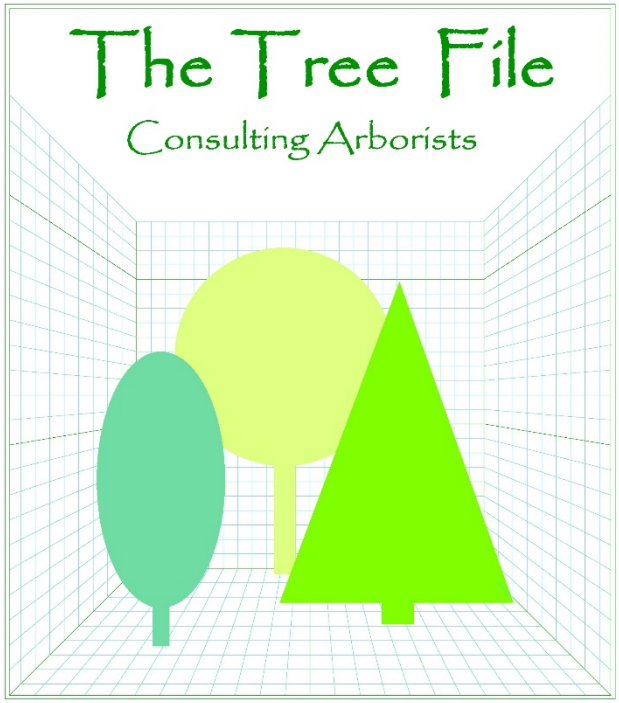


Arboricultural Report

Proposed SHD Planning Application
Woodbrook
Dublin Road
Bray
Co Dublin
October 2019

The Tree File Ltd
Consulting Arborists
Ashgrove House
Kill Avenue
Dun Laoghaire
Co Dublin
01-2804839

Contents

Associated Drawings

This report is to be read with the drawings noted below

Drawing Title	Drawing Subject
1) Woodbrook Tree Constraints (*) *** = sheets 1 to 4**	**Tree Constraints Plan** A plan depicting the predevelopment location, size, calculated constraints and simplified tree quality category system
2) Woodbrook Tree Impacts (*) *** = sheets 1 to 4**	**Tree Impacts Plan** This plan represents the effects of the proposed development works on the above tree population and depicts trees to be retained and removed.
3) Woodbrook Tree Protection (*) *** = sheets 1 to 4**	**Tree Protection Plan** This plan depicts the nature, location and extent of tree protection measures required to provide for sustainable tree retention.

Introduction

This report has been prepared by-
Andy Worsnop Tech Arbor A, NCH Arb (PTI LANTRA)
The Tree File Ltd
Ashgrove House
Kill Avenue
Dun Laoghaire
Co Dublin

Report Brief and Context

This report was requested by "Aeval Unlimited Company". It comprises an Arboricultural review of the proposed development project. The various elements of this report provide an assessment of the sites existing tree population in respect of suitability for retention and sustainability in their current scenario, as well as an assessment of their potential for sustainable retention in the post-development scenario and the effects of the development process. It also provides information in respect of the necessary tree protection and the avoidance of damage to trees during the construction process, required to achieve sustainable tree retention.

This assessment summarises the Arborists findings and recommendations, arrived at after the screening process and considerations defined within the "Implication Assessment Scope" and after an evaluation of trees as defined and described in the tree survey at "Appendix 2". This report also includes a preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan that illustrates the requisite conservation and protection methodologies necessary to maintain tree sustainability. This report is not intended as a critique of the proposed development but is an impartial assessment of the development implications relating to the sustainable retention of trees, whether that be any, some or all trees. This report is for planning purposes only and may be deficient for construction phase use.

This report must be read with the three associated drawings.

1. The "Tree Constraints Plan" drawing "Woodbrook Tree Constraints (*)" (* sheets 1 to 4) that provides a graphic representation of tree survey data, depicting the constraints asserted by the site trees, as well as a categorisation of their condition and potential value.

2. The drawing "Arboricultural Implication Plan" drawing, "Woodbrook Tree Constraints (*)" (* sheets 1 to 4) depicts the expected impacts by overlaying the tree constraints information with the architectural and engineering information.

3. The "Tree Protection Plan", "Woodbrook Tree Protection (*)" (* sheets 1 to 4) depicts the location and extent of the tree protection measures required to prevent damage and disturbance to trees intended for retention.

Report Limitations

This report relates the Arborists interpretation of information provided to him before the report compilation and gained by him during the undertaking of the site review and tree survey. The site review

data is subject to the limitations as set out under “Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers” in “Appendix 2” of this report. The findings and recommendations made within this report are compiled, based upon the knowledge and expertise of the inspecting Arborist.

The “Implication Assessment” element of the report builds on assumptions and estimates, particularly in respect of how construction works might proceed on a day to day basis and appreciates the “design” stage of the project, as opposed to “detail design” or “construction” detail. Many elements of the “Arboricultural Method Statement” are deliberately broad and generic. They will require review, amendment and consolidation at the construction stage, for example in respect of the size and nature of the equipment, plant and machinery that might be utilised by any potential building contractor and any details as may change at “detail design” or “construction detail” stages. Accordingly, the accuracy of this assessment premised on all its elements/recommendations, and the omission or alteration of any part can radically alter outcomes in respect of sustainable tree retention.

Report Summary

This report intends to identify the Arboricultural implications of the proposed development phase on the site's existing tree population.

The proposed development aspires to attain requested planning densities and to provide all aspects of modern engineering in respect of roads (DMURS), access (levels and gradients), services including the provision of water and drainage of foul and surface water, as well as all other elements of modern infrastructure. These provisions all consume space and require the unavoidable conversion/disturbance of existing site environments. This raises issues in respect of tree retention in that sustainable tree retention must be premised on the protection and conservation of existing ground conditions associated with any tree to be retained. Accordingly, and from the outset, there is a conflict between development and tree retention.

The design of the development that includes 685 No. residential units and a childcare facility, together with all expected services and infrastructure, was advised by a qualitative tree survey that advised the design team of the nature and location of tree cover across the site. This saw the development of a development layout that was broadly sympathetic to trees, allowing for the sustainable retention of many of the site's trees and tree groups, and at the same time reducing likely construction related impacts to a minimum.

In this instance, direct tree losses have been minimised because of the extent of open land within the "red line" area. Nonetheless, tree losses are unavoidable, particularly across the central areas, however, the choice of unavoidable loss was based on likely survival over time and particularly the substantial groups of naturally regenerating Elm woodland that is at imminent risk of loss to Dutch Elm disease, an issue already widespread across the county and indeed has been recorded on the subject site. Additionally, the design team were aware that a notable proportion of trees across the site were of poor quality or in a state of deterioration that would undermine any realistic expectation of retention, regardless of development extent or nature. Nonetheless, many boundary belts will be retained intact, thereby retaining an ongoing outward façade to the site. This is particularly notable to the west of the site where other than the access road punctuations, the overall aspect from the Bray to Shankill road will remain broadly unchanged.

Equally and to maximise tree retention and to minimise the potentially injurious effect of construction activity on trees, it is intended to adopt a strict tree protection methodology that will see the fenced separation of construction related works from the tree protection areas. These will where possible, confirm to the recommendations of BS5837-2012, though it is noted that in some instances, encroachments cannot be avoided. Additionally, and where ground modifications and levels modified to achieve engineering requirements adjoin trees to be retained, then specific landscape modifications, including graded embankments will be adopted to allow for the rapid return to native and existing grades and levels.

Site Description

The site comprises several agricultural fields, located to the east of the Bray to Shankill Road, to the west of Woodbrook Golf course and to the south of Shanganagh Cemetery, as well as a smaller area of land located to the east of the Railtrack and north of Woodbrook Golf Course.

Much of the site is currently under cereal crops with field to the south supporting grass/silage. In line with its agricultural history, much of the site is broadly open and flat. The site is subdivided by several hedges serving to create several separate fields.

At the time of review, the site exhibited no signs of drainage issues, but appears to be generally exposed, a factor exacerbated by its proximity to the coast.

The site area is subject to planning objectives, including “to provide for new residential communities in accordance with approved local area plans”. While the site area supports no “tree preservation orders”, it does support an “objective to protect trees and woodland”.

Pre-Development Arboricultural Scenario

The tree population associated with the site is highly variable, comprising elements that have been deliberately planted, as well as elements that appear to be naturally arising.

Much of the site, in accordance with its agricultural history is open and comprises arable land with the larger, woody vegetation being associated with field and site boundaries. Accordingly, many of the boundaries, particularly those crossing site, appear to have originated as thorn-based hedges though, in many instances, these hedges are now substantially lapsed, dilapidated and often discontinuous.

In some instances, the vegetation comprises deliberately planted elements, such as that noted to the west of the site and adjoining the Shankill to Bray Road, as well as elements of the site's southern boundary, particularly to the centre and west, where woodland edges and tree plantations apparently pertaining to the adjoining site but directly abutting the subject site.

Additionally, note is made that other boundaries of the site support little or no vegetation, for example that towards the north-west of the site as it adjoins the neighbouring St James’ Church grounds and regarding “Thicket Areas” 1 and 2.

Many of the hedges that subdivide the site are now in poor condition. Though most exhibit evidence suggesting once having been dominated by Hawthorn, the Hawthorn is now vestigial and limited and often missing, with the original hedge alignment now being best defined by Bramble thickets. Many of these hedges support substantial emergent tree populations, typically dominated by Sycamore, Ash and Elm though in many instances, these trees tend to be of poor quality.

Most internal and eastern hedge alignments appear to be associated with earthworks such as ditches and embankments. At the time of review, there was little evidence to suggest that these earthworks still functioned as intended, with most appearing to be dry.

The potential to retain any of the hedges would at best be considered limited because little of the original hedge material remains and that for the most part, the hedges are now dominated by thicket development, particularly Bramble. This issue is compounded by what is obviously a particularly poor quality and unhealthy tree population with many of the emergent trees exhibiting classic signs of decline and deterioration suggestive of limited longevity. This issue is most notable in respect of boundaries 10, 11 and 12, with Boundary 12 particularly supporting many declining trees.

The extent of decline across much of the site is highly suggestive of some form of environmental change affecting the entire site at some point in time. At present, the precise cause of such decline is not known however, it does show that a substantial proportion of the site's tree population cannot be considered sustainable or suitable for retention.

Notwithstanding the above, there are some trees on the site that may warrant retention. In respect of “on site” trees note would be made of Boundary 4, Boundary 7 and Boundary 9 that appear to support somewhat better-quality trees. Particularly, Boundary 4 is noted to be a planted community, being dominated by Lime Chestnut Sycamore and Ash. Whilst some trees are in poor condition, a majority

remain in a condition enough to suggest sustainability however, the mature age profile and the commencement of some degree of decline, suggests that the sustainability might be limited to a small number of decades. Additionally, and in conjunction with the review of the development with which this report is associated, it is also noted that plans are under consideration by a third-party state agency, in respect of traffic management and bus corridors that may ultimately require the loss of these trees. Notwithstanding typically good quality, this boundary raises public safety concerns in that visible evidence exists to illustrate recent and ongoing mechanical failure in a position directly adjoining a public highway. Therefore, and notwithstanding what is a broadly sustainable woodland, roadside safety issues must also be considered as should the potential need for substantive intervention and pruning to maintain the safety of trees in what is a potentially sensitive area of high occupation and use.

To the north of the site and “Boundary 9”, a similar scenario exists in that the mixture of trees noted to date is highly artificial suggesting planting. It is likely that this planting was undertaken during the development of the adjoining Shanganagh cemetery a factor potentially confirmed by the typically young age profile. Once more, the proportion of reasonable quality trees would suggest a notable degree of sustainability.

To the south of the site and apparently relating to the adjoining Woodbrook Estate house, boundaries 2 and 3 provide significant visual backdrop to the site. “Boundary 2” is dominated by small number of particularly large trees, typically lime, many of which are a dubious condition and some of which are noted to be in decline or subject to mechanical failure. Because these trees arise from position south of an apparent boundary ditch, it is assumed that they are beyond the jurisdiction of the site however, the size and proximity to the site makes them pertinent to the site and thus they should be considered regarding site management and tree related safety. A similar but apparently lesser concern relates to “Boundary 3” in that the woodland again appears to pertain to the adjoining site however in this instance, there is a substantially smaller population of larger trees with most specimens comprising a typically younger age profile woodlands plantation that accordingly appears to present substantially lesser threat considering its typically better health profile.

Throughout the site, substantial concern relates to the proportion of early-mature Elms encountered. Whilst most of these trees remain in excellent health at present, a small number of trees, both upon and directly adjoining the subject site have recently been killed by Dutch Elm disease, raising concern over the sustainability of the remaining specimens. The potential for these trees to be killed off undermines much of the potential cover in many of these field boundary hedge rows but most important of all is the regenerative woodland strip that runs north-south down the centre of the site. This woodland strip is dominated by and comprises more than 95% Elms including some of which have recently been killed. Therefore, the sustainability of this otherwise healthy alignment is now highly questionable as should Dutch Elm disease develop more widely on the site then the density and monoculture status of this alignment provides immense potential for the entire population to be killed off at speed.

