

# **Arborist Associates Ltd.**

## **An Arboricultural Assessment on Lands at 'Harold's Bridge Court', Harold's Cross, Dublin 6W.**

**Prepared for: Adroit Company Ltd.**

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Arboriculture**

**Date: 19<sup>th</sup> May 2022**

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## **1.0 Instructions**

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Adroit Company Ltd. (planning applicant) to assess the site area at 'Harold's Court Bridge', Harold's Cross, Dublin 6W and report on the following:
- A. To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within this site area. See 'Appendix 2' of this report for details of our assessment and drawing No.HBC001 which has been prepared as a tree constraints plan to aid the design team in finalizing the design for the redevelopment of this site area.
  - 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 5.0' of our report and 'Drawing No.HBC002' 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' or our report and 'Drawing No.HBC002' for detail.

## **2.0 Report Limitations**

- 2.1 The inspection of the vegetation has been carried out from ground level only and is a preliminary report. It does not include climbing inspections or below ground investigations. Should a more detailed inspection be thought necessary on any tree/s, then this will be highlighted within my recommendations.
- 2.2 The assessment is based on what was visible at the time and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 2.3 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic and abiotic agents. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only and this may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in the proximity of the trees.
- 2.4 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether there is any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling).

## **3.0 Aims and Report Brief**

- 3.1 Arborist Associates Ltd. has been commissioned to provide a condition assessment of the existing tree vegetation within this site area.

- 3.2 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see Appendix 2), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site and plotted onto the land survey map provided.
- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
  - Tree species both common and botanical.
  - Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
  - Age Class
  - Physiological Condition
  - Structural Condition
  - Preliminary Recommendations
  - Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
  - Retention category
- 3.3 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to:
- **Arboricultural Value** – including health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or effects on other features located on site.
  - **Landscape Value** – an assessment of a tree's locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.
  - **Cultural Value** – additional contributions made such as conservation, historical, commemorative value.
- 3.4 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated a low category (C).

**The following summaries each of the 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/ Management.

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.

Any category 'U' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.HBC001 & HBC002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions.

**Category A** - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy. These trees would be seen as having the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the long-term.

From our assessment of the trees within this site area, no trees have been allocated this category grade.

**Category B** – Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 years life expectancy. These trees would be seen as having the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium-term.

Any category 'B' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.HBC001 & HBC002) 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 and they should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands, but where viable, they should be retained.

Any category 'C' trees within this site area have been identified on our drawings (Nos.HBC001 & HBC002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

- 3.5 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg. No.HBC001) by ourselves to the best of our ability and their positions should be checked by a land survey company to ensure accuracy. The tree reference 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 detailed above and recommended by BS 5837 2012.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in BS5837 2012 and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is 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, open 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 is located off 'Harold's Cross Road', Harold's Cross, Dublin 6W. It is an irregular shaped plot comprising of the grounds of the residential developments known as 'Harold's Cross Bridge' and 'Clare Villa's' which take up the larger part of the overall site area with the remaining area taken up the adjoining industrial units to the west of this. The site area extends from the 'Harold's Cross Road' to the east to 'Greenmount Lane / Limekiln Lane' to the west with the main access point for 'Harold's Bridge Court' being off the Harold's Cross Road, 'Clare Villa's' off Parnell Road and the access points to the industrial area is off 'Greenmount Lane and Limekiln Lane'.
- 4.2 The northern boundary of the overall site area is formed by a commercial development and the rear gardens of private houses on 'Parnell Road', the southern boundary is formed by a residential and an office development, the eastern boundary is formed by Harold's Cross Road and the western boundary is formed by Greenmount Lane and part of Limekiln Lane.
- 4.3 Apartments / houses and commercial buildings and their associated surfaced areas cover a large portion of the overall site area with only small open spaces in soft landscaping mainly around the grounds of Harold's Court Bridge. As part of the landscaping around the grounds of Harold's Bridge Court, some shrub borders and hedging had been added, mainly around the boundaries and also internally to define areas or to provide screening between properties. These shrub borders and hedges generally consist of a mix of ornamental shrubs such as Cherry Laurel, Portuguese Laurel, Griselinia, Olearia, Pittosporum and Viburnum tinus which have outgrown and suppressed out the other slower growing shrubs to dominate.
- 4.4 There are a number of trees located on these open spaces and the bulk of these were added to the landscape areas as part of the initial landscaping of this completed development in the early 1990's and are currently of a semi to early mature age class in good to poor condition with most being in fair condition. There are also some trees that have been allowed to establish from seedlings and form part of the overall tree cover. The main tree species include Ash, Birch, Cherry, Sycamore, Beech, Norway Maple, Lime, Sorbus sp and Robinia. These are establishing well and some are of value, mainly towards the treescape of the immediate area and screening along the boundaries. Due to their young age classes, they have potential for long remaining life expectancy, although many may be inappropriate for their locations and may eventually outgrow their space or lead to structural damage to structures such as walls and kerb lines which may lead to their removal as part of the management before they reach their full potential.

- 4.5 Within the overall site area, 71 No. Trees were tagged individually with seven Trees, one Tree-Line, four Hedges and four Shrub Borders numbered numerically.

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

<b>Category Grade</b>	<b>No. of trees</b>
Category U <b>5 Trees</b>	<b>Tree Nos.</b> 0996, 0997, 0998, 1825 & 1836
Category A <b>0 Trees</b>	<b>Tree Nos.</b> No Trees
Category B <b>17 Trees</b>	<b>Tree Nos.</b> 0968, 0972, 0984, 0986, 0988, 0995, 0999, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1819, 1820, 1823, 1826, 1827 & 1828.
Category C <b>56 Trees</b> <b>+ 4 Hedges</b> <b>+ 4 Shrub Borders</b> <b>+ 1 Tree Line</b>	<b>Tree Nos.</b> Tree No.1, Tree No.2, Tree No.3, Tree No.4, 0969, 0970, Tree No.5, Tree No.6, Tree No.7, 0971, 0973, 0974, 0975, 0976, 0977, 0978, 0979, 0980, 0981, 0982, 0983, 0985, 0987, 0989, 0990, 0991, 0992, 0993, 0994, 1000, 1801, 1802, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1821, 1822, 1824, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837 & 1838 <b>Tree Line No.1</b> <b>Hedge Nos.</b> 1,2, 3 & 4 <b>Shrub Border Nos.</b> 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 Trees + 4 Hedges + 4 Shrub Borders + 1 Tree Line</b>

## 5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

### 5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 The Adroit Company Ltd. intends to apply to An Bord Pleanála for permission for a strategic housing development on lands at 'Harold's Bridge Court', Harold's Cross Road & Greenmount Lane, Harold's Cross, Dublin 6W. The site is bounded to the north by the rear of existing residential and commercial development along Parnell Road, and by commercial development i.e. "Greenmount Office Park" and residential development i.e. "Boyne Court" to the south. The site is bounded to the east by Harold's Cross Road, to the west by Greenmount Lane and by Limekiln Lane to the south-west.

