Arboricultural Report

Tree Survey

Arboricultural Impact Assessment &

Arboricultural Method Statement

In relation to the development proposal at:

Glenside House

Glassamucky

Bohernabreena

Dublin 24

On behalf of:

Gary McKeon

January 2023

220822-PD-11

Additional Information Request Point 6(b)

Planning Reference: SD22A/0266

CHARLES MCCORKELL
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

Contents

Section 1: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

1 Introduction

Instructions

1.1 This arboricultural report has been instructed by Gary McKeon (the 'Applicant') to provide a response to Point 6(b) of the Additional Information request, planning reference SD22A/0266, in relation to the proposed development works at Glenside House, Glassamucky, Bohernabreena, Dublin 24 (The 'Application Site').

Additional Information

1.2 Point 6 (b) Tree Survey

The applicant is requested to submit a comprehensive Tree Report to the SDCC Public Realm Section. This shall comprise of a detailed Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Tree Constraints Plan, Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement, all in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations. The report shall be carried out by an independent, qualified Arborist.

The Planning Authority notes that trees appear to have been removed on site to subdivide the site within the last 7 years. The tree survey and report should, as far as possible, contain commentary and information relating to the trees that have been removed.

The applicant should demonstrate that new planting can restore, enhance, or mitigate the loss of trees due to the potentially unauthorised subdivision and construction of a seperate residential dwelling on the site.

Qualification and experience

1.3 This report has been prepared by Charles McCorkell. Charles is a Chartered Arboricultural Consultant dealing with trees in relation to all forms of human activity, including the built environment. He is a Professional Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, a qualified professional tree inspector (LANTRA), and has a BSc Honours Degree in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire.

Scope and limitations

1.4 The survey undertaken is not a health and safety assessment of trees; however, trees identified as imminently dangerous will have been highlighted and preliminary recommendations made.

1.5 It is recommended that the trees adjacent to the public road and buildings be assessed annually considering their condition.

1.6 The contents of this report are the copyright of Charles McCorkell Arboricultural Consultancy and may not be distributed or copied without the author's permission.

Methodology and guidance

1.7 The author of this report has referred to *British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* which provides a methodology for the assessment of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites.

Definitions

1.8 **Root Protection Area (RPA)** – a layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree.

1.9 **Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)** – an area based on the RPA in m^2 identified by an arboriculturist, to be protected during development, including demolition and construction work, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection fit for purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree.

Supporting information

1.10 This report should be read in conjunction with the following supporting documents attached to this report.

Document	Reference	Location
Arboricultural Method Statement	N/A	Section 2
Tree Schedule	220822-PD-10	Appendix A
Tree Survey & Constraints Plan	220822-P-10	Appendix B
Tree Protection Plan	220822-P-11	Appendix B

2 Observations & Context

Site visit

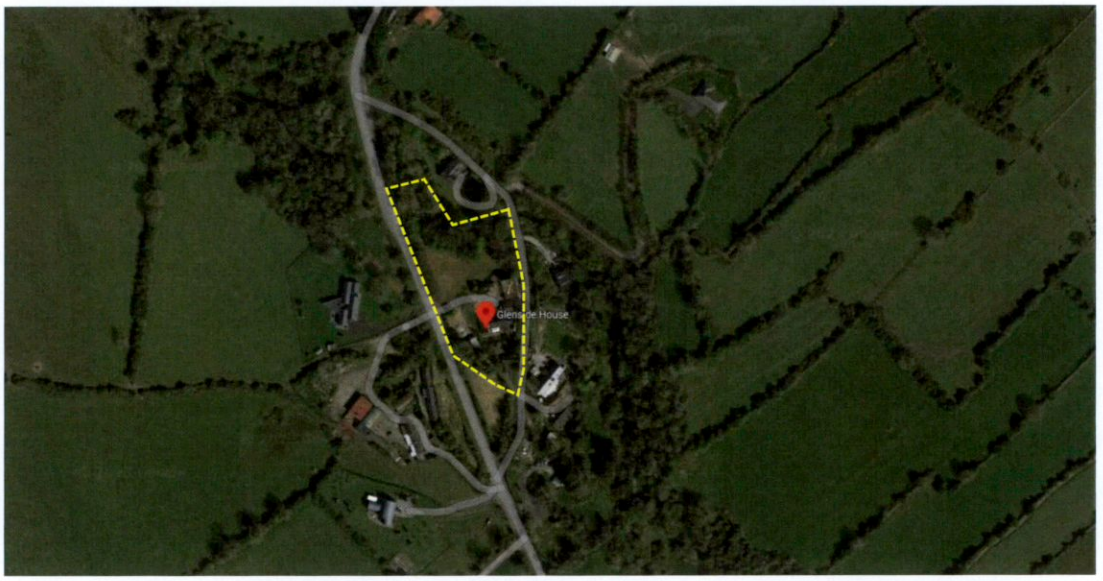
2.1 The site was visited by Charles McCorkell on 28 September 2022.

