CMK
Hort + Arb Ltd.

EDMONDSTOWN SHD

KILMASHOGUE

DUBLIN 16

Project No.	Project name	Date	Revision
TEDM001	Edmonstown SHD	28/10/21	-

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Summary

CMK Hort + Arb Ltd. undertook an assessment of trees at Coil Avon, Kilmashogue, Dublin 16 during 2019 and 2021. This assessment analysed 43 individual trees scattered over the site and a shelter-belt planting on the southern and western boundaries. The quality of the trees was found to be mixed but contained a high percentage (58%) of low value specimens (categories C & U). No notable category A specimens were recorded but 42% were assessed as moderate value (category B) with greater than 20 years potential. The shelterbelt is a mixed species coniferous planting with occasional broadleaves. There has been no effective management of these trees with the result that there is a relatively high percentage of poor specimens within the planting. Nonetheless the planting as a whole does provide relatively good screening and shelter with good future potential if managed appropriately. Tree categorisations are shown on drawing TEDM001 101 Tree Survey & Constraints.
The proposed housing development will primarily impact on trees at the entrance from Whitechurch road, within the central section of the site and along a section of the southern boundary. The total number of trees within categories B & C to be removed to facilitate the proposed development is 10 or 24% of the total trees within the site. In addition, 21 category U trees or 49% of the total are to be removed due to their very poor condition. The impact of th4e proposed development is shown on drawing TEDM001 102 Arboricultural Impact.

1. Client brief & Methodology

CMK Hort + Arb Ltd. were commissioned to undertake an assessment of trees at Coil Avon, Whitchurch Road, Kilmashogue, Dublin 16 (image 1). The initial fieldwork was undertaken during February 2019 with a follow-up assessment in April 2021.
This report is designed to be an independent analysis of the trees therefore the initial comment contained within the Appendix II (Arboricultural Assessment and Preliminary Recommendations) do not take into consideration any plans for the future development of the site; however, it is recognised that there are proposals to re-develop the site. The impact of these proosals are outlined within section 3 of this report.
The survey methodology, supporting drawings and documentation follow the recommendations contained within BS 5837 (2012). The analysis of the trees was undertaken using the VTA methodology as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).
This report is supported by the following drawings:

TEDM001 101 Tree Survey & Constraints
TEDM001 102 Arboricultural Impact
TEDM001 103 Tree Protection

2. General description of trees


Image 1..Site location

The site is located off Whitechurch Road in Kilmashogue, Dublin 16. Access is from Whitechurch Road to the main site area (image 1). A total of 43 individual trees and a screen planting were identified and assessed for this report. The condition of the trees is mixed with a relatively high percentage (58%) of low to very low value (categories C & U) trees present. No individual trees of particular merit (category A) were identified (table 1). The individual trees within the shelter-belt plantings on the southern and western boundaries are of mixed value and condition but as a whole provide valuable screening and shelter to the site.

The site contains a derelict house with associated garden and a larger area of agricultural land forming the bulk of the site. Trees are located at the entrance, along either side of the access road, on the southern and western boundaries and in close proximity to the derelict house. With the exception of those self-seeded over time in various locations all of the trees were planted by the previous owner with the oldest specimens likely to be no more than 50-60 years. The primary reasons for planting appear to have been to provide shelter with amenity a secondary consideration. The main group of trees are those on the southern and western boundaries (images 2 & 3). These are screen / shelter-belt plantings mainly composed of coniferous species including Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Larch (*Larix decidua*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*). There are also occasional poplar (*Populus* spp) with a now mostly dead or poorly developed element of birch (*Betula pendula*) within the mix. Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) is also represented within the shelter-belt planting and as individual trees and small groups in various locations. There has been no effective management of these trees with the result that their condition is mixed with competition causing the poor development of some specimens (image 4). The planting provides screening, shelter and acts as a noise buffer so is a valuable resource overall. However it requires appropriate management to improve its quality and effectiveness.