The proposed development provides for 194 no. dwellings comprised of studio, 1, 2 & 3 bed apartment units in 4 no. 4-9 storey blocks (Blocks A-D). The development also includes 1 no. commercial / retail unit (c.175m<sup>2</sup>) at ground floor level of Block A, 1 no. creche (142.2m<sup>2</sup>) at ground floor level of Block C and 22 no. work studios (1,980m<sup>2</sup>) at ground & 1<sup>st</sup> floor level of Block D, all on a site area of 1.01 ha.

Permission is sought for the demolition of all existing buildings on site (c. 5,356m<sup>2</sup>), i.e. (a) 4 no. 3 storey duplex residential buildings (i.e. 48 no. dwellings, c. 3,542m<sup>2</sup>) and 2 no. 1 storey residential buildings (c. 40m<sup>2</sup> & 41m<sup>2</sup>) all within Harold's' Bridge Court, (b) 3 no. 2 storey houses at Clare Villas (c. 331m<sup>2</sup>) and (c) an existing warehouse (c. 1,248m<sup>2</sup>) and ancillary structures (c.154m<sup>2</sup>) fronting onto Greenmount Lane.

Vehicular access to the proposed development will be via Harold's Cross Road, utilizing the existing entrance. Vehicular traffic only associated with Block D will be allowed enter the site from Greenmount Lane with no vehicular through traffic progressing further through the development. Pedestrian and cyclist access is proposed via Greenmount Lane and Harold's Cross Road.

The proposed development consists of the following:

- Block A is a four to seven storey building accommodating 56 no. dwellings comprised of 29 no. 1 bed & 27 no. 2 bed apartments. Block A also includes 1 no. commercial / retail unit (c.175m<sup>2</sup>) at ground floor level, with a communal amenity room (c.35m<sup>2</sup>) and 2 no. communal roof gardens (c.144m<sup>2</sup> & c.39m<sup>2</sup> respectively) on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor. Bin and bicycle stores, sub-station & switch room are accommodated at ground floor.

Block B is a four to nine storey building accommodating 56 no. dwellings comprised of 2 no. studio units, 20 no. 1 bed, 32 no. 2 bed & 2 no. 3 bed apartments. Block B

also includes a communal amenity room (c.53m<sup>2</sup>) on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, with a communal roof garden (c.164m<sup>2</sup>) also on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor. Bin and bicycle stores are accommodated at ground floor.

Block C is a four to eight storey building accommodating 57 no. dwellings comprised of 15 no. 1 bed, 39 no. 2 bed & 3 no. 3 bed apartments. Block C also includes a 1 storey creche (142.2m<sup>2</sup>) at ground floor level, with associated outdoor play space (c.233m<sup>2</sup>), bin stores at ground floor level and a communal amenity room (c.50m<sup>2</sup>) on the 7<sup>th</sup> floor, with a communal roof garden (c.169m<sup>2</sup>) also on the 7<sup>th</sup> floor.

Block D is a four to five storey building accommodating 25 no. dwellings comprised of 1 no. studio unit, 16 no. 1 bed, 7 no. 2 bed & 1 no. 3 bed apartments. Block D also includes 22 no. work studios (totalling 1,980m<sup>2</sup>) at ground & 1<sup>st</sup> floor level, and communal open space (c.124m<sup>2</sup>) at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level. Bin and bicycle stores are accommodated at ground floor.

The proposed development provides for public open space (1,355m<sup>2</sup>), hard and soft landscaping & boundary treatments. Communal residential amenity areas and open spaces are provided for in the form of communal roof gardens and communal rooms associated with the individual blocks. Additional communal open space is provided at ground level totalling 499m<sup>2</sup>. Private open spaces are provided as terraces at ground floor level of each block and balconies at all upper levels.

Car parking is to be provided in the form of surface and basement level car parking. Blocks B & C are located above the proposed basement, which accommodates 58 no. car parking spaces, 4 no. motorcycle spaces and 426 no. bicycle parking spaces (inclusive of 8 no. cargo bike spaces & 48 no. electric bicycle spaces). There are an additional 7 no. surface level car parking spaces proposed (including 4 no. club car spaces), and 50 no. surface bicycle parking spaces. Bicycle parking is also accommodated within each of the 4 no. blocks at ground floor level (104 no. spaces in total)

The proposed development includes for all associated site development works above and below ground, bin & bicycle stores, plant (M&E), 2 no. sub-stations, public lighting, servicing, signage, surface water attenuation facilities etc.

- 5.1.2 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed developed layout on the tree vegetation within this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the vegetation shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.1.3 On drawing No.HBC002, I have shown the tree vegetation for removal due to the proposed development and condition/management with open 'Red' crown spreads and those to be retained with 'Green Hatched' crown spreads. I have also shown on this drawing the position of any necessary tree protection measures in order to protect the root zone of the tree and hedge vegetation being

retained within the vicinity of where the construction works will occur. These work exclusion zones are shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' and these areas will need to be cordoned off by the erection of fencing or other means at the start of the works and this will need to be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the development of this site area.

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

## 5.2.0 Impact Assessment

### 5.2.1 Tree Loss:

To facilitate the proposed development or as part of management, it will be necessary to remove the following vegetation:

<b>Category Grade</b>	<b>No. of Trees for Removal</b>
Category U <b>5 Trees</b>	<b>Tree Nos.</b> 0996, 0997, 0998, 1825 & 1836 These trees although most 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 <b>0 Trees</b>	-
Category B <b>13 Trees</b>	<b>Tree No.</b> 0968, 0972, 0984, 0986, 0988, 0999, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1819, 1820 & 1823.
Category C <b>45 Trees + 3 Hedges + 4 shrub borders</b>	<b>Tree Nos.</b> 0969, 0970, 0971, Tree No.1, Tree No.2, Tree No.3, Tree No.4, Tree No.5, Tree No.6, Tree No.7, 0973, 0974, 0975, 0976, 0977, 0978, 0979, 0980, 0981, 0982, 09683, 0985, 0987, 0989, 1000, 1801, 1802, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1837 & 1838.  Hedge Nos.1, 2 & 4.  Shrub Border Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4.

- 5.2.2 **In summary**, 63 of the 78No.individually surveyed trees included within this assessment area along with three of the four hedges and four shrub borders will

need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works on this site area or as part of management.

The 63 individual trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

- 5No. **category 'U'** trees,
- 0No. **category 'A'** tree,
- 13No. **category 'B'** trees
- 45No. **category 'C'** trees plus 3No. hedges and 4No. shrub borders.