Ultimately, a large proportion of the site's tree population is flawed by poor health and dilapidation with numerous trees exhibiting evidence of decline and hedges deteriorating to little more than thicket alignment.

Note is made that mechanical issues already exist upon the site with evidence of prior mechanical failure raising concerns regarding management over time. Similar concerns relate to neighbouring sites, particularly to the south and regarding trees directly adjoining but outside the jurisdiction of the subject site. The known existence of Dutch Elm disease across the site has immense potential to decimate many otherwise and currently healthy trees to the extent that entire alignments could be lost. Those trees remaining and not affected in the categories described above might provide some potential for retention however, concerns regarding environmental change both in respect of the ground environment and exposure and shelter loss must be considered as likely negatives in any assessment of sustainability. In light of the above, it is advised that should the site be developed then that development must incorporate a substantial element of new and replacement planting utilising species and specimens chosen specifically to

suit the new context so that a by design sustainable tree population can be created in the future to replace unavoidable tree losses at the time of development but also to provide some degree of continuity in regard to the eventual replacement of any trees as might offer some degree of interim retention merit.

Nature of Proposed Works and Likely Impacts

Within this phase of development, **Aeval Unlimited Company** intends to apply to An Bord Pleanála for permission for 685 No. residential units (207 No. houses, 48 No. duplexes and 430 no. apartments) in buildings ranging from 2-8 storeys in height, a childcare facility (c. 430 sq.m. in area) and all associated site development works including roads, footpaths, cyclepaths, landscaped public open space areas, site services and boundary treatment works, as well as 2 No. replacement golf holes.

Whilst the footprint of the proposed structures and buildings, access roads, parking area and paths are readily understandable regarding the spatial requirements, additional and ancillary space is commonly required for construction works and associated activities and access. Additionally, it is noted that the proposed development will require some amendments to current ground levels across the site.

Site trees can readily be affected by one of three primary impacts including-

A. Direct conflict with proposed structures, thus requiring tree removal.
B. A partial conflict where the "Root Protection Area" is encroached upon by works or ground amendments and cannot be preserved/protected in full.
C. Environmental damage e.g. compaction, capping, sealing – changing the existing ground environment to one that can no longer support tree root function.
D. A change in site context or a change in occupation or use that makes a tree unsuitable for retention.

Design Iterations and Arboricultural Considerations

For the most part, this report relates to clause 4.4.2.1 of BS5837-2012 in that its finding relate to a predefined concept that subsequent to various planning reviews, was issued for Arboricultural review. Accordingly, the report assesses Arboricultural implications and impacts of the proposals, making recommendations in respect of tree protection relating to those trees that might be retained and as outlined below.

Exceptions to this occurred towards the end of the design process, where minor re-alignments of various structures were adopted to maximise tree protection and retention. However, and from the design outset, the entire design team was made aware of the nature and extent of trees both upon and adjoining the site area. Accordingly, there was an early appreciation of the fact that much of the site area was devoid of trees in line with its past agricultural usage and that many trees/tree groups were of limited sustainability, regardless of development because of structural or health issues.

This information allowed for the development layout that saw the retention of a large proportion of the site's trees, a benefit that at later stages was maintained by the amendment and review of site engineering so as to limit as best possible, the effects of engineering and drainage works to the existing development footprint.

Identification of Impacts

The review of likely Arboricultural implications is based upon the recommendations and criteria as defined within BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. The "assessment" tends to concentrate on any activity that affects the tree, its local environment, or the context within which it might be retained.

This report, its findings and recommendations have arisen from the scrutiny of development proposal drawings as provided by O'Mahony Pike Architects, in the form of AutoCAD drawings "1618-OMP-00-00-M2-A-XX-10000_Site", drainage and levels information as provided by Atkins Global Consulting Engineers in the form of AutoCAD drawing "5154251_EWE_DR_0535-0537.dwg" and by Brady Shipman Martin Landscape Architects in the form of AutoCAD drawing "6384_300,301,302,303_Landscape Masterplan.dwg", in conjunction with the most recent tree survey data (as appended to this report). The evaluation is primarily based on minimum protection ranges as extrapolated from the tree survey data in accordance with paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS5837: 2012, and any element of the proposed development of works associated with it that affects the defined protection areas.

In respect of tree impacts, any structure, action or apparent need to enter or otherwise disturb/convert the "root protection area" of a site tree has been considered likely to have a negative impact, with the potential to render a tree wholly unsuitable for retention, unsafe or unsustainable. Additionally, the tree specimens have been evaluated in respect of health, sustainability and suitability for retention within the new context and adjoining the proposed development. Such considerations can readily affect the "predevelopment suitability for retention" scenario.

The perceived development impacts have been illustrated graphically on drawing "Woodbrook Tree Impacts (*) (* sheets 1 to 4)", where trees denoted with "Broken Red" crown outlines will be removed and those denoted with "Continuous Green" crown outlines will be retained.

Arboricultural Implications of Proposed Development

The proposed development and its constituent parts that comply with current development expectations and planning densities, require the unavoidable consumption of space to provide for the proposed 207 No. houses, 48 No. duplexes and 430 no. apartments, car parking, access roads and paths, as well as various other services and facilities such as drainage. Accordingly, the development will result in the unavoidable loss of some trees.

Nonetheless, some losses may be of limited concern considering ill-health or ongoing deterioration, thus suggesting that their potential for retention would be limited at best. Examples of this relate to trees identified as being particularly poor quality, dead or dying, or trees, including some tree groups considered to be of dubious sustainability such as Elm Group 1 and Elm Group 2, that are at imminent risk of contracting Dutch Elm disease, pathogen already recorded upon the site and having the capability to kill the sites entire Elm population.

The context of the existing site will be substantially changed in respect of both tree retention and the occupation and use of space near trees. For the most part, few issues should arise, however, some larger and more mature trees raise some concern regarding the potential for mechanical failure. Equally, trees on neighbouring sites such as trees to the south of the site, raise some concern with respect to their proximity to the new development. Accordingly, it would be advised that all such trees are reviewed under the auspices of an ongoing management plan that incorporates the regular review and evaluation of all trees within and adjoining the developed site.

As part of the broader development works, the extent of tree planting envisaged across the site will in part mitigate the above losses. Details have been provided within the proposed landscape plans as provided by Brady shipman Martin Landscape Architecture. Such planting works not only provide for numerical compensation of tree losses but also allow for the development of a more context compatible tree population in the future, and one that will both complement and be sustainable within the developed context.

Particulars of Tree Loss

The drawings "Woodbrook Tree Impacts (*)" (* sheets 1 to 4) comprises the tree survey drawings relating to both "Phase 1" and "Phase 2" lands, overlaid by the development drawings, thus providing a graphic representation of the tree related impacts, with those trees that will be removed, being denoted by red dashed outlines.

The nature and extent of the proposed development and its unavoidable need to convert or otherwise disturb the existing site conditions effectively requires the removal of all site trees as outlined below-

The tree survey identified a pre-development tree population of 370No. individual tree, together with 7 groups, some of which include many scores of trees (e.g. Elm Group 1 and Elm Group 2), including-

- 0 category "A" trees,
- 135No, category "B" trees,
- 178No. category "C" trees, plus "Elm Groups" 1 and 2, TG1, TG2, TG3, TG4 and EG1 (all comprising multiple tree groups)
- 57No. category "U" trees and stumps and 1No. "tree line" (Tree line 1)

On most development sites, all category "U" trees would be removed (many need removal regardless of development) (57 individual items plus "Tree Line 1") including Nos.-

103, 117, 145, 147, 150, 154, 159, 207, 221, 222, 224, 227, 230, 231, 233, 234, 235, 239, 241, 243, 250, 251, 252, 254, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 266, 269, 272, 278, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 286, 288, 291, 299, 302, 304A, 309, 431, 16, 20, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, J, K, O, Q, as well as "Tree Line 1"

Of the above trees, the "Phase 1" works will not require the removal of tree numbers 207, 221, 222, 224 or "Tree Line 1"

Of the site's "fair" quality, category "B" trees, the development works will require the removal of tree Nos.-

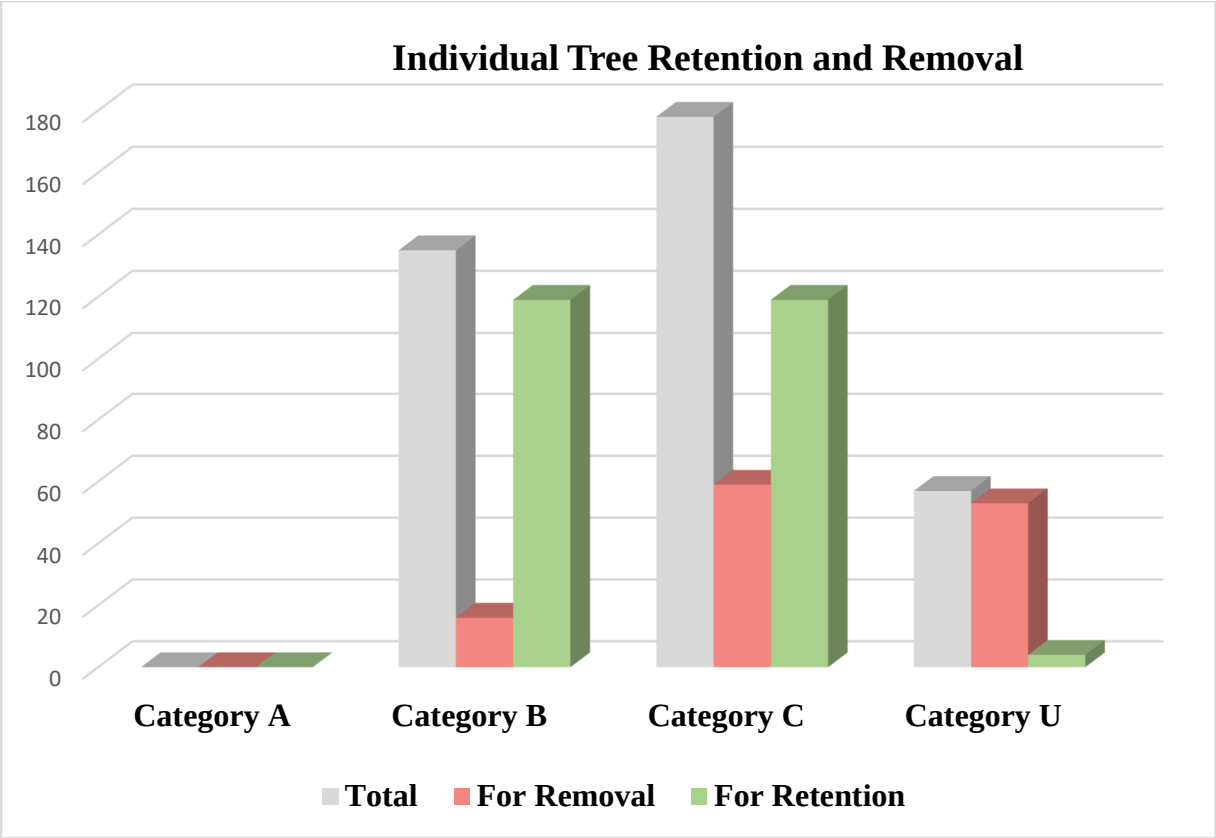
140, 141, 142, 143, 169, 172, 173, 175, 189, 246, 276, 302a, 311e, 358, 17 and tree A

Of the site's category "poor" quality "C" trees, the development works appears to require the removal of Nos.-

106, 144, 144a, 170, 171, 174, 176, 188, 190, 191, 192, 228, 229, 232, 232a, 236, 237, 237a, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250a, 253, 255, 257, 275, 276, 276a, 276b, 277b, 277a, 277, 278a, 292, 292a, 293, 294, 302b, 304, 305, 306, 307a, 311c, 311d, 347, 349, 350, 353, 354, 355, 356, 356a, 356b, 356c, 357, 18, 21, 379, as well as multi-specimen groups including "Tree Group 1", "Elm Group 1", Thicket Area 1, Thicket Area 2, Boundary 11, Boundary 12, Tree Line 2, "Scrub Thicket" and partial removal of "Tree Group 5" and Boundary 13.

The individual tree loss breakdown for the site will be-

- 53 No. Category U trees
- 16 No. Category B trees
- 59 No. category C trees (plus various multi-specimen groups and alignments)



Tree Protection within the Scope of a Development

The design and management recommendations as set out in "BS5837:2012" are considered as "best practice" regarding the selection, retention, protection and management of tree within the scope of new developments.

In respect of tree protection, whether vertical or horizontal, all should as best possible, conform or equate to the recommendations of Section 9, BS5837: 2012, must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of development and the expected day-to-day activities of the site works.

This report provides a “Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement” at “Appendix 1” to this report, as well as the associated “Tree Protection Plan” drawing “Woodbrook Tree Protection (*)” (* sheets 1 to 4).

In this drawing, the edges “Construction Exclusion Zone” is defined by the bold “Orange” lines that represent the proposed location of the primary protective “Construction Exclusion Fencing”, with the “Orange” hatched area representing the primary “Construction Exclusion Zone”.