2.2 The purpose of the visit was to survey trees and hedgerows currently on site and to review trees that had been removed within the last 7 years.

2.3 The survey on existing trees and hedgerows was carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and from ground level only.

Site location and description

2.4 The Application Site is an occupied residential property with several outbuildings and a large garden area. The surrounding local area is rural and consists of detached residential properties and agricultural lands.



Map 1 (Google 2023): *Yellow line highlighting the location of the site within the local area.*

Existing tree cover

2.5 The tree cover within the Application Site is substantial and characteristic of the local surrounding landscape.

2.6 The front garden area contains a large early-mature moderate quality and value (B Category) group of beech trees along the roadside. These trees provide good visual and acoustic screening from the road.

2.7 Along the northern boundary, between the site and the neighbouring residential property, there is a mixed woodland strip that contains a variety of species of various age classes. This woodland strip is of moderate quality and value (B Category).

2.8 To the south of the site there are a number of early-mature and mature ash trees. These trees are generally in poor condition and showing signs of decline. Root damage has occurred in the past and the trees are infected with the fungal pathogen ash dieback. These trees have been graded as being of C and U Category.

2.9 The Tree Survey Plan at Appendix B illustrates the location of the existing trees and hedgerows, the extent of the spread of their crowns, and their root protection areas. Dimensions, comments, and information for each tree and group are given in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.

Image 1: *View of the early-mature beech trees (G1) located along the western boundary of the site, adjacent to the road.*

Image 2: *View of the moderate-quality mixed woodland group (G2) located along the site's northern boundary.*

Image 3: *View showing the rear garden of the site with the surrounding ash trees that are in poor condition and infected with ash dieback. The red arrows indicate the dieback observed in the upper canopies of the trees.*

Removed tree cover

2.10 The extent of trees removed in the last 7 years accounts for approximately 165m^2 of canopy cover. The exact number of trees removed or their species type and age could not be determined during the site visit as no stumps were remaining.

2.11 This assessment has been made by comparing the difference in canopy cover between aerial images available on Google Earth (Images 4 & 5).

2.12 Considering the existing tree cover within this area of the site, the species most likely removed are ash and possibly some hawthorn.

Images 4 & 5: *Comparison of Google images from the summer of 2013 and 2019. The dashed red line indicates the approximate area that trees were removed from.*

3 Arboricultural Impacts

3.1 ***Loss of trees within the last 7 years*** – It has been estimated that approximately 165m^2 of canopy cover has been removed within the last seven years. This was located internally within the site. The size, quantity, and species type of the trees removed could not be established during the site visit and desktop assessment.

3.2 Given the internal location of the trees removed, the visual impact their loss has had on the local landscape is considered to be insignificant. No boundary trees or hedgerows appear to have been removed and therefore, the visual appearance of the site when viewed from surrounding areas before and after the removals would be considered similar.

3.3 ***Arboricultural mitigation*** – To mitigate the loss of these trees, a detailed landscape proposal, that includes new high-quality tree planting, has been prepared by Landscape Architects Landmark Design & Consultancy Ltd.

3.4 The proposal includes the planting of 15 semi-mature trees. As these trees mature, they will replace the canopy cover that was lost within the last 7 years. The species choice will also improve the diversity of tree cover on the site.

3.5 ***Arboricultural management works*** – Several of the trees on the site are in poor condition and require remedial works to be carried out for health and safety purposes. Two trees, a dead ash (T10) and a horse chestnut (T809) in poor condition, have been recommended for removal, while crown reduction works have been recommended for several of the declining ash trees that are located adjacent to existing buildings and the public road.

3.6 Given the poor condition of trees on this site, it is recommended that they are monitored by a suitable professional on an annual basis.

3.7 All proposed tree management works have been specified within the Tree Schedule at Appendix A. Their location within the site is shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.