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

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

### 5.3.0 Tree Retention

#### 5.3.1 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
<b>Tree Pruning</b>	<p>As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees being retained are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment within 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning work will need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all stumps in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained will need to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.</p>
<b>Tree Protection</b>	<p>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</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No.HCB002) <b>prior</b> to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)</i> specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details.</p> <p>The fencing is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.</p> <p>All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".</p> <p>When the fencing has been erected and any necessary ground protection put in place, then construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorized by the project Arboriculturist.</p>
<b>Construction</b>	<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.</p> <p>For light weight work areas such as for the storage of work material and pedestrian paths, this protection could be provided by the use of boarding and for heavier loading, these areas will need protection with the use of Cell Web of similar product.</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>Where this occurs, the tree protective fence lines are not to be moved to accommodate these until such time as the required ground protection is signed off by the project engineers and arborist and put in place to the recommendations of section 6 of BS5837 2012.</p> <p>Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.</p> <p>Fires cannot be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.</p> <p>Notice boards, wires and such like cannot be attached to any trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking will need to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.</p>
<b>Services</b>	<p>See project engineer's drawings for detail for service routes.</p> <p>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, they are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the tree vegetation shown for retention.</p>
<b>Boundary Treatments</b>	<p>It is my understanding that any boundary treatments where necessary along by the tree vegetation being retained will be of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to excavate small diameter holes for the fence uprights and these will need to be dug manually or with an augur with no machinery allowed to operate within the work exclusion zones fenced off by the tree protection fencing. The working ground area required during these works will need to be protected from impacts/damage by a suitable ground protection such as scaffold planks laid butt jointed on a bed of woodchip.</p>
<b>Landscaping</b>	<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</p>

Item	Comments
<p><b>Footpaths &amp; other Landscape Surfaces</b></p>	<p>differentiating between the different levels. See landscape architects drawings and sections for detail.</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 'Section 8' of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.</p> <p>Within the main tree areas being retained, it is not anticipated that any major construction works will need to occur with the main works being of a landscape nature with paths being the most significant.</p> <p>To minimize impact, the surfacing for paths and seating areas within the root zone of the trees are to be built up on existing ground levels avoiding the need to excavate to create a sub base or to cause damage to the trees being retained.</p> <p>Where support is required along any sections of these paths or surface areas which encroach into the root zone of trees being retained, a structural support system such as 'Cell Web' will need to be incorporated into its construction. See detail within section 6.8.0 of this report on installing surfaces within the root zone of trees using a No-Dig method.</p> <p>It will be important within these areas that all works are carried out manually with minimal intervention with machinery and where machinery is required; this will need to be of a small light weight type and all works will need to be supervised by the project arborist. Where this machinery needs to transverse the root protection areas of trees, the route for this will need to be protected by boarding or other means to meet the requirements of section 6 of BS5837 2012.</p>

#### 5.4.0 Monitoring

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

- the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.4.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.4.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (Drawing No. HCB002), a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.4.4 On the completion of the construction works, all tree vegetation retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

## **6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy**

- 6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main contractor/site manager on how the tree vegetation needs to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing (Dwg No.HCB002), for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of this retained vegetation.

## Stage 1:

### 6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

### 6.5.0 Site meeting

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

### 6.6.0 Tree works

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

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

#### 6.7.0 **Erection of the protective fencing**

6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per DWG. No.HCB002.

6.7.2 The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail within 'Appendix 1') using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No.HCB002 & 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 surface areas**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

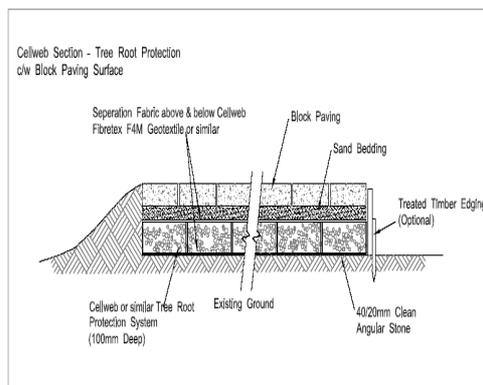
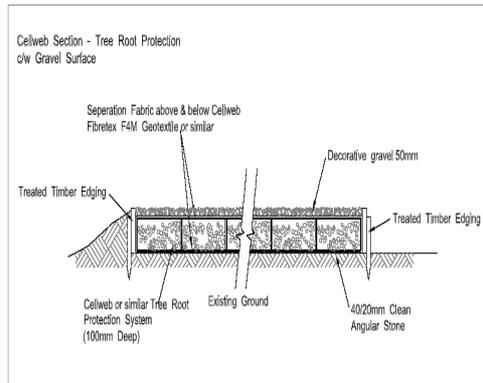
**Step 5** – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

**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 fences and all other tree protection measures are kept in place, in good order and remain upright, rigid and complete at all times. They must be checked daily by the main contractor/foreman and any damage noted must be fixed immediately.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **6.10.0 Other items**