The tree protection plan includes the use of special materials and methodologies intended to minimise the impacts of structures near trees. Examples of this includes the proposed footpaths. In these areas, nominated as “Controlled Work Zones” and depicted by pale blue hatching on the tree protection plan “Woodbrook Tree Protection (*)” (* sheets 1 to 4), it is intended to use manual procedures and low impact methodologies that limit need for excavation or ground disturbance and maintain the drainage and porosity of the ground volume beneath.

The above drawing provides only a representation of the protection locations and extents that must be located, positioned and erected under the guidance of the project Arborist and may require referral to a figured and dimensioned version of the “Tree Protection Plan” drawing. All recommended protection measures will be installed before the commencement of any site works and must remain in situ (unless under the guidance of the site Arborist) until the completion of all site works.

Preliminary Management Recommendations

Provided in the tree survey table (Table 1) are “Preliminary Management Recommendations”. These recommendations relate to the trees as they existed at the time of the tree review and therefore and in line with the changing context of the site, such recommendations may no longer apply. Examples include where the felling of trees or other specific works are necessary to facilitate development requirements.

Many of the concerns raised in the tree survey relate to evidence suggesting mechanical failure to trees, ill-health or contextual issues that may continue to a point where a trees suitability for retention may change over time.

Additionally, the proposed development and particularly its unavoidable loss of trees will raise exposure and shelter loss issues in respect of those trees that will remain. For this reason, all retained trees should be reviewed immediately after the primary site clearance works with a view to updating and amending the “preliminary management recommendations” provided in the original tree survey and intending to address such issues as may arise. On an ongoing basis, all retained trees must be reviewed regularly so that early intervention and action is applied promptly.

Appendix 1 - Arboricultural Method Statement (and Tree Protection Plan)

Method Statement Outline

Set out below is a broad and prescriptive method statement, intended to provide advice and guidance for most events, occurrences and issues that arise in respect of trees and tree protection on typical development sites. This statement intends to instruct and to advise regarding the execution of the proposed development works in a manner that will be least detrimental to the retained tree population.

Drawings

This Arboricultural Method Statement must be read with the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing, "Woodbrook Tree Protection (*)" (* sheets 1 to 4). This drawing, as was submitted as part of the Arboricultural planning package must be updated and confirmed for "Construction" stage purposes, for example by the inclusion of specific tree protection ranges and dimensions. Accordingly, and in respect of tree protection ranges from any tree, reference must be made to the root protection area radius as defined for that tree within the tree survey table.

Method Statement Use

This Method Statement should be used under the direct guidance of the project Arborist, as site/project specific issues arise, and new information becomes available, it may be amended and adjusted by him/her to address project-specific issues. In this respect, limited "construction management" detail was available at compilation time, and therefore this method statement deals with tree protection in its broadest terms and may require modification to deal with project specific details to this development, e.g. to account for specific plant/machinery/access issues.

Amendments and Modifications

In some situations, and with the adoption of specific ground protection procedures and structures, parts of the above defined "Construction Exclusion Zones" might still be utilised during the construction process. In respect of vehicular/plant/machinery access, the provision of suitable ground protection measures that avoid soil compaction and maintain drainage/percolation and breathability, that are acceptable to the project Arborist and subject to engineering confirmation, can be utilised. Such might include the various form of "roll-out" temporary access surfaces or might include the "three-dimensional cellular confinement systems that utilise specific forms of confined hard-core. The effective use of either system is subject to the avoidance of excavation and level changes, by use upon existing ground surfaces. Where provided, the above systems would allow for the relocation of the "Construction Exclusion Fencing" to exclude and provide access to and across the newly protected areas.

Works Related Impacts

In respect of any necessary and unavoidable structures required within or entry into the "RPA" zone, all efforts must be made to minimise impacts. Aerial issues may require "access facilitation pruning" or clearance pruning. Subterranean works that require excavation must, by design, location and action, minimise impacts to trees. The adoption of "manual only" procedures so that root damage can be minimised, for example by hand digging or the use of "air-spades" for excavation or trenching, may be required. All such works must be undertaken under the guidance of the project Arborist who will advise on likely repercussions and necessary tree management issues.

Tree Works Specification Updates

It must be noted that many tree management recommendations, as stipulated within the "Preliminary Management Recommendation" section of the primary tree survey, were made prior to any grant of permission, relate to a changing site context and may no longer be applicable, or may require modification to account for the changes that the built project will cause.

General Method Statement

Any inability to conform to the recommendations of this method statement or the associated tree protection plan could readily change the sustainability of trees and/or their suitability for retention.

1.0) Overview and Implementation

1.1 **This method statement will be addressed and discussed by all member of the construction team management, prior to any site works or construction/demolition related works or access**.

1.2 A review must be undertaken to identify any issues as may have arisen in respect of planning conditions or details as may have changed between the design stage and construction stage development details.

1.2 The project Arborist or another qualified person will oversee the application of all tree protection measures and any necessary modifications to this Method Statement to provide a basis upon which tree protection will be managed on the construction site.

1.3 The tree constraints (radial range) associated with any tree to be retained on site is to be regarded as sacrosanct and is not to be entered for any reason without confirmation by, and agreement with, the project Arborist.

1.4 Any situation that requires entry into the "root protection zones" of a tree intended for retention must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist regarding the adoption/amendment of suitable tree protection measures.

1.5 As unforeseen tree losses may compromise project planning permissions, it is imperative that issues relating to tree protection or tree damage be brought to the immediate attention of the project Arborist for review and possible discussion with the relevant planning authority.

2.0) Works Sequence

2.1 No construction related works or mechanised site access will occur until the agreed level of tree protection, in accordance with the "Tree Protection Plan", is completed.

2.2 The only exception to the above will relate to the undertaking of tree works including tree felling and cutting as defined in the Arboricultural report.

2.3 The Project Arborist will oversee and liaise with the tree works contractor regarding the nature and extent of tree/woodland access to facilitate felling works.

2.4 On completion of the felling works, the tree management plan will be reviewed by the Project Arborist to address changed context, land use, rates of occupation and use and to account for potential impacts upon the newly built environment, thereby amending (if necessary) the "preliminary Management Recommendations" stipulated in the original Tree Survey.

2.5 Any revised pruning/cutting works will be agreed with the local authority and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.

2.6 After the completion of primary tree clearance but prior to the commencement of construction works, all "Construction Exclusion" and "Protective" fencing must be erected and "signed-off" as complete by the Project Arborist.

2.7 Only on completion of all construction works will any/all tree protective measures be removed, and only then in a manner, that does not compromise the "Protection Zones". This must be completed in a "Progressive" manner, with each section being removed whilst utilizing protection systems still in situ. Such works must be agreed and overseen by Project Arborist.

2.8 At construction works completion stage, all retained trees will be reviewed regarding the condition and longer-term management recommendations and regarding site hand-over.

3.0) Tree Protection

3.1 All tree protection measures must be agreed, overseen and verified by the Project Arborist prior to works commencement and regarding maintenance for the duration of site works

3.2 Tree protection will be based upon drawings "Woodbrook Tree Protection (*)" (* sheets 1 to 4) (Construction version) that relates to all trees for retention, as well as the location of all tree protection measures.

3.3 Unless specifically stipulated by the project Arborist, the default minimum range of protective fencing or construction exclusion fencing is the range stipulated in the primary tree survey for that tree and within the "RPA" (root protection area) column.

3.4 If entry into the "RPA" (Root Protection Area) zones becomes unavoidable, ground protection systems agreed with the project Arborist, that allow for the relocation of the "Construction Exclusion Fencing", will provide for an extension of accessible ground space.

3.5 All construction, works or access areas must be enclosed and defined by protective fencing, this comprising the "Construction Exclusion Zone"

3.6 Such a fence must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of activity expected upon the site and should be 2.00 metres in height, constructed of robust materials and be suitably braced to withstand impact and may include sheet panels attached to timber posts or weld-mesh panels supported upon a scaffold bar system. All footings must be firm and immobile and must not use mobile rubber or cement footings, (an illustration (Fig 1-facsimile of BS5837: 2012, is appended to this document to illustrate a possible option for the construction of the protective fencing)

3.7 The fence should be affixed with notification signs such as "TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT"

3.8 Where applicable, structures such as "lock-ups", offices or other temporary site building, not requiring excavation or underground ducting, might be positioned such as to comprise part of the "Construction Exclusion Zone" fencing. All remaining fencing must be continuous with such features and effectively prevents access to protected ground.

3.9 No amendment, alteration, relocation or removal of the tree protection fencing shall occur without prior liaison and approval from the Project Arborist.

4.0) Provision of Ground Protection (If Required)

4.1 No vehicular/mechanised access whatsoever will be allowed onto unprotected ground.

4.2 Ground protection can comprise the use of proprietary materials/structures or procedures that avoid ground damage/disturbance/compaction, or the use of procedures that avoid such effects e.g. manual/pedestrian installation procedures.

4.3 Any system utilised must effectively spread load-weight, avoid compaction, maintain drainage/percolation/aeration and be installed in a manner that avoids these issues.

4.4 Newly provided access will be strictly limited to the area of the new structure

4.5 Where proprietary ground protection systems are utilised, it is imperative that the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations are adhered to in full regarding the provision and installation of this type of ground protection.

4.6 Protection installation will require a progressive laying down of ground protection, with previously laid material providing vehicular access to the next zone will be accepted as an approved methodology.

5.0) Works within "RPA" Zone

5.1 Only works and construction practices, agreed with the Project Arborist prior to commencement, will be allowed in the "RPA" area.
5.2 The "RPA" zone associated with all retained trees must be protected from the effects of construction works.
5.3 Amended tree protection measures as agreed with the Project Arborist and including the relocation of fencing and the provision of ground protection will be installed in accordance with the tree protection measures prior to commencement.
5.4 All works will be undertaken under the supervision and guidance of the Project Arborist who will have the authority to stop works if activities are considered such as to have the potential to damage trees.
5.5 Preference must be given to manual labour and techniques within the fenced "RPA" zone.
5.6 On completion of the required works, the area will be inspected by the Project Arborist regarding the reinstatement of the original protection and the relocation of the protective fencing to a position relating to the original "RPA" area.

6.0) Service Installation

6.1 The "Project Arborist" must be consulted for advice and procedural recommendations, in respect of any installation of services within or requiring entry into the "Root Protection Area" of any tree intended for retention.
6.2 Any such works found to be unavoidable, must be undertaken with special care, incorporating the recommendations of both "BS5837: 2012 and the National joint utility groups, guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees (NJUG 10)
6.3 No open trenching will be allowed. All works must be commensurate with the preservation of the affected tree root system.
6.4 Preference will be given to trench-less techniques including Mole-piping, Directional-drilling manual hydro-trenching (high-pressure water), "Air-Spade" or broken-trench techniques.
6.5 All works carried out within the "RPA" zone or "Construction Exclusion Zone" must be agreed with and supervised by the Project Arborist.

7.0) Tree Management and Works

7.1 All tree works should be undertaken under the guidance of the project Arborist
7.2 The primary site clearance and felling should be undertaken at the earliest stage of the overall development works, to enable the re-assessment of all ostensibly retainable trees in respect of possible amendments to the "Preliminary Management Recommendations" and to account for context changes and construction access and/or other issues coming to light.
7.3 All Tree Works must adopt safe work procedures and must be undertaken by staff suitably trained for the purpose at hand and compliant with all legislative, safety and insurance requirements.
7.4 Additional works including formative pruning, crown reduction etc., may be nominated for various trees in the interests of mitigating the potential effects of exposure and isolation.
7.5 All additional works will be agreed with the local authority and/or other stakeholders and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.
7.6 All Tree Surgery/Pruning works will be undertaken under the guidance of the Project Arborist; the precise nature and extent of work being agreed before commencement.
7.7 On completion of site works, the retained tree population will be reviewed and re-evaluated regarding its ongoing condition and the likely requirements of any ongoing or future monitoring or management needs.

8.0) Demolition

8.1 All demolition procedures must be agreed and overseen by the Project Arborist or other suitably skilled staff to monitor for damage and to protect exposed roots/cut-trim exposed roots/oversee backfilling of exposed roots.

8.2 Where access into unprotected "RPA" zone becomes unavoidable then suitable ground protection, provided in accordance with an engineer's direction and agreed with the Project Arborist will be installed.

8.3 Care will be taken to avoid damage to soil volumes beneath and adjoining demolished structures that may contain tree root material.

8.4 Whilst existing foundations/structures may provide temporary protected access to areas within the "RPA" zone, preference must be given to the location of demolition plant outside of the "RPA" zone.

8.5 Where tree(s) exist near a structure to be demolished then the demolition should be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building (Top Down, Pull Back).

8.6 Underground structures (services etc.) within the "RPA" zone should be reviewed with regards to decommissioning and retention in situ in the interest of avoiding tree damage.

8.7 Preference should be given to the retention existing sub-bases where hard surfaces are removed, particularly if the hard surface is to be replaced.

9.0) Ancillary Precautions

9.1 The methodologies as set out in this document apply to all undertakers of work upon or adjoining the site as may require access to the "Construction Exclusion Zone" or the "RPA" area of any tree.