Category	Number	% of total
A	0	0
B	18	42
C	4	9
U	21	49

Table 1. Tree Categories


Image 2. Section of shelter-belt on southern boundary

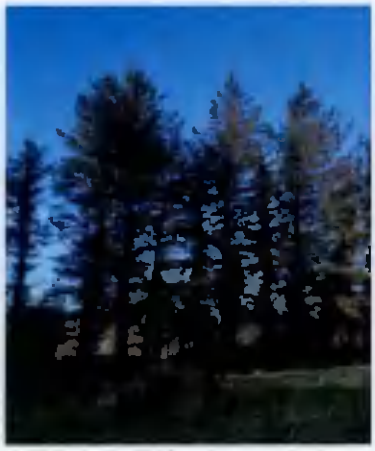
Image 3. Section of shelter-belt on western boundary

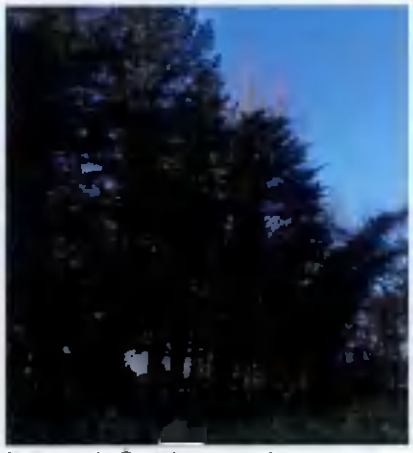
Image 4. Southern and western sections of shelter-belt. Note larch in a state of collapse

Monterey cypress form the main species along the upper section of the southern edge of the access road (image 5). Again, these trees provide a valuable resource in terms of screening and shelter but due to the dense nature of the planting are in need of management to thin out poorer specimens. This species is also noted for limb failure during storm events therefore appropriate management is crucial for their long-term potential.
A beech hedge at the entrance to the house has long been allowed to develop without appropriate management with the result that the individual trees are generally drawn and poorly formed due to competition between specimens (image 6). To the east of the house a planting of Leyland cypress (x*Cuprocyparis leylandii*) appears to have been planted as a screen (image 7). It is composed of 4 specimens which are developing into trees. None are of particular merit with one specimen in decline.

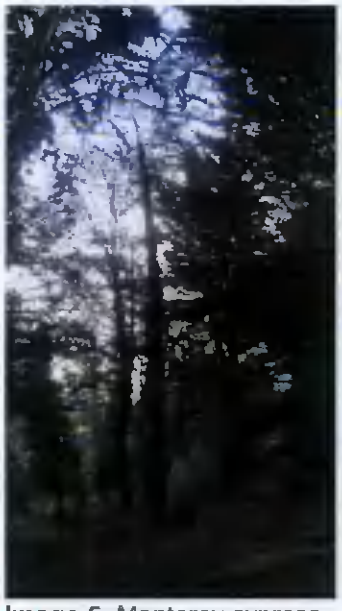

Image 5. Monterey cypress along the southern edge of access road

Image 6. Beech 'hedge' near house. Note competition induced form.

Image 7. Leyland cypress within garden area

Two Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) are located on sloping ground to the east of the site. These trees have landscape value within an appropriate setting and are in keeping with the upland nature of the site (image 8).
Toward the eastern boundary there is a mixture of native and naturalised specimens beside the public road and at the entrance to the site. None are of particular merits with the latter group composed of exotic and ornamental conifers including Monterey cypress, Douglas fir and blue moss cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Boulevard') in very poor condition overall (image 9). This area would benefit greatly from the removal of these poor specimens. The quality of the deciduous trees to the south of the entrance along the boundary with the public road in this area is mixed. However, these trees are in keeping with the setting.

Image 8. Scots pine #2065 & 2066

There are a number of trees on the section of the site the borders Whitechurch Road. These are a mixture of native / naturalised self-seeded deciduous species and a section of the screen / shelter-belt coniferous planting. The quality of the trees is generally poor with the deciduous trees #2045 & 2046 low value (category C) with structural issues and elements of decay which limit their long-term potential. The section of coniferous planting in this area is in very poor condition and mostly in a state of collapse or decline due to lack of management (category U).
The northern and eastern boundaries within the upper section of the site are degraded hedgerows composed mainly of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and very occasional hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). No standard trees are present.