3.8 ***Drainage and services*** – The proposed drainage layout is shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. The proposal has been designed to minimise impacting retaining trees and although some minor incursions do occur within tree RPAs, they are not considered to be significant.

3.9 The proposed surface water run located within the RPA of T4266 is required to be installed manually with the use of hand tools only in order to retain significant roots. All such works are required to be carried out under arboricultural supervision.

3.10 ***Tree protection measures*** – All retained trees can be successfully protected during the proposed development works by using robust fencing which complies with the recommendations outlined within BS 5837:2012. For details of the tree protection measures required during construction, please refer to the Method Statement within Section 2 and the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.

3.11 ***Landscape operations*** - Landscaping operations will typically take place at the end of the construction period. These works will normally require the removal of protective fencing to facilitate access for works. There is a risk that machinery may damage soil structure where tree roots are growing. These risks can be managed by maintaining good professional standards of work and working to a method statement. The principle of avoiding soil disturbance or changes in levels within the RPAs of retained trees should be followed unless arboricultural advice has been sought.

4 Discussion & Conclusion

General Change

4.1 Following a review of the tree removals that have been carried out, I do not believe that their loss has had a negative impact on the visual appearance and character of the local surrounding landscape. The trees removed appear to have been internally located, meaning their visual public amenity value was most likely limited.

4.2 These removals have resulted in the loss of canopy cover. The extent of which is considered minimal taking into consideration the large number of trees located on the site. To mitigate these removals and replace the loss of canopy cover, a detailed landscape proposal that includes new tree planting has been designed.

Conclusion

4.3 This Arboricultural Report and the associated documents have addressed Point 6 (b) of the Additional Information request.

4.4 A tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 and provides a record of existing trees and hedgerows on the site. This information is provided in Appendix A and B.

4.5 Using all available information, details on the tree removals that were carried out within the last 7 years have been provided within this report.

4.6 To replace the trees that have been removed, a detailed landscape plan that includes new high-quality tree planting has been prepared by the landscape architect. Please refer to the documents provided by Landmark Design & Consultancy Ltd for further information.

4.7 Based on the tree survey information and the proposed development works, an Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared and is available within Section 2 of this report and a Tree Protection Plan has been produced and is available at Appendix B.

Section 2: Arboricultural Method Statement

Introduction
This report has been prepared in accordance with British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (2012) which provides a methodology for the assessment and protection of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites.
Sequence of Operations
• Proposed tree works; • Installation of tree protection measures; • Enabling works, including the installation of a site compound. • Construction, including the installation of drainage and services. • Landscaping. *Alternative sequences can be discussed and agreed upon with the local authority and project manager if required.*
Arboricultural Method Statement

Scope	**Methodology**
Tree Works	Please refer to the Tree Schedule at Appendix A for the proposed tree works. The location of trees to be removed is highlighted in the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure all tree works have been approved by the local planning authority. All tree works will be carried out by a reputable arboricultural contractor in accordance with the recommendations given in BS 3998:2010 – Tree Work Recommendations. All tree works should be carried out in accordance with Section 40 of the Wildlife Act 1976 and Section 46 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. It is the responsibility of the arboricultural contractor to ensure that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance or tree surgery works.
Tree Protection	The position of tree protection measures is shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.

	Protective fencing will be constructed and installed in accordance with BS5837:2012, please refer to the Tree Protection Plan for the specification. Alternatives to those shown must be agreed upon in advance by the arboricultural consultant. Any machinery located within tree RPAs must operate on the appropriate ground protection at all times, this will include the installation and removal of ground protection. No materials or equipment other than those required to erect protective fencing will be delivered to the site before the fencing is installed. Signs will be fixed to every third panel stating, *'Tree Protection Area Keep Out – Any incursion into the protected area must be with the agreement of the local authority or arboricultural consultant*. The main contractor will inform the arboricultural consultant that tree protection is in place before site clearance works commence. No alteration, removal or repositioning of the tree protection will take place without the prior consent of the arboricultural consultant.
Drainage and Service Installation	All methods of work for the installation of drainage runs or services within the RPAs of retained trees will follow the guidance within the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*. Volume 4, issue 2, London NJUG 2007. Any approved works within the TPZ will be carried out manually with the use of hand tools only. All roots greater than 25mm in diameter will be retained and will be immediately wrapped in dry hessian to prevent desiccation and temperature fluctuations. Roots will be pushed aside to allow for runs to be installed. In some cases, individual roots less than 25mm in diameter may be pruned, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp sterile tool (e.g. secateurs or hand saw). Prior to root pruning taking place, the contractor will consult the arboricultural consultant. Trenches should not remain open for more than one day. If this is unavoidable, any exposed roots should be watered and covered with hessian until the area is backfilled with soil.