9.2 This document will be disseminated to all persons requiring access to the work site.

9.3 All persons undertaking works either before or after the principal development (site investigation works, Landscape Contractors) are subject to the above requirements

9.4 Works outside the "Construction Exclusion Zone" must be controlled to create no potential secondary hazard to tree health.

9.5 Large loads accessing the site must be reviewed regarding clearance and potential tree damage.

9.6 Care must be taken regarding materials that may contaminate the ground. No concrete mixings, diesel or fuel, washings or any other liquid material may be discharged within 10 metres of a tree.

9.7 No fires can be lit within 5 metres of any tree canopy extent.

9.8 No tree will be used for support regarding cables, signs etc.

9.9 The trees should be reviewed on a regular basis throughout the development process and on completion. At that time, additional recommendations regarding tree management may be required.

9.10 Any issue that has the potential to affect site trees must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for review and comment.

9.11 Any circumstances that become known whilst the development project is ongoing that either involves trees or access to/works within the construction exclusion zone must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for evaluation and advice regarding approach and methodology.

9.12 It is likely that liaison/agreement will be required with the Local Planning Authority regarding compliance with, as well as the verification of the required tree protection measures.

Appendix 2 - Tree Survey

Nature of Survey

The criteria put forward in "BS5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" have provided a basis for this report.

The data collected has been represented in table form as "Table 1" within "Appendix 1" to this report. This appendix includes a Survey Methodology, Survey Key, Survey Abbreviations, Condition Category Definitions and a brief resume of the typical application of Tree Protection measures as defined within the above standard and as relates to the "RPA" zones defined both within the survey table and on the "TCP" drawing.

The survey, its findings and management recommendations relate to the site and the conditions thereon at the time of the survey. It relates to a "do nothing" or "as is" scenario and intends to provide an impartial representation of the sites tree population, regardless of any possible development works. It is likely that changes in site usage, development or other environmental changes will require an amendment of a tree's potential retention status and its preliminary management recommendations and in some instances, may require the re-classification of a tree's suitability for retention.

Drawing References

The survey must be read with the "Tree Constraints Plan" drawing "Woodbrook Tree Constraints (*)" (* sheets 1 to 4) regarding the representation of tree positions, crown forms, "RPA" extents and colour reference to category systems. Trees omitted from the supplied drawing may be "sketched in" to "Woodbrook Tree Constraints (*)" (* sheets 1 to 4). Any such trees should be located and plotted by professional means to identify the constraints such trees have upon the site.

A green coloured outline represents each tree crown. It is scaled to represent the north, east, south and west crown radii as denoted in the survey table. Each tree (categories A-green, B-blue and C-grey only) have been apportioned a "Root Protection Area" (RPA see below) denoted as a dashed orange circle.

The development of a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) provides a design tool regarding tree retention. Such a plan combines the topographical land survey drawing with additional information as provided by the tree survey. The aspects of the tree's existence recorded on the "TCP" are, firstly, the tree canopies, represented by the four cardinal compass point radii (Sp: R in survey Table 1). Secondly, and following paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS5837: 2012, we represent each tree's "Root Protection Area" (RPA). For design purposes, it approximates the position of the tree protection fencing to be erected before the commencement of any site works, thus excluding all site activities other than those dealt with by way of the "Arboricultural Implication Assessment" and "Arboricultural Method Statement".

The "Tree Constraints Plan" (TCP) depicts the extent and location of constraints, placed upon the site by the trees. The "TCP" represents both the true canopy form (north, east, south and west radii) but also the "RPA" as defined above. These constraints are provided to advise regarding the design and layout of a proposed development.

Survey Intent and Context

This document intends to highlight the extent and nature of the material of Arboricultural interest on the site in question.

Survey Data Collection and Methodology

The Survey

The original survey was carried out in July of 2018 and updated in December 2018 and June 2019. This survey portion of the overall report is not an Implication Assessment though but provided some of the basic information regarding its compilation. The compilation of this survey was guided by the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012. This survey typically includes trees of stem diameters exceeding 150mm at approximately 1.50 metres from ground level. The survey relates to current site conditions, setting and context.

Each tree in the survey has a consecutive number that relates directly to the survey text. Measurements are metric and defined in metres and millimetres. All trees referred to in the survey text have been measured to provide information regarding canopy height and canopy spread (north, east, south and west radii), level of canopy base and stem diameter at 1.50 meters from ground level. The dimensions provided are intended to provide a reasonable representation of a tree's size and form. While efforts are made to maintain accuracy, visual obstruction, especially regarding trees in groups, requires that some tree dimensions are estimated only.

Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers

The information set out in this report relates to the review of a tree population on the site in question. As such, the information provided is based on a general review of trees and does not constitute a detailed review of any one of the individual specimens. Such an evaluation (tree report) would require the gathering of substantially more information than that dealt with in this survey.

The survey is not a safety assessment and the parameters reviewed within this survey context would be substantially deficient in extent to provide for a reliable safety assessment. The survey is intended to provide a general and qualitative review to assist in gauging the suitability of an individual tree for retention within a development context. All trees are subject to impromptu failure and damage. The assessment of risk as may be presented by a tree requires the review of numerous factors more than those noted herein and as such, remains outside the scope of this document and any attempt to use the information herein for such proposes will render the information invalid.

A competent and experienced Arborist has completed all inspection and tree assessment. The inspection involves visual assessment only, which has been carried out from ground level. No below ground, internal, invasive or aerial (climbing) inspection has been carried out.

Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and safety can change rapidly. All trees should be re-evaluated regarding their condition on an annual basis or after substantial trauma such a storm event, other damage or injury. The results and recommendations of this survey will require review and reassessment after one year from the date of execution. This survey does not constitute a review of tree or site safety. Attempts to use the contents herein for such purposes will render the contents invalid.

Throughout the undertaking of the survey, several factors acted against the inspectors, contriving to reduce the accuracy of the survey.

Seasonality

Surveys have been carried out during the summer and winter periods. Some of the signs, typically symptomatic of ill-health or defect within a tree, may not have been available to view at the time of the survey or may have been obscured by seasonality related factors. Some of the fruiting bodies of various fungi, parasitic upon or causing decay or disease in trees, may have been out of season and unavailable to view. This survey can only comment upon symptoms of ill-health or defects visible at the time of the inspection.

Survey Key

Species.....	Refers to the specific tree species
Age……	Referred to in generalized categories including: -
Y - Young……..…	A young and typically small tree specimen.
S/M - Semi-Mature……...	A young tree, having attained dimensions that allow it to be regarded independently of its neighbours but typically, would be less than 50% of its ultimate size.
E/M - Early-Mature……...	A specimen, typically 50% - 100% of ultimate dimensions but with substantial capacity for mass and dimensional increase remaining.
M - Mature…….	A specimen of dimensions typical of a full-grown specimen of its species. Future growth would tend to be extremely slow with little if any dimensional increase.
O/M - Over-Mature……...	An old specimen of a species having already attained or exceeded its naturally expected longevity.
V - Veteran…….	An extremely old, veteran specimen of a species, usually of low vigour and typically subject to rapid decline and deterioration or of very limited future longevity.
Tree Dimensions …….	All dimensions are in meters. See notes regarding limitation of accuracy.
Ht.…….…….	Tree Height
CH…….	Lowest canopy height
N, E, S, W…….	Tree Canopy Spread measured by radii at north, east, south and west
Dia.……	Stem diameter at approx. 1.50m from ground level.
RPA……...	Root Protection Area, as a radius measured from the tree's stem centre.
Con	Physical Condition
G Good…….	A specimen of generally good form and health
G/F Good/Fair…….	
F Fair……	A specimen with defects or ill health that can be either rectified or managed typically allowing for retention
F/P Fair/Poor……...	
P Poor……...	A specimen whom through defect, disease attack or reduced vigour has limited longevity or maybe un-safe
D Dead…….	A dead tree
Structural Condition	Information on structural form, defects, damage, injury or disease supported by the tree
PMR – Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendation for Arboricultural actions or works considered necessary at the time of the inspection and relating to the existing site context and tree condition. Works considered as urgent will be noted.
Retention Period	
S – Short……	Typically, 0 -10 years
M – Medium…….	Typically, 10 -20 years
L – Long……	Typically, 20 – 40 years
L+…….	Typically, more than 40 years
Category System…….	The Category System is intended to quantify a tree regarding its Arboricultural value as well as a combination of its structural and physical health.
Category U……	Typically relates to trees that are dead, dying or dangerous. Such trees may present a threat or suffer from a defect or disease that is considered irremediable.
Category A……	A typically a good quality specimen, which is considered to make a substantial Arboricultural contribution
Category B…….	Typically including trees regarded as being of moderate quality
Category C…….	Typically including generally poor-quality trees that may be of only limited value. The above categories are further subdivided regarding the nature of their values or qualities.
Sub-Category 1…….	Values such as species interest, species context, landscape design or prominent aspect.
Sub-Category 2…….	Mainly cumulative landscape values such as woods, groups, avenues, lines.
Sub-Category 3…….	Mainly cultural values such as conservation, commemorative or historical links.