Image 9. Entrance to site. Note poor quality of blue moss cypress trees #2049 and storm damage to Monterey cypress #2046

3. Impact of the proposed development

The rationale for managing trees within the proposed development was to incorporate trees within open space areas thereby encouraging a shared management approach and eliminating the burden of homeowners having to manage a mature tree within a small suburban garden. The layout of this site allowed for the retention of trees within an open space area to the east of the proposed houses and along both the northern, southern and western boundaries.

Category	Number	% of total
A	0	0
B	8	19
C	2	5
U	21	49

Table 1. Tree Removal Categories

The re-design of the entrance and the requirement of an access road from the east will necessitate the removal of poor-quality trees near Whitechurch Road and a section of the screen planting on the southern boundary. The footprint of the road network and houses will necessitate the removal of trees within the central area of the site.
The impact of the proposed development of the site is shown within drawing TEDM001 102 Arboricultural Impact and outlined within table 1. The total number of trees within categories B & C to be removed to facilitate the proposed development is 10 or 24% of the total trees within the site. There are no trees within category A. In addition, 21 category U trees or 49% of the total number of trees within the site are to be removed due to their very poor condition.
There will be challenges in terms of the management of trees both during and post construction. The screen planting on the southern and western boundaries in particular will require ongoing monitoring as the site is relatively exposed and management of these trees has been minimal to date. Tree protection and the ongoing monitoring of trees during construction is shown on drawing TEDM001 103 Tree Protection and within Appendix I of this report.

4. Limitations of Survey

This survey should be regarded as a preliminary assessment of the trees and deals with the current condition as identified during this survey only. Every attempt was made to identify hazardous trees in this report; however, this survey was carried out from the ground and therefore cannot be held to have identified elements of decay, which may be hidden out of sight within the crown or beneath ivy or other obstructions. To counter this limitation in the survey process it is vital that during tree works any additional defects found by the climbing arborist are communicated to the consulting arborist to allow appropriate action to be taken.

The details within this survey are based on the condition of the trees during the survey period

only. The findings in this survey cannot be held to be valid after any site disturbance, man-made or natural, which may have an adverse effect on any trees present.

4. Relevant legislation

There are no Tree Protection Orders (TPOs) on any of the trees on this site. However, unless planning permission which clearly identifies trees for removal has been granted then under Section 7 of the Forestry Act 2014 a person wishing to fell trees must apply to the minister for a licence to do so.
Exempted trees: Section 19 states that the requirement for a felling licence for the uprooting or cutting down of trees does not apply where:

- The tree in question is standing in an urban area
- The tree is considered dangerous and hazardous.
- The tree is within 10m of a public road and regarded as hazardous
- The tree in question is less than 100 ft. / 30m from a dwelling other than a wall or temporary structure;
- The tree in question is a hazel, apple, plum, damson, pear, or cherry tree grown for the value of its fruit or any ozier;

Other exceptions apply in the case of local authority road construction, road safety and electricity supply operations

The Act is administered by the Forest Service (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food). The Felling Section of the Forest Service is based in Johnstown Castle, Co. Wexford (053-9160200 or 1890-200223).

If you have any queries about felling in general or are unsure whether or not the trees fall under any of the above cases, it is recommended that you seek the advice of the Felling Section or of your local forestry development officer for further information.

Trees may contain bats. Bats are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Act 1976 and Schedule 1 of the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997. Professional advice from a licenced surveyor should be sought prior to any works commencing on trees.

5. Terminology

Tree categories

A	Trees of high quality and value due to their size, age, condition, historical/visual merit and/or conservation potential (a minimum of 40 years).
A1	Mainly arboricultural values. Particularly good examples of species, essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.
A2	Mainly landscape values. Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effects to the locality in relation to views into or out of site, or those of particular visual importance.
A3	Mainly cultural values, including conservation. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation. historical. comparative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).
B	Trees of moderate quality and value (a minimum of 20 years).
B1	Mainly arboricultural values. Trees that might be included in high categories but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remedial defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).
B2	Mainly landscape values. Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better A category specimens) or trees situated internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality.
B3	Mainly cultural values including conservation. Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.
C	Trees of low quality and value (a minimum of 10 years).
C1	Not qualifying in higher categories.
C2	Trees present in groups or woodlands but without conferring on them greater landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.