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

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

### Stage 3:

#### 6.11.0 Post Construction Works

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

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

Signed *Felim Sheridan*

Date 19th May 2022

**Felim Sheridan**

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

**Felim Sheridan's qualifications:**

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

# **Appendix 1**

## **Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.**

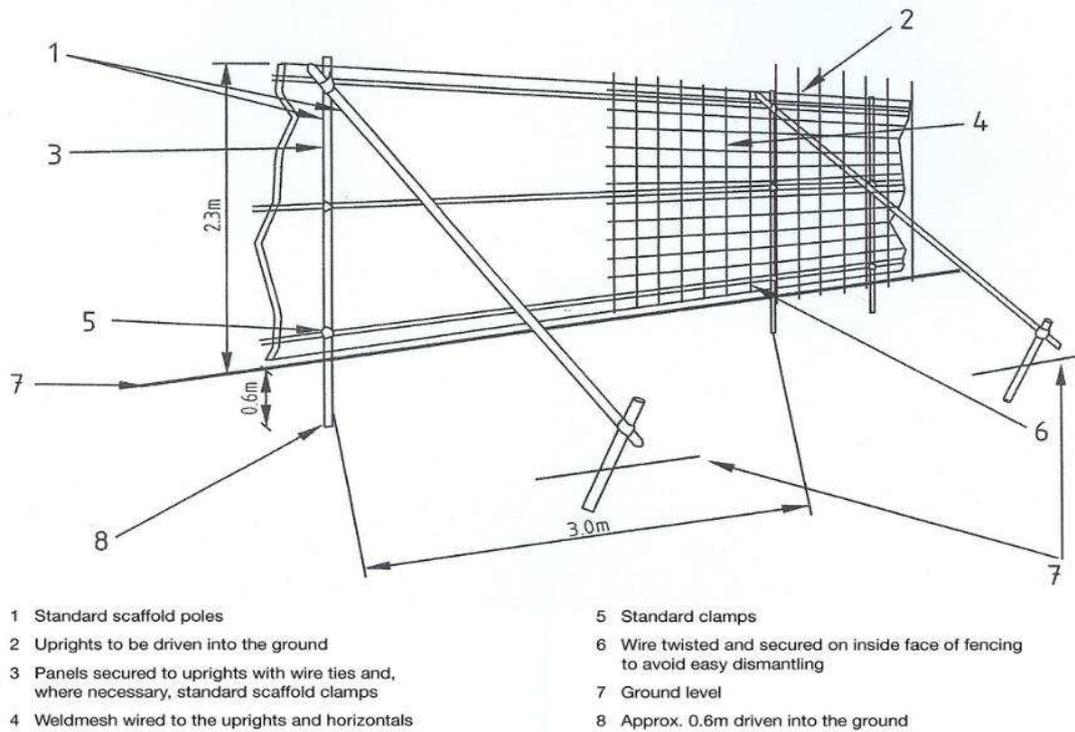
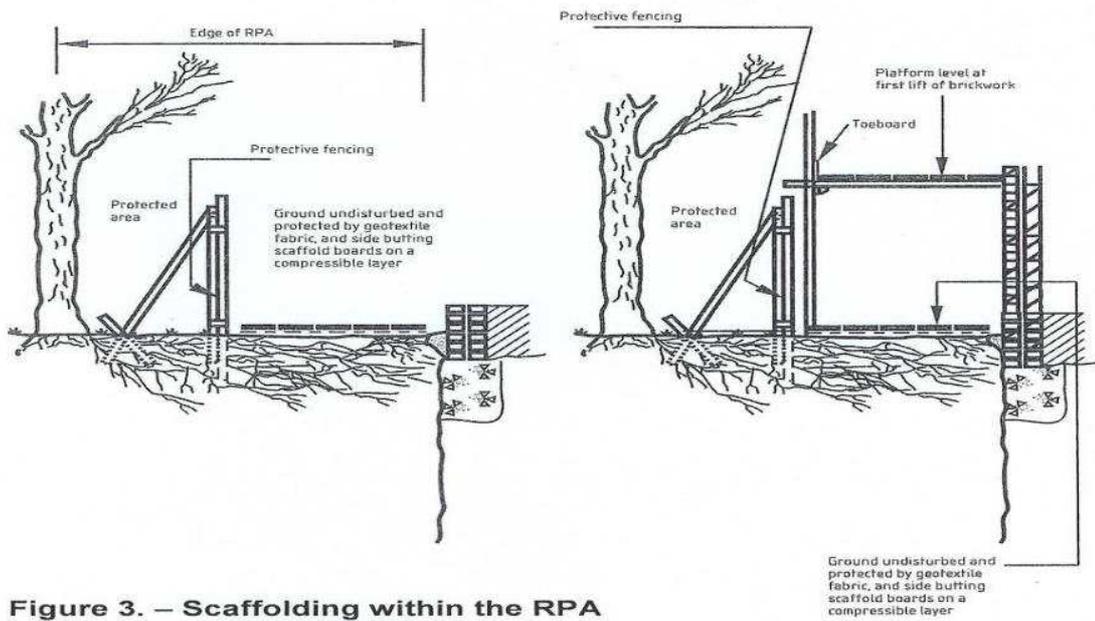


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA



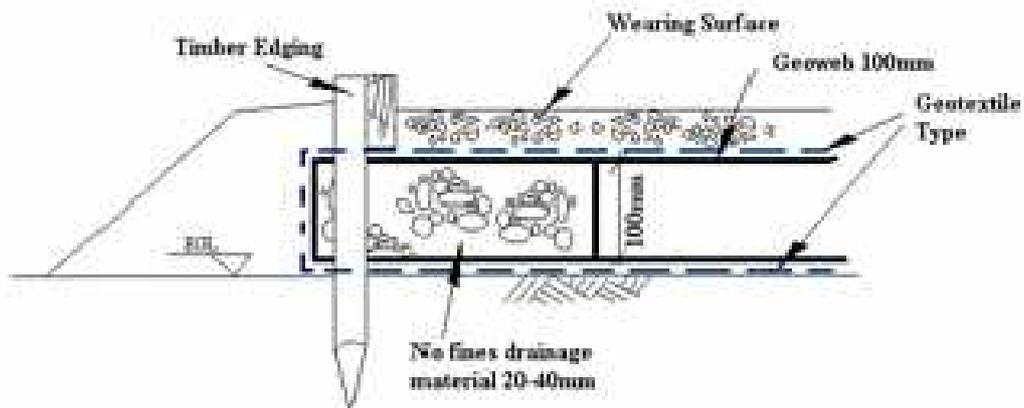
**Sample of signage to be placed on fence panels.**