Table 1 – Tree Data Table

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
101	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	13.00	2.00	4.50	3.50	5.00	5.00	4	525	6.30	Multi-stem from ground level and arising from disturbed and banked ground. Support extensive deadwood and evidence of decline probably associated with environmental change. appears to offer limited sustainability.	Review regularly regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
102	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	10.00	1.25	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	1	376	4.51	Young and still vigorous but potentially affected by banking works.	Cut Ivy and review regularly.	L	B2
103	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	16.00	3.00	5.50	5.00	6.00	8.50	1	688	8.25	Large specimen in an advanced state of decline suggesting limited sustainability. crown already support extensive deadwood and stag heading.	Should be considered for early removal.	N/A	U
104	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	17.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	5.50	5.00	1	579	6.95	In this state of reduced vigour with notable crown thinning and early deadwood development suggesting limited longevity and sustainability. Middle crown is heavily obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review at Ivy shedding. Review on regular basis regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C2
105	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	13.00	1.50	4.50	5.00	4.00	3.00	1	407	4.89	Slightly suppressed but apparently good vigour and vitality. Entire central crown and Principal stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover preventing review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
105a	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	17.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	471	5.65	Young and still vigorous but at risk of Dutch Elm disease attack considering existence of disease on subject site.	Review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
106	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	17.00	2.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	7.00	1	1031	12.38	A large, spreading multi-stemmed specimen. Diverging crown form may be because of prior traumatic failure but with entire crown form obscured by dense Ivy cover, visual evidence of saying is not available at present. Visible elements of crown remain vigorous.	Cut Ivy and review at Ivy shedding.	M	C2
106a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	1	376	4.51	Young and vigorous but slightly suppressed by adjoining growth.	Cut Ivy and review regularly.	L	B2
107	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	22.00	0.00	7.50	13.00	7.00	5.00	1	1235	14.82	A particularly large specimen supporting extensive imbalance to east as generated by major scaffold limb in that direction. General vigour and vitality appears good however much of principal stem and supporting crown structure is obscured by dense Ivy cover thereby preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
108	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	22.00	0.00	4.50	3.00	6.50	3.00	1	780	9.36	Heavily suppressed and has developed a notably fan-like crown profile exacerbated in a north-south fashion. Principal stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover. Elongated form would not allow for retention in isolation.	Cut Ivy and review.	M	C2
109	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	22.00	0.00	6.50	4.50	7.00	4.50	1	993	11.92	A large specimen comprising part of the line whose crown is distorted because of suppression. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable with evidence of localised decline in deadwood development about apex. Entire supportive stem system is of skilled by dense Ivy cover preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
110	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	22.00	0.00	4.50	4.00	6.00	4.00	1	907	10.89	Distorted because of prior suppression but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Has suffered catastrophic loss of neighbour to west with exposed western façade being broadly naked other than Ivy cover. Extent of Ivy cover prevents detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
112	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	26.00	2.50	8.00	4.50	7.00	5.50	1	875	10.50	Substantially distorted and exposed, particularly to eastern side through loss of prior neighbours. Note is made that ash located to south within garden adjoining property has previously failed and may have cause damage to this tree. Vigour and vitality appears good however extent of Ivy cover prevents detailed review and therefore some concerns remain over structural integrity.	Cut Ivy and re-review at Ivy shedding.	M	C2
114	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	27.00	1.50	8.00	5.00	6.00	4.50	1	987	11.84	Large specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality however, higher crown exhibits evidence of prior wounding and storm damage and what appears to be cavity development. Concerns now exist regarding stability of entire crown apex. Lower stem is obscured by Ivy cover preventing detailed review.	Cut Ivy and re-review though retention will at best likely require substantial crown reduction works.	S	C2
115	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	18.00	0.00	7.00	3.50	5.00	4.00	1	844	10.12	Heavily suppressed and dominated by adjoining specimens to east and west. Is of distorted form though appears to be maintaining reasonable vigour. Supportive stems are obscured by Ivy cover and preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
116	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	26.00	6.00	6.50	4.50	6.00	5.00	1	863	10.35	A broad and spreading specimen supporting less Ivy than many of its near neighbours. Lower stem remains obscured and will require Ivy cutting. Higher crown supports some deadwood and evidence of localised storm damage.	Cut Ivy and consider cleaning out.	L	B2
117	Stump	M	D	7.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	796	9.55	Comprises a decapitated stump now supporting Ivy cover.	Remove.	N/A	U
118	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F/P	18.00	2.50	5.50	4.00	5.50	4.50	1	780	9.36	A once larger specimen appears to be in state ongoing decline in deterioration. Tree appears to have lost prior apex. Dense Ivy cover prevents review of what appears to be a damage crown.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	S	C2
119	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	28.00	3.50	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	1	993	11.92	A once larger specimen is in state of notable ongoing decline with much of original crown apex now dead. Lower canopy appears to be of reasonable vigour and vitality though deadwood and evidence of localised crown thinning is noted. Tree has also been subject to prior storm damage. Tree is of notably limited sustainability but may prove retainable with structural pruning works.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
119a	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	E/M	P	11.00	1.00	4.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	1	477	5.73	Appears to comprise a community of suckers possibly arising from stump of previous tree. A notably one-sided, typically unbalanced to east and is of poor mechanical form though small stature presents limited threat at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
120	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	22.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	4.00	3.50	1	844	10.12	Heavily suppressed and has developed fanlike crown profile. Though obscured by dense Ivy cover. Truncated stems suggest possible prior loss of crown apex.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	S	C2
121	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	26.00	0.00	6.50	4.00	6.00	4.00	1	923	11.08	Appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality though suppression is lead to development of fanlike crown profile. Supportive stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	B2
122	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	26.00	0.00	6.00	3.00	5.50	5.50	1	780	9.36	Suppressed through proximity to near neighbours but apparently awesome neighbour to west as left minor imbalance in that direction. Vigour and vitality appears reasonable.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
123	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F/P	28.00	2.50	6.00	6.00	5.50	4.50	1	910	10.92	Distorted and misshapen through suppression and prior storm damage. Vigour and vitality is variable with some substantial dieback evident within crown raising concerns regarding sustainability.	Cut Ivy and re-review it Ivy shedding and regarding retention context.	M	C2
124	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	28.00	3.00	6.50	10.00	7.00	5.00	1	1044	12.53	A particularly large specimen supporting imbalance associated with major scaffold limb to east. Vigour and vitality is reasonable but variable with some dead-wood and stack heading evidence. crown is also subject to prior storm damage.	Cut Ivy and re-review. Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
125	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	G/F	11.00	0.00	4.50	3.50	1.50	3.00	1	360	4.32	One-sided and unbalanced and north as result of suppression. Is maintaining good vigour notwithstanding Ivy cover.	Review regularly.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
125a	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	S/M	F	10.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	6	401	4.81	Comprises suck regeneration from the base of a previous tree that is now subject to decay. Is of dubious sustainability.	Review regularly.	S	C2
125b	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	11.00	1.00	3.50	1.50	2.00	3.00	2	344	4.13	Young and vigorous but whip-like because of suppression.	Review regularly.	M	C2
125c	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	E/M	F	13.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	3.50	5	592	7.10	Multi-stem from ground level and apparently arising from the stump of a previous tree that is now subject to decay. Concerns exist regarding longer term stability and sustainability.	Review regularly in respect of ongoing growth and size increase.	M	C2
126	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	11.00	0.00	4.50	2.00	1.00	2.50	1	334	4.01	One-sided and unbalanced to north as result of suppression by woodland. Is maintaining good vigour and vitality but supports extensive Ivy cover.	Review regularly.	L	B2
127	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F/P	15.00	2.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	1	493	5.92	Tree appears to be in state of ongoing decline or possibly associated with Dutch Elm disease attack.	Review on regular basis in respect of ongoing deterioration suitability retention.	S	C2
128	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	13.00	1.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	1	376	4.51	An element of natural regeneration arising from the edge of the neighbouring woodland. Appears to be maintaining good vigour and vitality notwithstanding Ivy cover and risk of attack by Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
129	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	E/M	G/F	14.00	2.25	6.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	1	484	5.81	Suppressed by woodland to south and has developed minor imbalance to north. Appears to be of good vigour though supports extensive Ivy cover.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
129a	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	14.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	1.50	5.00	1	465	5.58	Distorted as result of suppression and typically unbalanced to north. Appears to arise as sucker growth from a previous tree. Is likely to be susceptible to Dutch Elm disease.		M	C2
130	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	12.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	1	385	4.62	Heavily unbalanced with entire stem projecting to north. Remains vigorous but will be susceptible to Dutch Elm disease.	Review regularly.	S	C2
131	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	11.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	1.50	1	261	3.13	Distorted and unbalanced because of suppression.	Review regularly.	M	C2
132	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.50	5.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	1	484	5.81	Young and still vigorous but heavily unbalanced to north. Supports extensive Ivy cover.		L	B2
133	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	28.00	3.00	6.00	7.50	6.00	5.00	1	1022	12.26	A particularly large specimen supporting notable imbalance to east. General vigour and vitality appears good though much of supportive stem system is obscured by dense Ivy cover. Tree is particularly large and relative to adjoining woodland appears substantially exposed raising concerns regarding its naturally brittle nature.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	L	B1-2
133a	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.00	5.50	5.00	2.50	3.00	1	484	5.81	Suppressed because of position at edge of woodland and typically unbalanced to north. Is maintaining good vigour notwithstanding extensive Ivy cover.	Review regularly.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
139	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	15.00	2.50	3.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	1	688	8.25	Arising from position to south of the ditch alignment. Tree is notably unbalanced as result of suppression but appears be maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Higher crown sucker regeneration suggests possible prior storm damage and rejuvenation.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
140	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	17.00	2.00	2.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	1	548	6.57	Tall and drawn up as result of suppression. Appears to be of good vigour.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
141	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	18.00	3.00	2.50	4.50	4.00	6.00	1	739	8.86	Suppression has led to development of fan like crown profile exacerbated in an east west fashion. Principal stems what extensive Ivy cover but vigour appears good.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
142	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	19.00	0.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	3.50	1	719	8.63	Suppression has led to development of fan like crown profile. General vigour and vitality appears good Ivy is noted on principal stem.		L	B2
143	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	19.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	3.00	4.50	1	828	9.93	Suppression is lead to development of fan like crown profile. General vigour and vitality appears good.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
144	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	17.00	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	1	840	10.08	Is of distorted form suggesting possible prior storm damage. Much of principal stem is obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
144a	Wych Elm Group *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	11.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	302	3.63	Slightly suppressed but maintaining good general vigour and vitality. Healthy at present but will be subject to potential Dutch Elm disease attack.	Review regularly.	M	C2
145	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	P	18.00	7.00	3.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	1	748	8.98	A once larger specimen has sustained chronic and traumatic failure and is in an advanced state of decline and wholly unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
146	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	16.00	1.50	4.50	6.00	5.00	6.00	1	853	10.24	Broad and spreading specimen exhibiting evidence of prior limb loss in localised cavity development to east side of stem. General vigour and vitality is fair.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
147	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	P	16.00	0.00	5.00	5.50	4.00	5.00	1	716	8.59	A once larger specimen has sustained catastrophic failure of higher crown.	Remove.	N/A	U
148	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	14.00	1.00	4.50	5.50	4.50	6.00	1	668	8.02	Distorted because of suppression and failure of adjoining tree to south. Is of poor mechanical form and obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review regarding requirement for structural pruning.	M	C2
149	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	F	11.00	0.00	3.00	4.50	2.00	2.00	1	392	4.70	Suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy.	M	C2
150	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	P	12.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	1	748	8.98	A once larger specimen has suffered catastrophic failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
151	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	F	15.00	1.00	5.00	5.50	3.00	4.00	1	535	6.42	Substantially distorted through prior suppression. Has sustained prior mechanical damage.	Cut Ivy and review after loss of adjoining lime.	M	C2
152	Copper Beech *(Fagus sylvatica "Purpurea")*	M	F	19.00	7.00	4.00	0.00	4.50	5.50	1	471	5.65	A tall, spindly and unbalanced specimen overhanging adjoining roadway. Vigour and vitality is fair though drawn up nature raises some concern should tree be isolated or exposed.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
153	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	16.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.50	1	493	5.92	Suppressed with minor imbalance towards roadway. Wound on lower stem may signify internal decay. General vigour and vitality is fair though Ivy prevents detailed review.	Cut Ivy and re-review after Ivy shedding and regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
154	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	P	18.00	1.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	6.00	1	834	10.01	Entire higher crown is in state of ongoing decline though cause of same is not apparent at present. Degree of decline of proximity to crowns towards road next tree Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
156	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	20.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	1	694	8.33	Tree appears to be of reasonable vigour and vitality, supporting minor imbalance to west and over roadway. Ivy obscures much of primary stem.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	B2
156a	Wych Elm Group *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	7.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	Still vigorous but at risk of contraction Dutch Elm Disease that is already evident on the site.	Review on regular basis.	M	C2
157	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	19.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	4.50	5.50	1	719	8.63	Appears to be of reasonable vigour and vitality but is obscured by dense Ivy cover. tree has suffered prior storm damage and support some deadwood.	Cut Ivy and review after Ivy shedding.	M	B2
158	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	21.00	1.50	4.50	6.00	5.00	6.00	1	700	8.40	Large specimen of distorted form because of suppression but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality. Tree has sustained prior storm damage. Lower and middle crown stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
159	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F/P	19.00	2.00	3.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	1	739	8.86	Tree is in state of ongoing decline and deterioration with substantial dieback and foliage loss in evidence. Imbalance towards and overhang of road suggests tree is not retainable.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
160	Copper Beech *(Fagus sylvatica "Purpurea")*	M	G/F	22.00	11.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	1	694	8.33	Large but distorted specimen creating substantial overhang of adjoining roadway with imbalance to north-west. General vigour and vitality appears good. Tall and slender specimen by dense Ivy cover but apparently maintaining good vigour and vitality. Almost entire canopy is in over road position. ground space immediately to north of stem is has sustained notable disturbance and compaction relating to the creation of a new field I access gateway.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
161	Silver Fir *(Abies alba)*	M	F	27.00	14.00	1.50	2.00	3.50	3.00	1	748	8.98	A tall and notably isolated specimen. Vigour is fair, but crown is subject to localised deadwood development and widespread storm damage and limb loss. Concern exists over continue propensity towards further damage. ground space immediately to north of stem is has sustained notable disturbance and compaction relating to the creation of a new field I access gateway.	Cut Ivy and re-review it Ivy shedding. Review regarding retention context	S	C2
162	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	10.00	1.50	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	1	334	4.01	Naturally arising as part of boundary thicket. Is slightly unbalanced to east. Current vigour and vitality is fair though twiggy decline suggest possible onset of Dutch Elm disease that is known to exist within the subject site.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