Terminology cont.

C3 Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.

U Trees in such condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Trees that are dead, dying or showing immediate and irreversible decline.

Comments: Refers to the tree's condition and suitability for the site.

Common name: Most widely used non-botanical name.

Co-dominant: Two branches assuming the role of leading shoots. When growing close together may form a weak attachment (included bark) at their point of contact. Trees with this defect may be in danger of splitting at this weak attachment.

Crown Spread: Measured in meters north, south, east and west.

Decay fungi: Refers to those species of fungi which degrade living wood and which may, depending on the degree of degradation, render the tree structurally unsound.

Defects: Refers to cracks, storm damage and any other damage mechanical or biological.

Diameter: Diameter of the trunk (millimetres) at 1.5m. M.S. after the measurement refers to the tree being multi-stemmed.

Genus & Species: Refers to the botanical names for the tree.

Height: Measured in meters.

Monitor: Refers to trees which need to be re-surveyed on a yearly basis to assess their condition. This timescale may be sooner where works or adverse weather conditions have impacted negatively on the trees.

Overhaul: A reference to standard tree surgery work which consists of the removal of deadwood, crossing branches and balancing where appropriate.

Recommendations: Indicates surgery work necessary for the retention or, where necessary, removal of the tree.

Tree No. Refers to numbered tag fixed to tree during survey.

References

BS 5837 (2012). Trees in Relation to Design Demolition and Construction

Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The body language of trees

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APPENDIX I

Tree Protection Strategy

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Fig 1. Tree Protection Fencing Detail

1. Introduction

This document is designed to outline the procedures which will be undertaken to effectively retain trees free from adverse construction impacts for the duration of the construction period on the site of proposed development at Coil Avon, Kilmashanogue Dublin 16. The document is divided into sections which begin at the pre-construction planning stage and follows on to post construction re-assessment of retained trees.

1.2 Key issues

Appointment of an arborist (Site Arborist) to oversee all works relevant to trees.

Scheduling of tree and construction works.

Establishment of tree protection (refer to Drawing TEDM001 103 Tree Protection)
Monitoring of tree protection (adherence to the Tree Protection Code of Practice).
Supervision of works in the vicinity of trees.

Post construction re-assessment of retained trees.

2. Consulting Arborist

A Site Arborist shall be appointed prior to the commencement of site construction works and will be responsible for the setting up and monitoring of tree protection, liaising with local authority tree / planning officers and providing feedback and advice to the design construction teams on issues relevant to trees. The Site Arborist shall be retained for the duration of construction works and should be appointed to carry out a post-construction tree survey / assessment.

3. Scheduling of works

3.1 Pre-construction meetings/tree works

- An onsite meeting will be held if required, with all relevant parties; including the Developer and or his Agents, Site Arborist and Local Planning Authority
- Remedial works to trees throughout the site where indicated as necessary within the Tree Works Schedule. All works will be undertaken to BS 3998 2010 Tree Work and/or to current best practice.
- Erection of tree protection fencing as per recommendations contained within BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction -Recommendations. Tree protection to be erected under supervision of Site Arborist prior to main construction works being undertake on site (refer to drawing TEDM001 103).

3.2 Construction period

- The Site Arborist shall monitor tree protection.
- The Site Arborist shall specify any necessary remedial works to trees which may arise due to construction works.
- The Main Contractor shall carry out any instructions made by the Site Arborist with regard to the protection of retained trees and ensure where necessary that these instructions are followed by any sub-contractors.

3.3 Post construction works will consist of:

- Re-survey of retained trees and the implementation of measures contained with the survey document.