**Samples of Ground protection**

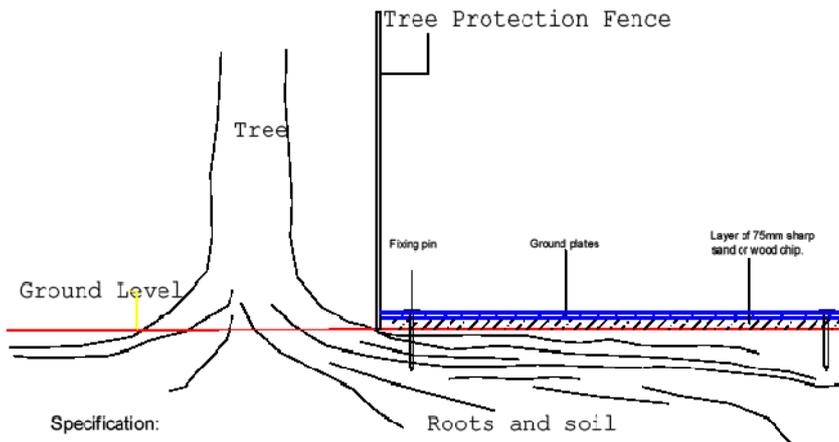


**Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA**

**Cellular confinement system such as Cellweb to protect root zone.**



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



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

# **Appendix 2**

## **Condition Tree Assessment.**

**On Site Area at 'Harold's Bridge Court', Harold's Cross,  
Dublin 6W.**

**Date: Updated 19<sup>th</sup> May 2022**

## 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:**

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

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

### **Physiological Condition**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Retention Categories**

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

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

## **Summary**

### **Main categories**

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

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

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

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

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

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
			<b>A Condition Assessment of the trees within the grounds of 'Harold's Bridge Court', Harold's Cross, Dublin 6W.</b> The survey commences on the eastern boundary, picking up the trees in the rear gardens of the apartment block backing onto Harold's Cross Road. The survey then moves into the site area and moves in a broadly clockwise direction around the site, concluding in the open space in the north eastern corner of the site.											
			<b>The following four trees have been numbered numerically due to no access. As a result of no access to these trees, the assessment is limited to what was visible from the road-side only.</b>									These trees will require ongoing pruning to contain size and juxtaposition in this area.		
Tree No. 1	<b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia cv.</i>	8	#150	1	1	1	1	2.5	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair It is located in the rear garden of the apartment and it has an upright form. The crown develops from c. 2m possibly where it was cut down to previously.	No works required at the present time.	10+	C1
Tree No. 2	<b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia cv.</i>	8	#150	1.5	1	1	1	2.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is located in the rear garden of the apartment, and it has an upright form. The crown develops from c. 2m possibly where it was cut down to previously.	No works required at the present time.	10+	C1
Tree No. 3	<b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia cv.</i>	7	#150	1	1	1	1	2.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is located in the rear garden of the apartment and it has an upright form. The crown develops from c. 2m possibly where it was cut down to previously. It shows signs of past pruning to clear the boundary wall. The main stem has also been cut back to c.3m, affecting its structure.	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1
Tree No. 4	<b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus</i>	4.5	#100	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is located in the rear garden of the apartment	No works required at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
	<i>aucuparia cv.</i>										building and it has an upright form. The crown develops from c. 2m possibly where it was cut down to previously.			
		<b>The following three trees are located to the left of the entrance from Harold's Cross Road. These trees are growing in a c.3m wide shrub border containing a mix of ornamental shrubs.</b>												
0968	<b>Norway Maple</b> <i>Acer platanoides</i>	11	320	3	1	4	4	2.5	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good It is one of three trees growing up together in a small planted bed at the entrance to the development. A scaffold limb is developing to the east from just below the union formation. Lower branches have been removed in the past for clearance. There is a minor decay pocket on the west side at c.1.5m.	No works required at the present time.	20+	B1
0969	<b>Norway Maple</b> <i>Acer platanoides</i>	11	260	1	2	4	4	2.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is one of three trees growing up together in a small planted bed and it is the central tree. The crown has been somewhat suppressed on the north and south sides as a result of overcrowding/ competition. There is an acute union formation between the stems and the north stem divides again with an acute union formation. Light Ivy growth is starting to develop. Lower branches have been pruned for clearance and underlying wood has been exposed to decay. There is a manhole within c.2m of its base.	No works required at the present time. It may be considered for removal as part of selective thinning/ management of this group of trees.  Monitor the manhole for structural damage by tree roots.	10+	C1
0970	<b>Norway Maple</b> <i>Acer platanoides</i>	11	260	2	4	4	4	2.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair / Good It is one of three trees growing up together in a small planted bed. It divides at c.2m with an acute union formation between the stems. The north stem divides again at c.2.5m with further acute	No works required at the present time.  Monitor the manhole for structural damage by tree	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade			
				N	S	E	W										
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height					
											union formation between the stems. Lower branches have been pruned for clearance. There is a manhole within c.1.5m of its base.	roots.					
Hedge No. 1	<b>Griselinia</b> <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> <b>Viburnum</b> <i>Viburnum tinus</i> <b>Pittosporum</b> <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> <b>Olearia</b> <i>Olearia sp.</i> <b>Juniper</b> <i>Juniperus sp.</i>	<b>This hedge runs along part the southern boundary in an east to west direction and it is mostly continuous along its length.</b>  It is of a mature age class and is in fair/ good condition physiologically and structurally. It has been clipped to contain height and spread. The eastern half is <i>Griselinia</i> and the western half is <i>Viburnum tinus</i> , <i>Pittosporum</i> , <i>Olearia</i> and <i>Juniper</i> .  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>A.2.0</td> <td>-</td> <td>A.1.5</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </table>										A.2.0	-	A.1.5	-	Continue present maintenance.	C2
A.2.0	-	A.1.5	-														
		<b>The following trees are located in a small garden/ courtyard area to the rear of the houses and are growing tight to the boundary wall.</b> There was no access to carry out a detailed assessment of these trees and as a result, the assessment is limited to what was visible from the outside only.										These trees will require ongoing pruning to contain in this area and to achieve satisfactory juxtaposition.					
Tree No. 5	<b>Silver Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	#180	2	2	1.5	1.5	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is located in the rear garden of the apartment building. It divides at c.4m with an acute union formation between stems. It may outgrow the location/ garden and may require pruning to contain.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1			
Tree No. 6	<b>Silver Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	#200	2	2	2	2	2.5	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is located in the rear garden of the apartment building. It is a single stem tree and the lower branches have been pruned in the past to clear the boundary wall. It may outgrow the location/	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
											N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
											garden and may require pruning to contain.			
Tree No. 7	<b>Silver Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	#200	3	2	3	2	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is located in the rear garden of the apartment building. It is a single stem tree with a slight lean to the north.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1
0971	<b>Myrtle</b> <i>Myrtus apiculata.</i>	4	120	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	Young	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing in a small landscaped area between the buildings. It was originally a larger tree, but it has been cut back in the past and has re-grown to its current size. It divides at c.1.8m into a number of stems. It has been clipped to contain spread.	Continue maintenance to contain size.	10-20	C1
0972	<b>Ash</b> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	300	4	3	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good It is growing in an open grass area and it is a single stem tree with side branches developing from c.1.8m up. There are signs of past pruning of lower branches to provide clearance. The crown is well balanced. It is showing signs of infection with 'Ash Dieback' ( <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> ).	No works required at the present time.	20-40	B1