163	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	E/M	G/F	10.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	398	4.77	Apparently young and vigorous though likely to comprise sucker regeneration from stump of previous tree. Basal region is wholly inaccessible at present.	Cut Ivy and other encroaching plants and re-review.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
164	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	16.00	1.50	4.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	1	748	8.98	Appears be of good vigour and vitality though entire central crown and primary stem is obscured by Ivy cover and lower level thicket.	Cut Ivy and adjoining scrub and re-review.	M	B2
167	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	18.00	0.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	6.00	1	812	9.74	Large and apparently vigorous specimen whose principal stem and middle crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover	cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
168	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	F/P	12.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	2.00	3.50	1	420	5.04	Heavily suppressed and exist beneath canopy of larger adjoining trees. Vigour and vitality appears fair but much of principal stem is obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	M	C2
169	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	18.00	2.50	5.50	7.00	5.50	6.00	1	812	9.74	Appears to be of good vigour and vitality but principal stem is heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review after Ivy shedding.	L	B2
170	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	P	18.00	4.00	3.00	7.00	5.00	0.00	1	592	7.10	Heavily unbalanced to east, across adjoining field. Has sustained dramatic lower limb failure with loss of much of lower eastern crown. Remaining crown appears vigorous, but imbalance raises concern regarding structural integrity and susceptibility to storm damage. Dense Ivy cover prevents detailed review.	Cut Ivy and re-review it Ivy shedding. Consider structural pruning for limited retention.	M	C2
171	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	15.00	1.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	5.00	1	770	9.24	Squat and suppressed by larger neighbours. Multi-stemmed format about middle crown suggest possible early life damage and recuperation. Lower eastern crown has sustained limb failure and mechanical damage. General vigour and vitality appears good.	Cut Ivy and re-review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
172	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	19.00	2.00	4.50	5.50	4.50	5.50	1	703	8.44	Slightly suppressed but of good vigour. Ivy obscures much of primary stem.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
173	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	18.00	0.0	5.00	6.50	5.00	6.00	1	812	9.74	Suppressed and contiguous with adjoining neighbours. General vigour and vitality appears good though primary stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
174	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	S/M	F	7.00	1.00	3.00	3.50	1.50	3.00	1	261	3.13	Young and suckering specimen heavily suppressed by position beneath canopy of larger neighbours.		M	C2
175	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	19.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	1	748	8.98	Suppression has led to notable imbalance towards and over roadway. General vigour and vitality appears good.		L	B2
176	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	E/M	F	19.00	2.50	3.00	5.50	4.00	2.00	1	462	5.54	Heavily suppressed and typically unbalanced to east. Is of good vigour and vitality but structural form is poor. Crown distortion to east is possibly suggestive of prior apex loss.	Cut Ivy and re-review after Ivy shedding to confirm.	M	C2
177	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F/P	13.00	0.00	4.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	1	668	8.02	Squat and spreading where substantial stem terminates at 4.00 m with sucker growth suggesting prior apex loss. Ivy obscures evidence of cause.	Cut Ivy and review.	S	C2
178	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	21.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	6.00	6.50	1	739	8.86	Typically unbalanced to south-west, towards pressure across boundary towards road. Supports extensive Ivy cover though vigour and vitality appear good.	Cut Ivy and re-review. May require structural pruning.	L	B2
179	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	S/M	P	6.50	0.00	2.50	4.50	3.00	0.00	1	229	2.75	A wholly distorted sucker supporting extensive imbalance to east. Is ill suited to retention.	Consider early removal.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
180	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	19.00	1.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	1	739	8.86	Appears to be of good general vigour and vitality supporting limited Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
181	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	13.00	0.00	5.0	5.00	4.00	5.00	1	579	6.95	Obscured by both Ivy cover and developing epicormic growth at lower levels. That prevents detailed review cut Ivy and cut back as sucker growth to facilitate better review.		M	C2
182	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	G/F	15.00	1.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	1	783	9.40	Relatively large and apparently vigorous specimen. Principal stem supports notable Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
183	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	F	13.00	0.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	3.50	1	407	4.89	Notably suppressed but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
184	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M		16.00	2.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	4.50	1	611	7.33	Is of reasonable vigour and vitality but id suppressed by neighbours.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
185	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	17.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	1	452	5.42	Badly distorted through suppression with general imbalance to west. Ivy is developing on principal stem.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
186	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	13.00	1.00	2.50	5.50	2.00	0.00	1	446	5.35	Heavily suppressed and wholly unbalanced to east. Principal stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
187	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	F/P	13.00	1.50	2.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	1	420	5.04	Heavily distorted and typically unbalanced across roadway. Is of poor mechanical form raising concern regarding propensity towards mechanical failure.	Cut Ivy and consider application of structural works for limited retention.	S	C2
188	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	4.50	1	407	4.89	Heavily distorted with crown intertwined with adjoining line. Is of poor quality and would not be worthy of retention if isolated or exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
189	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	22.00	12.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	6.50	1	716	8.59	A large specimen with notable imbalance to south-west and across road. General vigour and vitality appears good though dead-wood is noted within crown and much of primary stem is wholly obscure by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and cleanout. Consider structural pruning to reduce canopy extent over road.	L	B2
190	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	15.00	1.50	4.50	6.00	3.50	5.00	1	516	6.19	Distorted through suppression but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
191	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	23.00	7.00	5.50	5.00	6.50	7.00	1	917	11.00	A particularly large specimen wholly unbalanced to west and greatly overhanging adjoining roadway. Appears to be of reasonable vigour and vitality but principal stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review regarding retention context possible need for structural pruning works.	M	C2
192	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F/P	13.00	1.50	6.00	10.00	4.50	3.00	1	668	8.02	Entire tree is wholly unbalanced to north-east, towards garden of adjoining property. Vigour and vitality appears fair though crown support minor deadwood and evidence of localised storm damage.	Review regarding retention context and need for structural pruning works.	M	C2
193	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	E/M	F/P	5.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	4.50	4.50	1	229	2.75	Comprises natural regeneration from hedgerow thicket. Is distorted and unbalanced to south-west.		S	C2
194	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	E/M	F/P	6.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	4.00	1	223	2.67	Comprises natural regeneration from hedgerow thicket. Is distorted and unbalanced to south-west.		M	C2
195	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	E/M	F/P	5.00	0.00	1.00	2.50	5.00	2.50	1	255	3.06	Comprises natural regeneration from hedgerow thicket. Is distorted and unbalanced to south		M	C2
196	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	E/M	F/P	5.50	0.00	0.00	2.50	6.00	4.50	1	261	3.13	Comprises natural scrub thicket regeneration from base of hedge. Is wholly unbalanced to south.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
197	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	10.00	2.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	3	407	4.89	Comprises distorted multi-stemmed sucker regeneration as appears to have been cut on northern side to prevent trespassing to adjoining property. Is of poor quality and dubious retention merit.		S	C2
198	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	E/M	F/P	5.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	5.00	1.00	1	229	2.75	Comprises natural regeneration from hedgerow thicket. Is distorted and unbalanced to south.		S	C2
199	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	E/M	F/P	7.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	2	302	3.63	Twin-stemmed and distorted, heavily unbalanced to south.		S	C2
201	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	347	4.16	Young and Likely naturally arising specimen of good vigour and vitality other than fact it is obscured by dense Ivy cover.		L	B2
203ab	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	S/M	F	5.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	229	2.75	Apparently planted in close-proximity to boundary wall. Of reasonable vigour and vitality though arise from positions where future growth may interfere with wall structure.		M	C2
CL1	Cypress Line 1 Lawson Cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	E/M	P	5.00-7.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	239	2.86	A short and highly variable alignment of trees arising from the boundary line or possibly within confines of adjoining garden. Are heavily strangled by Ivy and clematis. Have already suffered degrees of cutting and mechanical failure. I considered unsustainable. Liaise with adjoining landowners in respect of potential replacement.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
206a	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	F	9.00	2.00	4.50	1.00	3.50	5.00	1	341	4.09	Heavily one-sided and unbalanced to west as result of end of line position and proximity to larger neighbours. Vigour and vitality remains good though entire principal stem and buttress region is obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
206	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	16.00	1.50	8.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	1	875	10.50	A relatively large and apparently vigorous specimen. Entire principal stem and buttress region is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
207	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	12.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	4.00	1	812	9.74	Exists as a remnant of a once larger tree, having suffered chronic crown failure because of chronic decay brought on by infection of Polyporus. Is Unsuitable for retention and will be subject to ongoing failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
208	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	15.00	1.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	1	493	5.92	Apparently vigorous but middle-crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover, preventing detailed review.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
209	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	17.00	2.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	1	592	7.10	Heavily divided and typically unbalanced to west. southern crown has sustained substantial prior damage and limb loss. Vigour and vitality appears good.	Cut Ivy and re-review. prune to remove broken material.	M	C2
210	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	21.00	1.50	7.00	6.50	8.00	5.00	1	917	11.00	Slightly distorted as result of proximity to near neighbour. General vigour and vitality appears good. Entire principal stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover, preventing detailed review at this stage.	Cut Ivy and re-review. Review in respect of retention context.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
211	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	G/F	23.00	1.50	7.00	10.00	11.00	6.50	1	993	11.92	Entire tree supports obvious imbalance to south-east. General vigour and vitality appears good though crown supports some deadwood and evidence of localised storm damage. Ivy cover is extensive throughout crown but particularly so at lower levels, thus preventing detailed visual review.	Cleanout and cut Ivy. Re-review after Ivy shedding.	L	B2
212	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	22.00	0.00	6.50	5.50	6.00	5.00	1	875	10.50	Broadly upright and of apparently good vigour. Principal stem supports notable Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review after Ivy shedding.	L	B2
213	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	20.00	1.00	6.50	6.00	6.00	5.00	1	942	11.31	Appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality. Lower stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
214	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	20.00	2.50	6.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	1	1038	12.45	A tall and spindly specimen arises from a large stump base, suggesting sucker regeneration from the remnant of a previous tree. Ivy cover prevents review at present though decay and stability issues are envisaged.	Cut Ivy and review regarding suitability for retention.	S	C2
215	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	20.00	1.50	6.50	6.50	7.50	6.50	1	907	10.89	Large specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality. Has undergone prior cutting and limb removal at lower southern crown including loss of major limb that has resulted in substantial wound and cavity development. Lower stem is obscured by Ivy cover thus preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review. Review regarding retention context.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
216	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	F	24.00	3.00	6.00	10.00	9.00	4.00	1	1171	14.06	Tree supports pronounced imbalance to south east. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable with crown shown localised evidence of decline and areas of substantial storm damage. Lower stem supports developing Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and cleanout. Consider structural pruning to address imbalance. Review regularly.	L	B2
217	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	F	19.00	2.00	6.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	1	907	10.89	Broad and spreading specimen whose multi-stem stature from circa 5.00 m suggests likely prior decapitation, raising concern regarding mechanical integrity impossible predisposition towards damage.	Cut Ivy and cleanout. Review regarding retention context and consider application of structural pruning including crown reduction type works.	L	B2
218	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	18.00	4.00	5.50	3.00	4.00	2.50	1	401	4.81	Heavily suppressed and has developed fanlike crown profile, exacerbated in a north-south manner. Ivy is developing on principal stem. Visible elements of crown remain vigorous. Tree would be of dubious retention merit if isolated or exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
219	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	20.00	0.00	6.50	5.00	7.00	5.00	1	866	10.39	Large and slightly distorted specimen. Tree has suffered storm damage and prior limb removal about lower southern crown. General vigour and vitality appears good with Ivy beginning to develop on lower stem.	Cut Ivy and cleanout.	L	B2
220	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	19.00	1.50	6.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	1	716	8.59	Slightly one-sided through suppression but is maintaining good vigour and vitality. Lower stem is wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review after Ivy shedding.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
221	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	12.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.50	3.00	1	726	8.71	Exists as a remnant of a once larger tree having sustained catastrophic loss of much of its eastern crown. Is Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
222	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	11.00	2.00	0.00	2.50	5.50	4.00	1	844	10.12	Exists a remnant of a once larger tree with entire upper and northern crown lost from circa 4.00 m. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
223	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	23.00	00.00	6.50	5.00	7.00	6.00	1	1022	12.26	Large and dominating specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Principal stem and buttress zone are wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover, preventing detailed inspection at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review after ivy cutting.	L	B2
224	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	P	6.00	1.50	3.00	2.50	5.00	1.00	1	420	5.04	Chronically unbalanced to south east, possibly after prior crown failure. Is Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
225	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	G/F	17.00	0.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	1	780	9.36	A relatively young and still vigorous specimen supporting extensive Ivy cover. is surrounded by numerous satellite suckers.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
226	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	G/F	17.00	0.00	7.00	8.00	7.50	5.50	1	844	10.12	A broad and spreading specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Principal stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and cleanout. Review after Ivy shedding.	L	B2
227	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	24.00	2.00	9.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	1	1057	12.68	A large specimen in an advanced state of decline and deterioration exhibiting evidence of dieback, chlorosis, ongoing mechanical failure and disease attack. Is considered Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
228	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	12.00	0.00	4.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	1	366	4.39	Heavily suppressed and distorted as result of trees position beneath canopy of adjoining Sycamore is. Is of poor quality and would not suit retention in isolation.		S	C2
229	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	13.00	1.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	1.00	1	548	6.57	Wholly one-sided and unbalanced to east because of suppression and position beneath canopy of larger adjoining neighbours. Remains vigorous but is of dubious retention merit.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
230	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	14.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	5.50	4.50	1	560	6.72	Is in an advanced state of decline with much of original higher crown already dead. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
231	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	D	16.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	1	579	6.95	Completely dead and in need of removal.		N/A	U
232	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	12.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	2.50	1	430	5.16	One-sided through suppression with much of western canopy also affected by extensive Ivy cover and partial collapse of near neighbour. Is of dubious retention merit.	Cut Ivy and re-review after Ivy shedding.	M	C2
232a	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	7.50	0.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	271	3.25	Suppressed and ground beneath canopy of adjoining Sycamore. Is of dubious retention merit considering known Dutch Elm disease within area that undermines likely sustainability.		M	C2
233	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	15.00	1.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	2	716	8.59	Entire crown is subject to chronic dieback.	Remove.	N/A	U