4. Preservation of Trees

4.1 Contractors obligations

The Contractor shall take all precautions to ensure that any trees which are not required to be taken down under the contract shall remain undisturbed and undamaged. All works to trees and all operations adjacent to trees should be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice. The Contractor must appoint a qualified arboricultural contractor to undertake all tree works subject to approval by the Consulting Arborist. The Contractor shall undertake no works to trees unless instructed by the Contract Administrator. All works on or within the Construction Exclusion Zones are to be supervised by the site arborist. Five working days' notice of intention to undertake works to be given.

4.2 Setting out: Protected Tree Zone/Construction Exclusion Zone

The tree protection zone shall be set out in accordance with the Code of Practice (5) and as per drawing TEDM001 103 Tree Protection. A notice 'Construction Exclusion Zone' shall be placed on tree protection fencing at regular intervals along the protective fencing. This notice shall include contact details for the Site Arborist. Strictly no access should be permitted to this zone unless instructed by the Site Arborist.

The Contractor is to maintain the protective fencing in good condition to the satisfaction of the Site Arborist for the duration of the contract. Any damage to fencing is to be reported to the Site Arborist immediately. Damaged fencing is to be repaired within 2 hours of the damage occurring. All works within the vicinity of the damaged fencing are to be suspended until the fencing is repaired.

4.3 Maintenance of Protected Tree Zone

The Site Arborist should be given 5 days' notice of any works within or access required to this zone. The 'Protected Tree Zone' should under no circumstances be used for storage of materials, equipment, or site debris. No fires should be lit within the "Protected Tree Zone", or equipment washed or cleaned.

5. Code of Practice for the preservation of trees.

The following specification is intended for the preservation of trees.
These guidelines will help sustain vigour and minimise adverse growing conditions for trees set out for retention.

5.1 Code of Practice notifications

The Code of Practice will be brought to the attention of all site personnel including those of the Main Contractor, Sub-Contractors and Engineering Specialists associated with the project.

All operations to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction -Recommendations.

The Contractor should purchase and make available on site a copy of the above.

5.2 The Site Arborist:

- Supervise the installation of tree protection fencing.
- Supervise all tree works and assess on-going tree protection.
- Liaise with the relevant authorities during the project.
- Constantly monitor the project with regard to tree health to ensure that no damage is caused to the subject trees during the operational works.
- Report any negligent damage to trees which will prejudice their health.
- Monitor, where necessary, all works carried out by the Arboricultural Contractor and Main Contractor within the 'Protected Tree Zone'.

5.3 Arboricultural Contractor:

- Submit a full method statement containing machinery to be used, removal of wood etc. to the Site Arborist.
- Carry out works to the most up to date arboricultural practices available e.g. BS 3998. Recommendations for tree work (as amended).
- Undertake work only with suitably qualified operatives in constant consultation with the Site Arborist.
- Trees identified for removal will be section felled in wooded areas so as not to damage remaining trees.

5.4 Main Contractor:

- Appoint a member of staff to be responsible for tree protection and this person shall be the point of contact between the Main Contractor and the Site Arborist.
- Undertake all work in accordance with this specification.
- Ensure that all personnel, operatives, sub-contractors etc. are aware of this specification and operate accordingly
- Notify the Site Arborist of any potential conflicts that may affect the health, vigour and viability of trees.

5.5 Access:

Access to the site and service roads shall be agreed with the Site Arborist prior to commencement of works. Where it is deemed necessary for heavy machinery access the contractor shall refer to the guidelines within BS 5837 2012 and liaise with the Site Arborist to instigate the most appropriate root protection system.

6. Post Construction

A post construction report on the condition of trees should be undertaken and all recommendations made within this report should be carried out to BS3998 Tree Works.