Tree Line 0973 - 0983	<b>Silver Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i> <b>Field Maple</b> <i>Acer campestre</i> <b>Lime</b> <i>Tilia sp.</i>	A. 10	A. 160	A.1	A.1	A.3	A.4	A.3	Young	Fair / Good	Fair It consists of a mixed line of trees extending in a north – south direction along the eastern boundary with the adjacent office development. They have been planted tight to the boundary wall and they have been under-planted with a range of large shrubs providing lower screening. They have grown up together and have been drawn up for light due to competition. They provide screening between the two properties.	Prune back from adjacent building. They would benefit from selective thinning to reduce numbers to allow the better quality trees space to develop. Tidy up undergrowth.	20+	C2
0984	<b>Norway Maple</b> <i>Acer</i>	11	290	3	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good It has been planted in a landscaped strip at the	No works required at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
	<i>platanoides</i>										southern end of tree line 0973-0983 close to the boundary wall. It has grown up above the shrub line and it divides at c.2.5m into three stems.			
0985	<b>Mountain Ash</b> <i>Sorbus sp.</i>	5.5	100	2	0	1	1	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is a single stem tree, drawn up for light due to overcrowding/ competition and the crown has been suppressed on the south side by Tree No. 0986. It is beginning to develop above the general shrub line.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10+	C1
0986	<b>Norway Maple</b> <i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	320	4	3	4	3	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good It divides at c.3m with an acute union formation between stems. There is a major and minor stem with a scaffold limb extending out to the east at c.2m.	No works required at the present time. It may require pruning to maintain clearance with surrounding surfaces.	20+	B1
<b>Shrub Border No. 1</b>	<b>Buddleia</b> <i>Buddleia sp.</i> <b>Hazel</b> <i>Corylus avellana</i> <b>Spiraea</b> <i>Spiraea sp.</i> <b>Cotoneaster</b> <i>Cotoneaster</i> <b>Griselinia</b> <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> <b>Escallonia</b> <i>Escallonia sp.</i> <b>Viburnum</b> <i>Viburnum sp.</i> <b>Privet</b> <i>Ligustrum</i>	A.3	-	A.4	A.4	A.3	A.3	-	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It consists of a belt of evergreen and deciduous shrubs growing along the southern boundary providing screening between the properties. There are a number of trees located in this shrub belt at the western end providing higher screening.  <b>The following trees are located within this shrub border.</b>	Carry out general tidying works. Prune lower branches to open up shrubs and reduce competition.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
											N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
	<i>vulgare</i>													
0987	<b>Beech</b> Fagus sylvatica	7	120 / 120	2	1	3	3	1.5	Semi Mature	Good	Fair It divides at c.1.5 into two stems with an acute union formation between the stems and the two stems are growing in a co-dominant manner. It leans out to the north for light.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1
0988	<b>Beech</b> Fagus sylvatica	8	140	2	3	3	3	2.5	Semi Mature	Good	Fair / Good It is a single stem tree with a lean to the north. It divides at c. 3.5m into two co-dominant stems with a broad union formation between the stems. It has potential to form part of the long-term cover of the site.	No works required at the present time.	20+	B1
Tree Group 0989-0993	<b>Flowering Cherry</b> Prunus sp. (5 trees)	A. 10	A. 190	A.1	A.2	A.2	A.1	A. 2.5	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It consists of a group of closely planted trees growing up together with a combined canopy. Ivy growth is starting to develop on some of the main stems. They are somewhat suppressed on the west side by larger trees and their lower branches have been pruned to raise up their crowns. Heavy Ivy is extending high into the crown on Tree No. 0993	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.  Tidy up undergrowth.  Cut Ivy on Tree no. 0993 at ground level.	20+	C2
0994	<b>Sycamore</b> Acer pseudoplatanus	10	300	0	4	3	0	4	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a single stem tree that has been drawn up for light due to competition. It divides at c1.8m into two co-dominant stems with an acute union formation between the stems. The crown is somewhat suppressed on the north and west side by surrounding trees which has affected its structure.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. It may be considered for removal in the short-term as part of the selective thinning.	10+	C1
0995	<b>Black Locust</b>	16	560	5	6	3	4	3	Early	Fair /	Fair / Good.	Remove fence supports	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>								Mature	Good	It is a prominent tree in the local area. It divides at c.2.5m into two co-dominant stems with an acute union formation between the stems and the north stem divides again above this. There is a public light located to the west outside the site boundary and it will require minor pruning to clear this light. There are also fence supports attached to the main stem which should be removed.	from main stem.  Prune to clear the adjacent public light.		
0996	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	6	380	3	2	2	3	1.0	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is a self-sown seedling growing at the base of the boundary fence. It was originally a much larger tree, but it has been cut down to c.1.8m high stump and has re-grown from this stump to its current height. The unions of the new growth are weak. The top rail of the fence has become embedded in the stem of the tree. It has no long-term potential.	I would recommend <b>removal</b> as part of management.	<10	U
0997	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	5	#160	2	2	1	2	1.8	Early mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a self-sown seedling growing out of the base of the boundary fence and it has been cut down to c.1.5m high stump and has re-grown to its current height. It has no long-term potential.	I would recommend <b>removal</b> as part of management.	<10	U
0998	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	430	4	4	3	3	1.8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a self-sown seedling growing out from the base of the adjacent shipping container. It has been cut back in the past and has re-grown to the present height and part of the tree is resting on the roof of the container unit. There are Hazel stems developing at the base on the east side. It has no long-term potential in this location. Ivy is	I would recommend <b>removal</b> as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade			
				N	S	E	W										
										N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height						
										beginning to extend up into its crown.							
Hedge No. 2	Portuguese Laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	<p><b>This hedge runs in a north to south direction along an internal boundary within the site area. It has been planted in a narrow bed in front of a weld mesh fence and is continuous along its length.</b></p> <p>It is of a semi-mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It has been clipped to the current height and spread.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="376 619 940 678"> <tr> <td>A.1.5</td> <td>-</td> <td>A.0.5</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </table>										A.1.5	-	A.0.5	-	Continue present maintenance.	C2
A.1.5	-	A.0.5	-														
		<p><b>The following trees are located in the rear garden area of House No. 50.</b></p> <p>It consists of a group of self-seeded Sycamore and Cherry trees that have been allowed to establish as a group of trees. They are of some prominence as a group within the treescape of this area.</p>										Tidy up undergrowth and prune lower branches to raise up crowns to open up the area underneath these trees.					
0999	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	520	2	4	3	3	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It divides at c.1.6m into two co-dominant stems. Heavy Ivy growth is extending high into the crown, increasing the crowns wind sail. A scaffold limb extending out to the north has been girdled by a rope/ wire at c.1.5m, creating a structural weakness. It is growing close to the boundary wall and may impact the wall in the future as it develops.	Remove dead / unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor the boundary wall for structural damage as the tree grows in size.	20+	B2			
1000	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	130/ 210	2	4	0	2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It has been drawn up for light due to overcrowding/ competition and it divides at c.1m with an acute union formation between stems. The west stem divides again into three stems at c.1.6m. The minor stem has been suppressed and is mostly dead. There is a large wound on the east side of this stem at c.1m.	Retain as bulking and remove dead / unstable growth.	10-20	C2			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