	No machinery will be permitted within the TPZ at any time unless ground protection is installed and agreed upon with the arboricultural consultant beforehand. Prior to drainage or service installation works commencing within RPAs, the arboricultural consultant will be contacted, and a date agreed upon for a site meeting to run through the proposed methods of work on-site with the site manager and relevant site operatives.
General Principals to Avoid Damage to Trees	No fires will be permitted within 20m of the crown of any tree. No materials, vehicles, plant or personnel will be permitted into the tree protection zones at any time without the prior consent of the arboricultural consultant. Any liquid materials spilt on site will be immediately cleared up and removed from the site. If liquid fuel or cement products are spilt 2m of the tree protection zone, the contractor will report the incident to the arboricultural consultant immediately. The contractor will report any damage to trees or shrubs, whether caused by construction activities or from any other cause to the arboricultural consultant immediately.
Landscape Operations	All landscape operations within the protected area will be carried out by hand, using hand tools only, unless otherwise agreed with by the arboricultural consultant. No dumping of spoil or rubbish, parking of vehicles or plant, storage of materials or temporary accommodation will be undertaken within the TPZs. All tree roots within the RPAs greater than 25mm diameter will be retained and worked around. Soil levels will not be increased or reduced within the RPAs of trees without prior agreement from the arboricultural consultant.

Appendix A - Schedule

Document	Reference	Revision
Tree Schedule	220822-PD-10	-

220822-PD-10-Tree schedule

CHARLES MCCORKELL
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

220822 - Glenside House

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Group G1	40	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	17.0	40 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Roadside tree group mainly consisting of early-mature beech that have been planted close together as a hedgerow but have not been managed as one. Pine and field maple located in the northern section of tree group. Group provides good screening from the road. Height and stem diameter are average for group.	28/09/2022	72.4	4.8	40+	B2
	3	Acer campestre (Field Maple)																				
	2	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)																				
	2	Ilex sp. (Holly sp.)																				
	1	Cotoneaster sp. (Tree Cotoneaster)																				

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

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220822 - Glenside House

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Group G2	4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15.0	40 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Mixed early-mature mature woodland group. Height and stem diameter are average for group.		72.4	4.8	40+	B2
	1	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)																				
	2	Betula jacquemontii (Himalayan Birch)																				
	3	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)																				
	5	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)																				
	6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1	Laburnum x watereri (Laburnum)																				
	3	Larix decidua (European Larch/Common Larch)																				
	3	Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)																				
	3	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)																				

Stem green Estimated value
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L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
	3	Quercus robur (English Oak)																				
	3	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)																				
Group G3	5	Thuja sp. (Thuja sp.)	6.0	20 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Mixed ornamental conifer group with underplanting of cherry laurel. Height and stem diameter are average for group.	28/09/2022	18.1	2.4	20-40	C1
	5	Laurocerasus officinalis (Cherry Laurel)																				
	2	Chamaecyparis sp. (False Cypress)																				
Group G4	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)	5.0	20 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Overgrown mixed native boundary hedgerow. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded.	28/09/2022	18.1	2.4	20-40	C2
	1	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn/Sloe)																				
	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)																				

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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220822 - Glenside House

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T5	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12.0	70	1	5.0		5.0		6.0		5.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Upper crown. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to restricted access. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Reduce crown by - 10%.	28/09/2022	221.7	8.4	10-20	C2
Tree T6	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	51 COM	3	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to restricted access. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Reduce crown by - 30%.	28/09/2022	122.1	6.2	0-10	U
Group G7	10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	45 AVE	1									4.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Group of early-mature ash with some beech located between the building and road. Root damage likely to have occurred during construction works and trees are all infected with ash dieback. Main stems are covered in ivy. Several decline branches over cables and building. Mixed Category group of C and U quality trees. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Climbing plant - Sever and strip. Reduce crown by - 25%. Reduce back from road and building as well.	28/09/2022	91.6	5.4	10-20	C2
	2	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)																				
Tree T8	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)	5.0	20	1	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Ivy or climbing plant. Root damage - Suspected.	28/09/2022	18.1	2.4	10-20	C2
Tree T9	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10.0	50	1	3.0		4.0		5.0		4.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major. Ivy or climbing plant. Tree is growing on bank and rooting has been severed adjacent to shed. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Unable to inspect tree closely due to ivy cover. Climbing plant - Sever. Reduce crown by - 25%.	28/09/2022	113.1	6.0	0-10	U