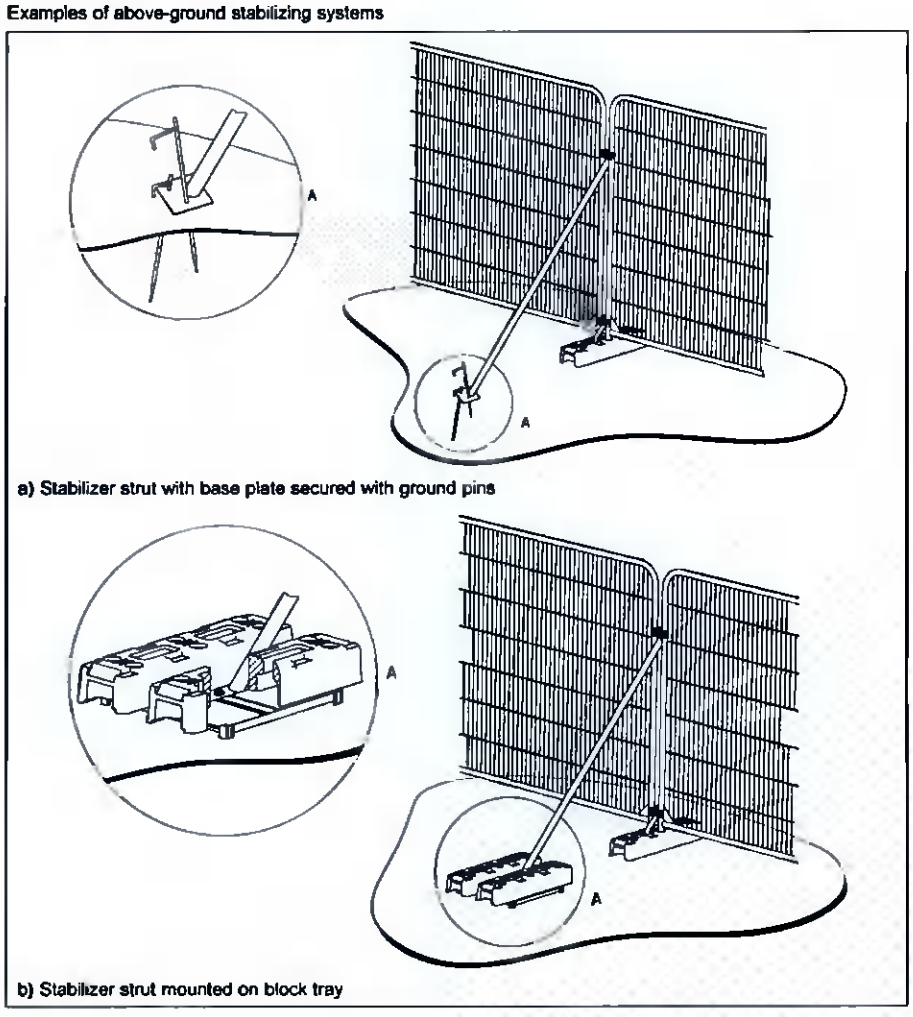

Fig 1. Tree Protection Detail (Herras type fencing or similar approved.

APPENDIX II Tree Condition Analysis & Preliminary Recommendations

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Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear stem m
2045	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Fair	Located on boundary with public road. Decay in base of trunk to west extending a minimum of 60cm into trunk. Surrounding wood appears sound. Deadwood scattered throughout crown indicative of decline.	Fell	u	<10	12	750	4;6;6;6	3sw
2046	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Fair	Located at edge of stream. Trunk multi-stemmed from base. Limbs overhanging road reduced. Basal limbs over steam removed with minor associated decay. Crown restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree. Early stage bacterial infection and ash-dieback visible in crown.	Fell	U	<10	12	850	6;6;1;5	3n
2046	Monterey cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	Mature	Very Poor	A large section of tree failed rendering remaining tree unviable.	Fell	U	0	9	840	1;1;1;4	NA
2047	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Very Poor	In a state of advanced decline	Fell	U	0	4	830	1;1;1;1	NA