1801	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	250	3	4	1	4	2.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a single stem tree; it has been drawn up for light due to overcrowding/ competition. Minor pruning of lower branches has taken place in the past. It is growing close to the boundary wall and may impact the wall in the future as it develops.	No works required at the present time. Monitor the boundary wall for structural damage as the tree grows in size.	10-20	C2
1802	<b>Flowering Cherry</b> <i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	100/ 100/ 110	1	1	1	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems growing up together forming part of the understory. They have been drawn up for light due to overcrowding/ competition, distorting their structure. The tagged stem divides near ground level with an acute union formation between these stems.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10-20	C2
1803	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	250/ 560	3	5	6	5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It divides from near ground level with an acute union formation between the stems. A large scaffold limb is developing out to the west and there is a decay pocket developing on the upper surface. Heavy Ivy growth is extending high into the crown, increasing the crowns wind sail.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	20+	B2
1804	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	320	1	1	5	5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a single stem tree, growing up with Tree No. 1805 and it has been drawn up for light due to competition from surrounding trees. This has affected its structure and its crown is suppressed on the north and south sides.	No works required at the present time.	20+	B2
1805	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	390	3	2	7	2	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a single stem tree, growing up with Tree No. 1804. It has been drawn up for light due to competition from surrounding trees and this has	No works required at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
											affected its structure. There is a scaffold limb developing out to the east at c.1.5m. Ivy growth is developing on the main stem and the crown is suppressed on the north and south sides by the surrounding trees.			
1806	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	310 / 380	7	0	3	3	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It divides at ground level into two co-dominant stems. It has been drawn up and out to the north for light due to competition from surrounding trees. Ivy growth extends up into the crown, increasing the crowns wind sail.	Remove dead / unstable growth.  Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
Tree Line 1807–1813	<b>Silver Birch</b> <i>Betula pendula</i>	A. 10	A. 160	A.2	A.3	A.1	A.1	3	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It consists of a closely planted line of trees growing up together on the northern boundary. They have been drawn up for light, affecting their structure. They provide screening between the properties. Ivy growth is extending up some of the stems.	Tidy up undergrowth and cut Ivy where heavy on trees.	10-20	C2
1814	<b>Flowering Cherry</b> <i>Prunus sp.</i>	15	370	6	0	4	2	2.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a single stem tree growing with a lean to the north east. A large limb has developed on the north side at c.3m and the crown is quite unbalanced as a result. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the crowns wind sail.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
<b>Shrub Border No. 2</b>	<b>Viburnum</b> <i>Viburnum tinus</i>	A. 4	-	A. 2.5					Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good It is a wide shrub border growing along the northern boundary. It consists of large evergreen and deciduous shrubs with inter-planted trees, some of which have now grown up above the	Lightly prune back shrubs on the southern side to maintain clearance along path. Carry out general tidying	10 - 20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
											general shrub line. They provide screening between the properties.	works.		
<b>The following trees are located within Shrub Belt No. 2</b>														
1815	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	310/ 160	4	4	3	4	2.5	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing at the western edge of Shrub Belt No. 2. It divides near ground level into two stems and the west stem divides again above this at c.1.5m with an acute union formation between the stems.	Prune lower branches to clear adjoining building. It may eventually outgrow this space.	10+	C1
1816 – 1818 (3 trees)	<b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	A.7	A.150	A.2	A.2	A.2	A.2	A.4	Young	Fair	Fair It consists of a short line of three trees growing up in Shrub Belt No.2. The lower crowns have been somewhat suppressed by the surrounding shrubs. The planting stakes and ties are still attached and are beginning to cause damage to the main stems.	Remove planting stakes and ties.	10-20	C1
<b>Shrub Border No. 3</b>	<b>Cotoneaster</b> <i>Cotoneaster sp.</i> <b>Cherry Laurel</b> <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> <b>Viburnum</b> <i>Viburnum tinus</i> <b>Japanese Aralia</b> <i>Fatsia japonica</i> <b>Griselinia</b> <i>Griselinia</i>	A. 4	-	A. 3.0					Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a wide shrub border running at ninety degrees to Shrub Border No.2 along the western boundary. It consists of a mix evergreen and deciduous shrubs inter-planted with trees, some of which have now grown up above the general shrub line. They provide screening between the properties.	Continue maintenance to maintain in this location.	10 - 20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
											N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
	<i>littoralis</i>													
<b>The following trees are located along the line of Shrub Border No.3.</b>														
1819	<b>Lime</b> <i>Tilia sp.</i>	14	400	3	5	3	3	2	Early Mature	Good	Good It is growing at the southern end of Shrub Belt No. 3. It divides at c.2m with a broad union formation between stems. A large branch is developing to south from low down. There are acute union formations between stems in the upper crown.	Prune lower branches to improve clearance over the undergrowth of shrubs and boundary.	20+	B2
1820	<b>Lime</b> <i>Tilia sp.</i>	14	390	3	3	6	1	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It divides at c.2.0m with an acute union formation between the stems with included bark developing in the union. It leans from base, a possible indication of rooting issues. Ivy growth extends up the main stem increasing the wind sail. The crown is suppressed on the west side by nearby trees.	Prune lower branches to improve clearance over the undergrowth of shrubs and boundary.  Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1821	<b>Alder</b> <i>Alnus sp.</i>	14	200/ 200	2	3	1	3	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a twin stem tree from ground level with an acute union formation between the stems. The stems are growing in a co-dominant manner. It has been drawn up for light due to overcrowding/competition. The tree strap is starting to damage the west stem.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.  Remove tree strap on west stem.  It will most likely need to be removed in the future as part of management.	10+	C2
1822	<b>Lime</b> <i>Tilia sp.</i>	13	190	1	1	2	2	4	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a single stem tree which divides at c.3m with an acute union formation between the stems.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10 – 20	C2
1823	<b>Lime</b> <i>Tilia sp.</i>	15	420	4	3	3	4	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good It is a single stem tree which divides at c.2.5m up with an acute union formation between the stems.	Monitor stability. Prune lower branches to improve clearance over	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
											It forms part of a group canopy formation and is of value to this structure. It leans from base to the north, a possible indication of rooting issues.	the undergrowth of shrubs and boundary.		
1824	<b>Alder</b> <i>Alnus sp.</i>	14	190	3	1	0	3	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor It has been drawn up and out for light due to competition from surrounding trees and this has affected its structure. The remains of the planting tie are embedded in the main stem creating a structural weakness.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. It will most likely need to be removed in the future as part of management.	10+	C2
<b>Shrub Border No. 4</b>	<b>Viburnum</b> <i>Viburnum tinus</i> <b>Holly</b> <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> <b>Olearia</b> <i>Olearia sp.</i>	A.4		A.4					Mature	Good	Fair It is a linear belt of large evergreen and deciduous shrubs growing in a broadly east to west direction on part of the northern boundary. They provide screening between the two properties. There are a number of trees inter-planted through this shrub border.	Continue current maintenance of the shrub border.	10-20	C2