234	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	P	15.00	1.50	4.50	2.00	1.50	3.50	1	420	5.04	In an advanced state of decline with much of higher crown already dead.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
235	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	17.00	2.25	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	681	8.17	In an advanced state of decline and has suffered catastrophic failure of principal stem.	Remove.	N/A	U
236	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	17.00	0.00	6.00	4.50	6.00	5.50	1	780	9.36	Distorted and typically unbalanced to west. northern crown has suffered prior mechanical failure. Distorted crown suggests prior mechanical failure of original central apex. Vigour and vitality is variable raising concerns regarding prior history and possible pathogen attack.	Tree will require review after Ivy shedding and after Ivy cutting.	S	C2
237	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	16.00	1.50	7.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	1	579	6.95	Entire tree supports notable imbalance to north. Vigour and vitality appears good though principal stem is heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review after Ivy shedding.	M	C2
237a	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	9.50	2.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	0.00	1	366	4.39	Position beneath crown of adjoining Sycamore has led to chronic suppression and gross imbalance to east. Tree appears broadly vigorous but is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
239	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	9.50	1.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	1	430	5.16	A suckering group having already sustained notable mechanical damage. Is Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
240	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	13.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2	675	8.10	Two close-proximity stems combined to create a single crown form. Vigour and vitality is less than that expected the tree this age, raising some concern regarding health status and Cut Ivy and review after Ivy shedding and on regular basis thereafter. sustainability.		M	C2
241	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	12.00	3.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.50	1	420	5.04	In advanced state of decline with widespread dieback throughout crown. Is Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
242	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	1	522	6.26	Of variable crown vigour with substantial tweedy decline evidence throughout crown suggesting deteriorating health and limited longevity.	Review on annual basis in respect of deterioration in suitability for retention.	S	C2
243	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	16.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	780	9.36	Widespread decline is evident about crown apex and to east of crown suggesting limited sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
245	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F/P	19.00	1.00	5.50	4.50	5.00	4.50	1	847	10.16	Whilst much of crown appears vigorous, apex is already exhibiting evidence of vigour loss, dieback and deterioration suggestive of limited longevity. Principal stem and buttress region is heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review in respect of suitability for retention and likely sustainability.	S	C2
246	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	18.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.50	1	780	9.36	Tree supports minor imbalance to east. General vigour and vitality appears good however crown support extensive Ivy cover that prevents detailed visual review at present.	Cut Ivy and review after Ivy shedding.	L	B2
247	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	G/F	7.00	1.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	2.50	1	299	3.59	An outgrown relic of a previous hedgerow. General vigour and vitality is heavily variable with notable twiggy decline throughout crown. Ivy encroachment and suppression by adjoining plans has contributed to overall deterioration.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
248	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	11.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	7.00	5.00	1	493	5.92	Chronically unbalanced to south-west and appears to have sustained notable mechanical failure of major limb at 3.00 m to north east. Is of dubious retention merit, particularly if isolated or exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
249	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	15.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	6.00	8.00	1	684	8.21	Heavily unbalanced to west. Much of primary stem and middle crown is obscured by dense Ivy cover though general vigour and vitality appears reasonable at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
250	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	11.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	579	6.95	Exists as a remnant of a once larger tree has been subject to chronic decline and mechanical failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
250a	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	11.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	1	239	2.86	Young and vigorous at present but is of dubious sustainability considering known Dutch Elm disease within general area.		M	C2
251	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	13.00	2.00	4.00	5.50	6.00	4.50	1	748	8.98	In advanced state of decline having suffered chronic mechanical failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
252	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	12.00	1.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	1	516	6.19	Has suffered chronic failure of central and eastern crown with additional dieback within remaining canopy. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove	M/A	U
253	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	9.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	4.00	3.50	1	344	4.13	Slightly distorted and originally suppressed. Supports notable dead-wood.	Review regularly regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C2
254	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	D	6.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	1	462	5.54	Effectively exists as a decapitated stump.	Remove.	N/A	U
255	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	6.00	1.50	5.00	1.50	4.00	5.00	1	334	4.01	Chronically distorted as result of position beneath canopy of adjoining Sycamore. Is of dubious retention merit.	Consider early removal.	S	C2
256	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	14.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	1	557	6.68	In an advanced state of decline with and higher crown previously lost and supporting declining material. Is Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
257	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	15.00	3.00	3.50	2.00	4.50	2.50	1	331	3.97	A tall and spindly specimen that would not suit isolation or if exposed. Vigour and vitality is fair but variable with some substantial dead-wood most notable to lower southern side.	Review regarding suitability for retention.	M	C2
258	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	13.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	1	462	5.54	Suppressed and twin stem from near ground level. Tree is of particularly reduced vigour and vitality with extensive deadwood development and dieback throughout higher crown. Tree is considered. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
259	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	D	12.00	1.75	4.50	3.50	5.00	4.00	1	446	5.35	Completely dead and in need of removal.		N/A	U
260	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	P	12.00	2.25	4.00	2.00	5.00	4.50	1	430	5.16	Distorted and in a state of chronic decline.	Remove.	N/A	U
261	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	8.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	4.50	0.00	1	430	5.16	In state of ongoing mechanical failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
Elm Group 1	Wych Elm Group *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	8.00-12.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	239	2.86	An element of original boundary embankment now colonised and dominated by a regenerative Elm population. Currently, all trees are vigorous and appear suitable for retention however, concerns exist considering existence of Dutch Elm disease on the subject site and within the broader Dublin area that suggests that sustainability may be dramatically impaired.	Review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
Elm Group 2	Wych Elm Group *(Ulmus glabra)*	/M-S/M	G/F	5.00-9.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	210	2.52	An area of natural regeneration exhibiting evidence of good vigour, and vitality at present. Concerns exist regarding sustainability considering known Dutch Elm disease upon the subject site and within the broader Dublin area.	Review regularly.	M	C2
262	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	9.00	0.00	4.50	3.00	5.50	4.50	1	748	8.98	A particularly small and squat specimen based on a large stump suggesting decapitation of larger tree at prior time. crown is of good vigour and vitality however entire primary stem and middle crown is obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
262a	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G/F	7.50	1.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	261	3.13	Part of a young community of trees. Young and vigorous though sees Ivy development within middle crown.		L	B2
263	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	E/M	F/P	10.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	1	748	8.98	A particularly distorted specimen arising from truncated embankment with massive route severance and undermining notable to north and north-west. Remains vigorous but is of dubious sustainability and stability.	Review regarding retention context in suitability for retention.	S	C2
264	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	E/M	G	9.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	344	4.13	Relatively small and squat specimen of good vigour but affected by developing Ivy cover about middle crown.	Cut Ivy and review regularly	L	B2
265	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	E/M	F	10.00	0.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	5.50	1	401	4.81	Arises from outside of ditch. crown supports some deadwood suggesting possible onset of decline. Loss of near neighbour to south will undermine suitability for retention.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
266	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	P	16.00	0.00	2.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	525	6.30	A once larger specimen has sustained chronic widespread decline including substantial stag heading throughout crown. Tree is considered Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
266a	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	6.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	271	3.25	Young and vigorous though slightly suppressed on eastern side by plantings arising from adjoining golf course.	Review regularly.	L	B2
267	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.00	3.50	3.00	4.50	4.50	1	439	5.27	Badly distorted through suppression but is maintaining good vigour and vitality. Entire middle crown is wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review at Ivy shedding.	L	B2
268	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	16.00	2.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	2	592	7.10	Twin stemmed from ground level, distorted and typically unbalanced to north-west. Is of notably reduced vigour with twiggy decline evidence throughout crown suggesting ongoing decline and deterioration. Tree will be unbalanced and exposed with loss of adjoining neighbour to south.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
269	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	17.00	2.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	1	535	6.42	In an advanced state of decline with massive dieback throughout canopy. Is Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
270	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	16.00	1.50	4.00	3.00	5.50	6.50	1	589	7.07	Chronically unbalanced to west and subject to ongoing decline in deterioration. Tree is considered ill-suited to retention.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
271	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	12.00	2.25	4.50	3.00	4.50	4.50	1	385	4.62	Squat and suckering, crown is subject to widespread decline and deterioration suggesting limited longevity. Small stature peers present limited threat at present. Consider application of cleaning works in conjunction with regular review in respect of ongoing suitability for retention.		S	C2
271a	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	11.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	267	3.21	Young and vigorous at present though sustainability may be impaired by Dutch Elm disease, already recorded on site.	Review regularly.	M	C2
272	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	P	18.00	1.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	4.50	1	579	6.95	Originally a substantially larger specimen, this tree has sustained chronic failure of its southern crown. Tree is no longer suitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
273	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F/P	18.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	780	9.36	A once larger specimen has been subject to decline and dieback with substantial stag heading and deadwood development about crown apex. Lower crown vigour appears reasonable and no cause for the decline is currently evident. Lower stem is heavily Ivy cover preventing detailed review.	Cut Ivy and review at Ivy shedding. Apply crown reduction works of circa 2.50 m in height and 1.00 m in spread and review on annual basis in respect of continued decline.	M	C2
275	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	13.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	1	433	5.19	Whilst lower crown is vigorous, higher crown exhibits classic signs of decline and dieback suggesting minimal sustainability.	Review regularly in respect of ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C2
275a	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	10.00	2.00	4.50	2.50	2.00	3.50	1	376	4.51	Distorted and unbalanced. Add typical notes regarding sustainability.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
276	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	608	7.30	A squat and spreading specimen of reasonable vigour and vitality. Entire middle crown on principal stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review after Ivy shedding.	M	B2
276a	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	7.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	223	2.67	Comprises a natural element of sucker regeneration. Trees sustainability is questionable considering known Dutch Elm disease within area.	Review regularly.	M	C2
276b	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	10.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	388	4.66	Comprises a natural element of sucker regeneration. Trees sustainability is questionable considering known Dutch Elm disease within area.		M	C2
277	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	10.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	917	11.00	Comprises a close-knit group of suckers arising from decayed stump of previous tree. Is of limited sustainability.		S	C2
277a	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	10.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	398	4.77	Comprises a natural element of sucker regeneration. Trees sustainability is questionable considering known Dutch Elm disease within area.		M	C2
277b	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	F	6.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	271	3.25	Young and vigorous though likely to be affected by Dutch Elm disease already noted within general area. Is of questionable sustainability.		M	C2
278	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	11.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	462	5.54	Comprises sucker regeneration arising from substantially decayed stump of previous tree. Is unsustainable and unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
278a	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	366	4.39	Young and vigorous though likely to be affected by Dutch Elm disease already noted within general area. Is of questionable sustainability.		M	C2
279	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	21.00	2.00.	7.00	5.50	6.00	7.00	1	780	9.36	A once larger tree is in a state of ongoing decline and dieback. Entire crown appears to be of reduced vigour. Entire middle crown is obscured by Ivy cover however crown morphology is suggestive of prior failure. Tree appears to offer limited sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
280	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	13.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	6.00	1	548	6.57	In a state of ongoing decline in deterioration with visible evidence of inner notice attack.	Remove.	N/A	U
281	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	16.00	1.50	4.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	1	579	6.95	Chronically distorted, suggestive of prior partial failure. Higher crown is in decline. Is unsuitable retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
281a	Wych Elm Group *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	395	4.74	A close-knit and naturally arising group of Wych Elm. Appear currently healthy however evidence of Dutch Elm disease elsewhere on the site raises concerns regarding sustainability.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
283	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F/P	13.00	1.50	5.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	1	525	6.30	Entire tree is of a distorted form, typically unbalanced to north west with notable sucker regeneration about middle crown to east and south suggestive of prior failure and re-suckering. Is considered Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
284	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	6.00	0.00	3.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	1	430	5.16	Appears to comprise sucker growth and a defunct stump. Is unsuitable retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
285	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	6.50	2.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	341	4.09	Heavily suppressed by Ivy cover with only small proportion of crown visible.	Cut Ivy and re-review in respect of suitability for retention.	M	C2
286	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	21.00	2.50	5.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	1	907	10.89	Lower canopy maintained reasonable vigour however entire crown apex is subject to chronic decline and dieback. Much of principal stem is wholly obscured by dense Ivy cover thus preventing any definitive diagnosis of health status. Decline of this extent is however unlikely to be retrievable.	Remove.	N/A	U
287	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	2	493	5.92	Supported on twin stems and of good vigour. Much of crown is obscured by Ivy cover and other invasive plants at lower levels.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
288	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	462	5.54	Exists as a decapitated stump, supporting an element of regenerative suckers. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
290	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	433	5.19	Young and still vigorous specimen supporting notable Ivy cover about middle crown.		L	B2
291	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.50	1	853	10.24	Exists a remnant of a once larger and previously failed tree. Sockets likely to prove unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U
291a	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	6.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3	334	4.01	Young and vigorous but comprising sucker regeneration only. Is of poor quality.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
292	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	4.00	5.50	5.50	4.50	1	844	10.12	Disproportionate crown size with suck regeneration on top of substantial stump illustrates massive decapitation in early life. Stability a pollard type crown is questionable though tree remains vigorous. Suitability of retention will require re-review after Ivy shedding.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
292a	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	9.00	0.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	0.00	1	366	3.66	Comprises a distorted element of natural regeneration of poor quality and form. Is ill suited to retention.	Consider early removal.	S	C2
293	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F/P	13.00	0.00	4.50	5.50	2.00	5.00	1	898	8.98	Distorted and has developed fanlike crown profile. Disproportionate crown based on a large stump suggests early life decapitation.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
294	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	4.00	1	554	5.54	Distorted one-sided as result of proximity to near neighbours. Appears to be vigorous though Ivy cover prevents detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