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear stem m
2049	Blue moss tree Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Boulevard'	Mature	Very Poor	Crown in a state of collapse probably due to snow.	Fell	U	<10	9	350	2;2;2;2	NA
2050	Leyland cypress xCuprocyparis leylandii	Early Mature	Fair	A relatively well developed specimen though crown bare toward south due to competition from neighbouring trees.	No action necessary	C2	10-15	9	210	2;2;0;0	2e
2051	Poplar Populus spp	Young	Poor	Sub-dominant to neighbouring tree with a poorly developed crown as a result.	Fell	U	<10	5	170	3;0;0;1	NA
2052	Poplar Populus spp	Early Mature	Very Poor	Poorly developed due to competition from neighbouring trees.	Fell	U	<10	8	180	1;5;1;1	2e
2053	Monterey cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	Mature	Good	A large specimen though crown restricted in spread due to competition from neighbouring trees. Trunk multi-stemmed from 1.5m with tight unions between stems. Potentially weak but no signs of failure at present. Upper crown well developed.	Dead wood	B2	20-30	18	860	5;6;5;5	1.5e

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear stem m
2054	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Good	Multi-stemmed from base with wide unions between stems. Heavy ivy growth up stems obscuring view for assessment. Decay in stem to west at point of limb loss but unlikely to be significant at present.	Cut ivy and re-assess	B2	20-30	16	510	5;5;2;4	1.5s
2055	Larch Larix decidua	Mature	Good	A tall slender specimen. Well developed with no visible defects. Unlikely to be sutable for isolation from neighbouring trees.	No action necessary	B2	20-30	17.5	420	3;2;3;2	12n
2056	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Very Poor	Topped for utility line clearance	Fell	U	<10	5	250	1;1;0;1	NA
2057	Monterey cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	Mature	Good	A large well developed specimen with no visible defects	No action necessary	B2	30-40	15	740	8;8;8;8	3s
2058	Poplar Populus spp	Early Mature	Very Poor	In a state of advanced decline	Fell	U	0	6	250	0;0;3;0	NA
2060	Poplar Populus spp	Early Mature	Very Poor	Sub-dominant to neighbouring tree with crown poorly developed as a result.	Fell	U	<10	11	270	0;3;5;0	NA

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear stem m
2061	Monterey cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	Mature	Good	Trunk co-dominant from 1m with a tight union between stems. Union appears sound. Upper canopy with no visible defects.	Dead wood	B2	30-40		720	2;5;4;3	4e
2062	Monterey pine Pinus radiata	Mature	Good	A tall slender specimen. Light supressed deadwood in lower crown. No visible defects	Dead wood	B2	20-30	18	720	2;2;2;1	12n
2063	Larch Larix decidua	Mature	Very Poor	Topped with remaining tree unviable	Fell	U	<10	12	660	0;4;1;2	NA
2065	Scots pine Pinus sylvestris	Mature	Poor	Slightly sub-dominant to neighbouring tree with crown restricted toward west as a result. Very heavy ivy growth up trunk obscuring view for assessment.	Cut ivy and re-assess	B2	20-30	16	420	2;4;3;1	6e
2066	Scots pine Pinus sylvestris	Mature	Good	A well developed specimen. Very heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment.	Cut ivy and re-assess	B2	30-40	17	420	2;5;5;4	10n
2067	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Young	Very Poor	Sub-dominant to neighbouring trees	Fell	U	<10	6.5	170	0;3;1;1	NA

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear stem m
2068	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Mature	Fair	Three-stemmed from base with tight unions between stems. unlikely to be structurally compromised at present. However long-term potential of tree limited by form. A sub-dominant stem with a strong lean toward west.	Remove over extended stem to west	B2	15-20	17	510	2;3;3;4	NA
2069	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Early Mature	Poor	Sub-dominant with a strong lean toward east.	Fell	U	<10	6	160	0;5;0;0	NA
2070	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Mature	Good	Trunk co-dominant from base with a wide union between stems. Congestion between stems in crown with potential to become structurally weak in time. A localised cavity present in stem to west at 1m.	No action necessary	B2	15-20	18	450	2;3;2;4	3e
2071	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Mature	Good	Four-stemmed from base with tight unions between stems. Several structural weaknesses are present within crown due to tight unions between stems reducing Longterm potential.	No action necessary	C2	10-15	18	1000	3;5;0;4	3.5n
2072	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Mature	Good	A large area of included bark is present between stems. This area represents an area of significant structural weakness with potential for failure.	Fell	U	<10	18	610	2;4;2;4	3w

