident within its upper crown. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It is of some value to the group canopy structure.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten in any heavy side limbs/ branches, in particular those extending to the north in order to improve the balance of its crown. Cut lvy at ground level.	20+	B2
0324	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	16	790	7	6	10	4	2	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the upper canopy formation and is of value to the group canopy structure. Heavy lvy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It is showing signs of slight sparseness within its upper crown and	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and lighten end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches by c. 1-2m. Cut lvy at ground level and remove to a height of	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											contains deadwood throughout.	c.2m to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.		
0325	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	5	420	0	0	0	0	5	Dead	Poor The top has broken out leaving a tall stump which is becoming decayed and suppressed by Ivy.	It will need to be removed in the short-term as part of management.	<10	U
0326	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i> sub sp.	Mature	5	700	0	0	0	0	5	Dead	Poor It consists of a tall stump being suppressed by Ivy. Its loss has opened up the group canopy structure.	It will need to be removed in the short-term as part of management.	<10	U
0333 & 0334	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early Mature	A 10	A 230	A 2	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 2	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are self-seeded into this area and are growing on the old fence line. They form part of the lower canopy formation with heavy Ivy cover on some stems. They have been damaged by the squirrels and have possibly been reduced in height in the past.	Tidy up the undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
Hedge No.9	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dog-rose <i>Rosa canina</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	This hedge extends east to west along the boundary of the rear gardens of the houses that back onto this site area. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble, Dog-rose and self-seeded Ash and Sycamore trees. The bulk of the trees have been cut back in the past in order to reduce their crown overhang towards the gardens of the adjoining houses. They are being heavily suppressed by Ivy and some of them may have been impacted upon by the previous development works, in particular on the southern side due to the construction of the boundary walls of the gardens. Average Height = 4m Average Width = 5m									Tidy up undergrowth and trim in side to contain width and create a more structured hedge. Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth.	-	C2	

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	The following trees are located within this hedge.												
0327	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	8	640	3	3	2	4	3	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has been reduced down to a c.4m tall stump with a new crown of growth developing from these pruning points, which is of a small size at the present time. It is showing signs of slight sparseness throughout, possibly an indication of decline. Decay is developing on the main trunk where limb failure has occurred in the past. It is likely to have been impacted upon by the construction of the boundary walls. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. It will most likely need to be removed in the future.	10+	C1
0328	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	9	260	4	4	3	2	3	Fair	Fair/ Poor Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk has been cut in the past and is beginning to re-establish. Its height has been reduced heavily in the past with a new crown developing from the old pruning points; however, this regrowth is of a small size at the present time.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. It will require further management.	10+	C1
0329	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	12	380/ 2606	6	4	2	2	1	Fair	Fair/ Poor There are two stems growing from its base and it has been heavily reduced back in the past due to its close proximity to the boundaries. There is a new crown developing from these pruning points with new growth of a small size at the present time. Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is extending up into	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the wind sail of its crown. It will require further management in the future.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											its crown and is increasing the wind sail of its crown.			
0330	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	13	480	4	4	2	2	3	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. Its size has been reduced in the past with a new crown developing from these pruning points. Its crown overhang towards the neighbouring gardens has been cut back in the past. There is a lot of debris piled around its base.	Tidy up the area around its base and cut Ivy at ground level and remove to a height of c. 2m. It will require further works in the future.	10+	C1
0331	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	15	330/ 440	7	3	2	7	5	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is growing up forming part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0330. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed away from the rear gardens as a result of being cut back. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. Its crown size has been reduced in the past and its crown overhang towards the adjoining gardens has been cut back.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base. It is likely to require further works/ management in the future.	10+	C1
0332	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	12	400/ 160/ 300	6	4	3	4	2	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and is growing on an old hedge bank. It may have been impacted upon by the previous excavations carried out on the west side. Its crown overhang towards the neighbouring property to the west has been cut back leaving its crown more asymmetrical as a result. Multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Ht (m)	Trunk Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				C.Ht (m)	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	Remaining years	Category Grade
					N	S	E	W			Ht= Height Dia= Diameter C.= Crown Phy= Physiological Est= Estimated			
											crown and increasing its windsail. Its crown is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.			