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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220822 - Glenside House

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T10	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10.0	30	1	2.0		3.0		2.0		1.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Dead. Dead tree / trees. Tree is growing on bank. Fell - Ground level.	28/09/2022	40.7	3.6	0-10	U
Tree T11	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	49 COM	2	3.0		4.0		3.0		4.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major. Ivy or climbing plant. Root damage - Severence. Tree is growing on bank and rooting has been severed adjacent to shed. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Unable to inspect tree closely due to ivy cover. Climbing plant - Sever. Reduce crown by - 25%.	28/09/2022	110.8	5.9	0-10	U
Tree T12	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	50	1	4.5		6.0		4.0		5.0		4.5		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Leaning trunk - Minor. Root damage - Severence. Tree is growing on bank and rooting has been severed adjacent to shed. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Unable to inspect tree closely due to ivy cover. Reduce crown by - 25%. Climbing plant - Sever.	28/09/2022	113.1	6.0	0-10	U
Tree T808	1	Betula jacquemontii (Himalayan Birch)	11.0	51 COM	2	5.0		6.5		6.0		5.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Excavation within root zone - Suspected. Root damage - Evident / observed. Stems - Co-dominant.	28/09/2022	121.6	6.2	20-40	B1
Tree T809	1	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	12.0	40	1	4.5		5.0		2.0		4.0		1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Bark exudation. Excavation within root zone - Historic. Leaning trunk - Minor. Root damage - Severence. Root damage - Evident / observed. Fell - Ground level.	28/09/2022	72.4	4.8	0-10	U
Tree T810	1	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	8.0	14	1		4.0		2.0		1.0		2.0	2.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Leaning trunk - Minor. Tree growing on side of bank.	28/09/2022	8.9	1.7	10-20	C1

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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220822 - Glenside House

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T811	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	17.0	49 COM	2	3.0		4.5		5.5		3.5		4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Die-back - Upper crown. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Root damage - Suspected. Unbalanced crown - Minor. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Reduce crown by - 20%.	28/09/2022	110.8	5.9	10-20	C2
Tree T812	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	17.0	70 COM	2	7.0		6.0		4.0		6.0		6.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Minor. Fork - Weak with included bark. Ivy or climbing plant. Root decay - Evident / observed. Root damage - Severence. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Climbing plant - Sever and strip. Reduce crown by - 30%.	28/09/2022	226.2	8.5	0-10	U
Tree T813	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	35	1	2.0		4.0		5.0		2.0		7.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Leaning trunk - Minor. Root damage - Severence. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Reduce crown by - 20%.	28/09/2022	55.4	4.2	0-10	U
Tree T814	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15.0	40	1	2.0		7.0		6.0		1.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Branch weight - Heavy. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Root damage - Severence. Unbalanced crown - Major. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Climbing plant - Sever and strip. Reduce crown by - 20%.	28/09/2022	72.4	4.8	10-20	C2
Tree T815	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	55 COM	2	4.0		4.5		4.0		4.5		4.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Bark wound - Major. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Minor. Fork - Weak with included bark. Ivy or climbing plant. Root decay - Evident / observed. Root damage - Evident / observed. Tree is infected with ash dieback. Reduce crown by - 40%.	28/09/2022	141.4	6.7	0-10	U

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

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220822 - Glenside House

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T4224		Acer griseum (Paperbark Maple)	4.5	15 COM	2	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.5		1.5		Semi Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good.	28/09/2022	11.0	1.9	40+	C1
Tree T4266	1	Cedrus deodara (Deodar)	15.0	60	1	4.0		5.5		6.0		5.0		0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Ivy or climbing plant. Root damage - Suspected. Unable to inspect tree closely due to ivy cover. Tree located on a bank between shed and woodland area. Lift low canopy - Specified extent. to 3m above ground level.	28/09/2022	162.9	7.2	20-40	B2

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Table 1 of BS5837 (2012) **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	* Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) * Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline * Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7			**RED**
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Tree that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricutural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	**GREEN**
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	**BLUE**
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	**GREY**

Appendix B - Plans

Document	Reference	Revision
Tree Survey & Constraints Plan	220822-P-10	-
Tree Protection Plan	220822-P-11	-

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