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear stem m
2073	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Early Mature	Very Poor	Effectively dead due to competition from neighbouring trees	Fell	U	0	14	260	0.5;0.5; 0.5;0.5	NA
2074	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Mature	Good	A tall slender specimen. A tight union is present between main stem and a sub-dominant stem toward west. However unlikely to be significant at present. Very heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment. Upper canopy restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree	Cut ivy and re-assess	B2	20-30	18	740	4;2;1;6	2n
2075	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Mature	Very Poor	Extensive decay and bark dysfunction in trunk.	Fell	U	<10	12	520	4;0;0;7	NA
2076	Beech Fagus sylvatica	Early Mature	Poor	Sub-dominant to neighbouring tree with crown poorly developed with very limited long-term potential as a result.	Fell	U	<10	4.5	200	1;0;0;4	NA
2077	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Poor	Extensive decay in base of trunk to south with failure a possibility	Fell	U	<10	18	900	10;8;8;4	NA
2078	Monterey cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	Mature	Good	A large specimen with light suppressed deadwood scattered throughout lower crown. Heavy ivy growth up trunk obscuring view for assessment but no visible defects.	Cut ivy and re-assess	B2	30-40	18	890	8;5;3;4	2n

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear stem m
2080	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Very Poor	In a state of advanced decline	Fell	U	0	16	340	7;3;4;5	NA
2082	Scots pine Pinus sylvestris	Mature	Good	A tall slender well developed specimen with no visible defects.	Cut ivy and re-assess	B2	20-30	17	280	1;2;2;2	14
2083	Scots pine Pinus sylvestris	Mature	Good	A tall slender specimen with no visible defects	No action necessary	B2	20-30	17	250	1;1;1;1	14w
2084	Monterey cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	Mature	Good	A large dominant specimen with very heavy ivy growth up trunk into lower crown obscuring view for assessment. No visible defects	Cut ivy and re-assess	B2	20-30	18	850	6;4;4;4	4s
2085	Monterey cypress Cupressus macrocarpa	Mature	Good	A large well developed specimen with light storm damage and light suppressed deadwood in lower crown. No visible defects.	Dead wood	B2	30-40	18	840	8;8;4;4	1n
2086	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Very Poor	Cut back for utility line clearance. Form very poor as a result.	Fell	U	<10	5	250	2;2;2;2	NA
2087	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A self-seeded multi-stemmed specimen. Limb removal to east at 2m with localised decay. Not significant at present. Heavy ivy up stems. No visible defects.	Cut ivy	B2	20-30	11	520	3;3;4;5	0.3e

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear stem m
2088	Cherry Prunus avium	Mature	Fair	Sub-dominant to neighbouring tree with crown strongly oriented toward west as a result. Heavy ivy growth up trunk. Could have some potential with recommended removal of neighbouring tree.	Cut ivy	B2	15-20	9	250	7;0;0;5	3w
2089	Cherry Prunus avium	Early Mature	Poor	A poorly developed sub-dominant specimen. Growth strongly oriented toward west as a result.	No action necessary	C2	10	8	250	2;1;1;7	2w
2090	Leyland cypress xCuprocyparis leylandii	Mature	Good	A 10m line of Leyland cypress consisting of 4 trees. A central specimen is dying. This could be a fungal pathogen but no direct evidence is visible. May affect remaining specimens within group.	Remove dying specimen	C2	10	9	220	3;3;3;3	0
2097	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Fair	A large basal cavity present. located beneath existing power lines the western section of this tree has been topped in the past. A large cavity is present beneath stem to east. Surrounding buttresses appear sound but long-term potential of tree compromised	Fell	U	10	17	1020	6;8;8;4	NA

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear stem m
NA	Monterey cypress Douglas fir Birch	Mature	Mixed	Screen planting on southern and western boundaries.A mixed species screen / shelter-belt planting Unmanaged with a relatively high percentage of trees suppressed or poorly formed due to competition. Occasional wind-throw present.	Thin to retain better quality specimens	B/C/U	10-30	24av	650 av	NA	NA