<b>The following trees are located in Shrub Border No. 4.</b>														
1825	<b>Alder</b> <i>Alnus sp.</i>	7	130	4	0	0	0	4	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor It is located at the western end of the shrub border and it has been drawn up for light due to competition which has affected its structure. The planting stake has fallen away but the tree tie is embedded in the main stem, causing a point of structural weakness.	I recommend its <b>removal</b> as part of selective thinning/ management.	<10	U
1826	<b>Lime</b> <i>Tilia sp.</i>	14	380	3	6	5	1	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good It is growing up above the line of the shrub border and forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No.1823. It divides at c.1.8m into two stems with an acute union formation between the stems and it leans slightly from base. The crown has	Prune lower branches where necessary to improve clearance over the shrub border and boundary.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
											N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
											been cut back on the north side removing growth over the site boundary and leaving stubs.			
1827	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	390 / 390	3	6	5	4	2.5	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a twin stem tree from ground level with an acute union formation between the stems. The stems are growing in a co-dominant manner and the east stem has a large scaffold limb extending out to the east from c.1.6m. The crown has been cut back on the north side removing growth over the site boundary and leaving stubs.	Prune lower branches where necessary to improve clearance over the shrub border and boundary.	20+	B1
1828	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	270	4	5	4	3	2.0	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing out of from the base of the boundary wall / railing to the north. It is most likely a self-sown seedling; it has a pronounced lean to the south before straightening up. It is a single stem tree and will require pruning to maintain clearance from the building on the adjacent property to the north.	Prune crown to raise up over shrub border and boundary.  Remove garden waste from around the base.	20+	B1
<b>Hedge No.3</b>	<b>Cotoneaster</b> <i>Cotoneaster sp.</i> <b>Golden Leyland Cypress</b> x <i>Cupressocypar is leylandii</i>	<b>It extends on from Shrub Border No.4 along part of the northern boundary.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is growing on the adjoining property side of the boundary wall/ railing and consists of a mix of shrub and tree species suitable for training into a hedge. It has been clipped on all side to contain.										Continue current maintenance.	-	C2
		A.2	-	A.1.5	-									
Tree Line	<b>Bastard Service Tree</b>	<b>It consists of a short line of five trees growing on the outer edge of the open space west of the car parking area.</b> They are of an early mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. Tree Nos.1829, 1831 & 1833 are										Maintain a weed-free area around their bases.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade																	
				N	S	E	W																								
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height																			
1829 – 1833 (5 trees)	<i>Sorbus x thuringiaca</i> 'Fastigiata' (3) <b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (2)	<p><i>Sorbus x thuringiaca</i> 'Fastigiata' and these have been interplanted with Tree Nos. 1830 &amp; 1832 both <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>. They are spaced out along this grass edge and the <i>Sorbus thuringiaca</i> 'Fastigiata' have grown considerably larger than the <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>. There is also minor damage at the base of some of these trees, most likely due to mowing machinery. There is a decay wound developing at the site of branch removal on Tree No.1831 on the east side. There are signs of past pruning of lower branches to provide clearance over the surrounding surfaces.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="376 683 1227 858"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tree No.</th> <th>Ht.</th> <th>Stem Dia</th> <th>Branch Spread</th> <th>C-Ht</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1829, 1831 &amp; 1833</td> <td>A. 10</td> <td>A.380</td> <td>A3N.3S, 3E, 3W</td> <td>A.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1830 &amp; 1832</td> <td>A.6</td> <td>A200</td> <td>A2N.2S.2E.2W</td> <td>A.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>												Tree No.	Ht.	Stem Dia	Branch Spread	C-Ht	1829, 1831 & 1833	A. 10	A.380	A3N.3S, 3E, 3W	A.3	1830 & 1832	A.6	A200	A2N.2S.2E.2W	A.2	Carry out pruning to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces.		
Tree No.	Ht.	Stem Dia	Branch Spread	C-Ht																											
1829, 1831 & 1833	A. 10	A.380	A3N.3S, 3E, 3W	A.3																											
1830 & 1832	A.6	A200	A2N.2S.2E.2W	A.2																											
		<b>The following trees are located in the north-east corner of the site area on a small open space at the northern end of the apartment block.</b>																													
1834	<b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	6	130	1	3	1	2	1.8	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is a single stem tree, somewhat suppressed by surrounding vegetation. The planting stake and tie are still attached and a rope around the main stem at c.1.8m is becoming embedded in the stem.	Remove the planting stake and tie.  Remove the rope from the main stem where possible.  Prune back competing vegetation to give it more space to develop.	10+	C1																	
1835	<b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	6	90/ 110	0	3	0	1	1.8	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It divides at ground level into two co-dominant stems with an acute union formation between these stems. The crown is being suppressed by	Cut Ivy at ground level and cut back competing vegetation.	10+	C1																	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
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				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter	A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height		
											surrounding vegetation. Tree No. 1836 has collapsed into its crown, imposing a lateral load on the tree.	Remove Tree No. 1836.		
1836	<b>Black Locust</b> <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8	260	0	4	1	0	4	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a single stem tree that is mostly dead. It has heaved at its root-plate and is resting in the crown of Tree No. 1835. It has no potential.	I would recommend <b>removal</b> as part of management.	<10	U
1837	<b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	7	150	1	2	2	1	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is a single stem tree with a rope attached to the main stem at c. 2.4m which is becoming embedded in the main stem. Lower branches have been pruned in the past for clearance.	Remove the rope from the main stem where possible.	10-20	C1
1838	<b>Rowan</b> <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	7.5	210	1	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a single stem tree with a rope attached to the main stem which is becoming embedded. There are a number of minor wounds to the bark of the main stem.	Remove the rope from the main stem where possible.	10-20	C1
<b>Hedge No. 4</b>	<b>Viburnum</b> <i>Viburnum tinus</i>	<b>This hedge runs in a north to south direction along the eastern side of the apartment block.</b> It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It has been planted in a narrow bed at the side of the building and forms a buffer between the car parking area to the east and the gable wall of the building. It is continuous along its length and it has been clipped in the past to control height and spread.									It would benefit from clipping to tidy up and contain height and spread.	C2		
		A.2.5	-	A.1.5	-									
		<b>The survey concludes in 'Greenmount Lane' on the western side of the site.</b>												
<b>Tree Line No. 1</b>	<b>Sycamore</b> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	A.12	A.#300	A5	A5	A2	A2	A3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It consists of a line of trees extending in an east to west direction. They are located just off the northern boundary in the rear gardens of the adjacent properties and the visual assessment	Management of these trees is outside the control of this site area.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	Remain Contribute in years	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W							
				N	S	E	W				N= North S= South E= East W= West Cat.= Category Phys Con.= Physiological Condition Dia.= Diameter A= Average C-Ht= Crown Height			
											has been limited to the site side. They have grown up together with a combined canopy and part of their crowns over sail the site boundary.			
<b>Notes:</b>														