295	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	1.50	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.50	2	433	4.33	Heavily distorted because of competitive arising. May prove ill-suited to retention if isolated or exposed.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
296	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	20.00	0.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.50	1	904	9.04	A large tree of variable crown vigour. Evidence of twiggy decline is noted within crown. Principal stem and base is obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review. Review on regular basis in respect of possible decline onset and continuation.	M	C2
297a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	9.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	261	2.61	Comprises an element of natural regeneration within a broader thicket development. Supports extensive Ivy cover and is of reduced vigour.	Review regularly.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
298	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	F/P	20.00	2.50	6.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	1	847	8.47	A once substantially larger tree has suffered chronic and widespread mechanical failure and loss of much of its upper and northern crown. Remaining crown is of highly variable vigour suggesting ongoing decline. Heavy Ivy cover prevents detailed review at present. Tree appears to offer minimal scope for retention, even with management.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
298a	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*	E/M	F	7.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2	286	2.86	Comprises naturally arising element of the broader thicket development. Remains vigorous.		NL	B2
299	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	P	12.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	493	4.93	In an ongoing state of decline with substantial dieback evidence throughout crown.	Remove.	N/A	U
300	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	G/F	22.00	2.50	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	1	853	8.53	Apparently vigorous with no outward signs of decline and deterioration however principal stem is obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review at Ivy shedding.	L	B2
301	Oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	F/P	23.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	1	828	8.28	Tree is of peculiar shape suggesting prior mechanical failure and crown loss however note is made of failed tree to north that may have offered suppression in past. Vigour and vitality appears good however crown does support substantial sections of deadwood. Extensive Ivy cover prevents detailed review. Tree does appear to offer some degree of manageable retention.	Cut Ivy and re-review in respect of condition. Consider cleaning-out and or crown reduction type works.	M	C2
302	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	P	9.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	703	7.03	Exists a remnant of a previous tree and as a decapitated stump.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
302a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	2.00	3.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	1	398	3.98	Young and vigorous, naturally arising. Suppression has led to notable imbalance to east. Entire middle crown and stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
302b	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	11.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	1.00	2.00	1	334	3.34	Suppressed by near neighbours but maintaining good vigour. Is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
304	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	17.00	1.50	5.00	6.00	6.50	5.50	1	407	4.07	Broad and spreading specimen with additional satellite stem to south-east. Vigour is below that expected retrieve this age bow but because of same is not known. Tree is heavily obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
304a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F/P	9.00	2.00	2.00	4.50	3.00	0.00	1	271	2.71	A young and distorted with of questionable retention merit.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
305	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	G/F	17.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	592	5.92	Appears to be maintaining good vigour and vitality though principal stem is affected by notable Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	L	B2
305a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	3.50	2.50	4.00	3.50	2.00	1	337	3.37	Suppressed and drawn up but maintaining reasonable vigour. Supports extensive Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review regarding retention context.	L	C2
306	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	4.50	5.50	4.50	4.00	2	462	4.62	Distorted and twin stemmed with Ivy obscuring much of middle crown.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
307a	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F/P	8.00	0.00	3.50	2.50	4.00	4.50	2	366	3.66	Squat suppressed and distorted as result of competitive surroundings.	Review regarding retention context.	S	C2
307b	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	2.50	1	248	2.48	Drawn up and whip-like with pronounced imbalance to north-west because of suppression. Is of dubious retention merit.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
308	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	G/F	15.00	2.00	5.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	1	929	9.29	Large, broad and spreading specimen of apparently good vigour and vitality. Much of middle crown Principal stem is obscured by Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review.	L	B2
308a	Cider gum *(Eucalyptus gunnii)*	E/M	F	14.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	2.00	1.50	1	398	3.98	Typically unbalanced to north-east but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
308b	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	9.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	2.00	1	271	2.71	Suppressed and typically unbalanced to south. Comprises a typical element of thicket undergrowth.		M	C2
309	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	9.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	525	5.25	A community of suckers likely to be arising from the stump of previous tree. I considered mechanically poor and are known to be based upon decayed stump. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
309a	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	446	4.46	Young and still vigorous with immense potential for continued growth over time. Species raises concern in respect of sustainability and management over time.		M	C2
310	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F	12.00	3.50	6.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	1	1152	11.52	A spreading specimen that appears to have lost crown apex in past. Nature of loss and effect on tree is unknown because of dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and review at Ivy shedding regarding decay and sustainability.	S	C2
310a	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	S/M	G/F	12.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	261	2.61	Young and vigorous but raising concerns regarding sustainability over time considering management issues.	Review regularly.	M	C2
310b	Cider gum *(Eucalyptus gunnii)*	S/M	F	13.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	2.50	2.00	1	261	2.61	Tree supports minor imbalance to north-east. Tree sets immense potential for continued growth over time.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
311a	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	S/M	G/F	10.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	258	2.58	Young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth raising concerns regarding sustainability and management over time.		M	C2
311	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	1.50	3.50	4.50	5.00	3.50	2	681	6.81	A small specimen of variable crown vigour and vitality raising some concern regarding sustainability over time. Middle-crown and principal stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	M	C2
311a	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	M	F	11.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.50	1	385	3.85	Young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth over time. Tree raises concerns regarding sustainability and management over time.		M	C2
311b	Monterey Pine *(Pinus radiata)*	S/M	G/F	7.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	229	2.29	Young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
311c	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	F	10.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	379	3.79	Young and vigorous with immense potential for continued growth. Species raises sustainability and management issues.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
311d	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	6.00	2.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	1	175	1.75	On element of natural regeneration. Is distorted as result of suppression.		M	C2
311e	Cider gum *(Eucalyptus gunnii)*	E/M	F	10.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	1	248	2.98	Young and vigorous. Although located within railed boundary area, appears to relate to roadside planting of adjoining cemetery access.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
312	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	14.00	1.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	1	484	4.84	Of variable crown vigour. Much of crown Principal stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy and re-review after Ivy shedding. Review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
EG1	Elm Group 1 Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	G/F	8.00-10.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	248	2.98	A young and contiguous development of Elm, apparently comprising natural regeneration after the demise of what is assumed to have been, a previous Elm population. At present, all specimens appear to be of good vigour and vitality however, concerns exist in respect of the known existence of Dutch Elm disease upon the subject site and within the broader Dublin area, thus raising concerns regarding sustainability and longevity of retention.	Review regularly.	M	C2
374	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	16.00	3.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	1	882	8.82	Large specimen with minor imbalance to west. Vigour and vitality is impaired with substantial deadwood development and evidence of localised decline and dieback throughout crown. Concerns exist regarding pathogen attack with concerns exacerbated by extent of Ivy cover that prevents visual review at present.	Cut Ivy and review.	S	C2
374a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	334	3.34	Appears to be naturally arising from original ditch bed.	Review regularly.	L	B2
374b	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	G	6.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	248	2.48	Young and still vigorous, comprises an element of natural hedge redevelopment.	Review regularly.	L	B2
375	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	11.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	6.00	1	462	4.62	Arises from boundary embankment and supports notable imbalance to west. General vigour and vitality remains good though Ivy obscures much of lower stem and middle crown.	Review regularly.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
375a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	9.00	1.25	4.50	4.00	1.00	2.00	1	261	2.61	Is typically unbalanced to north-east as result of suppression. Remains vigorous with substantial potential for continued growth. Arises from golf course side of boundary adjoining ditch.		L	B2
382	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	10.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4	462	4.62	Squat and spreading, is of good vigour. Arises from eastern side of boundary defining ditch.		L	B2
385	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	9.00	1.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	3	462	4.62	A young and suckering specimen arising from bank top position. Remains vigorous with immense potential for continued growth though is of impaired structural form and sees Ivy development.	Review regularly.	L	B2
385a	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	G	7.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	334	3.34	A young and vigorous specimen arising as natural regeneration within broader hedgerow thicket.	Review regularly.	L	B2
385a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	G/F	10.00	2.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	398	3.98	Young and vigorous specimen though affected by developing Ivy cover.	Cut Ivy.	L	B2
387	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	2.50	4.50	5.50	7.00	5.50	3	780	7.80	Multi-stem from ground level and has sustained prior storm damage. High-end northern crown supports notable evidence of dieback and deadwood development raising concerns regarding health status. Ivy cover about middle crown obscures tree from visual review.	Cut Ivy and re-review.	S	C2
387a	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	G/F	9.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	376	3.76	Appears to be naturally arising. Is maintaining good vigour and vitality but is suppressed at lower levels by hedgerow thicket.	Review regularly.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
388	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	14.00	1.50	4.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	3	525	5.25	Multi-stemmed and distorted from ground level. Vigour and vitality is highly variable with some stems exhibiting classics and decline and deterioration suggesting limited longevity.	Clean-out and review on annual basis regarding ongoing suitability for retention.	S	C2
388a	Monterey Cypress *(Cupressus macrocarpa)*	E/M	F	8.00	0.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	334	3.34	Comprises an element of boundary planting as installed by the adjoining golf course.		L	B2
389	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F/P	15.00	3.00	5.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	3	493	4.93	Distorted a multi-stemmed from ground level. Is of variable crown vigour with evidence of twiggy decline throughout canopy. Middle crown and primary stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover preventing detailed review at present.	cut Ivy and review after Ivy shedding. Review regularly if retained.	M	C2
390	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	17.00	2.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	2	748	7.48	Large, multi-stemmed and somewhat distorted specimen. Vigour is fair but variable with twiggy decline in evidence throughout. All primary stem is obscured by dense Ivy cover, thus preventing detailed review at present.	Cut Ivy and review at Ivy shedding.	M	C2
391	Ash Group *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	16.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	2	748	7.48	Distorted and comprising part of a broader and adjoining group. Is distorted a multi-stemmed from ground level. Entire primary stem and base systems obscured from view.	cut Ivy and review at Ivy shedding.	M	B2
A	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	F	10.00	0.00	3.50	4.00	3.50	2.50	1	560	6.72	Unbalanced to east but is of good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
B	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	S/M	F	7.50	0.00	3.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	1	401	4.81	Suppressed, distorted and of questionable sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
C	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	F	8.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	1	493	5.92	Badly suppressed by proximity of near neighbours but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
D	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	F	8.00	0.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	3.00	1	477	5.73	Badly suppressed by proximity of near neighbours but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
E	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	G/F	7.00	0.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	398	4.77	Badly unbalanced to south but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
F	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	S/M	F	8.00	0.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	3.00	1	271	3.25	Badly suppressed but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
G	Eucalyptus *(Eucalyptus variety)*	E/M	F/P	14.00	3.50	5.00	4.50	1.00	0.00	1	382	4.58	Entire tree supports notable imbalance to east and is of swept form at base suggesting instability during early life. Tree remains vigorous and assert notable potential for continued growth.		M	C2
H	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	376	4.51	Young and vigorous. Comprises an isolated element of the broader cypress alignment on this boundary. Is located on a retained embankment adjoining cemetery boundary.		M	C2
I	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	382	4.58	Young and vigorous. Comprises an isolated element of the broader cypress alignment on this boundary. Is located on a retained embankment adjoining cemetery boundary.		M	C2
J	Leyland Cypress *(Cuppressocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	P	11.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	376	4.51	Approaching death and in need of removal.	Remove.	N/A	U
K	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	S/M	P	2.50	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	271	3.25	Rapidly approaching death.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
313-321	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	306	3.67	A close-knit and disk distorted group of young Wych Elm's that appear to be naturally arising. All specimens are currently of good health however, prevalent to Dutch elm disease within general area raises concerns in respect of sustainability and likelihood of survival. Trees arise from substantially disturbed ground apparently comprising a dumping zone.		L	B2
322	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	F/P	6.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	388	4.66	Typically regarded as a weed species.	Review regularly.	S	C2
323-325	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	9.00	1.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	2	525	6.30	3 close-proximity stems combined create a singular crown form. 2 westernmost stems are heavily unbalanced, suggestive of prior collapse with one stem leaning on the remaining more vertical stem. Health status appears reasonable at present however prevalent to Dutch elm disease in area suggests questionable sustainability.	Review on regular basis.	L	B2
324	English Elm Group *(Ulmus minor)*	E/M	F/P	13.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	382	4.58	5 individual stems arising close-proximity to one another and effectively creating singular crown form. Will be susceptible to attack by Dutch elm disease.		M	C2
327	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	392	4.70	A dominant specimen within group of elms. Remains healthy at present however prevalent to Dutch elm disease in area raises concerns regarding sustainability.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
328	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	1	388	4.66	Slightly suppressed by proximity of near neighbours but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.	Review regarding sustainability.	M	C2
329	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	1.50	2.50	4.00	4.00	1	398	4.77	Slightly suppressed by proximity of near neighbours but is maintaining good vigour and vitality.		M	C2
331	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	548	6.57	Young and vigorous but has suffered mechanical failure to western crown.	Clean-out and review regarding Dutch elm disease related sustainability.	L	B2
332	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	13.00	1.50	2.50	4.00	5.00	3.50	1	382	4.58	Suppressed and unbalanced to south.	Review regularly.	M	C2
333	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	9.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	306	3.67	Young and vigorous but compromised by heavily divided stem.		L	B2
333	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F	14.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	1	433	5.19	Young and vigorous but will be susceptible to Dutch elm disease attack.		M	C2
336	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*	E/M	F	7.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	1	369	4.43	Heavily suppressed because of position relative to larger Elm group.	Review regularly.	M	C2
337-339	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	M	G/F	6.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	Young and apparently vigorous.		L	B2
340	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	M	P	6.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	In state of ongoing decline and deterioration with dieback evident within crown.	Review regularly.	S	C2
341	Hybrid Black Poplar *(Populus x Canadensis)*	M	P	16.00	1.50	5.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	1	748	8.98	A once larger tree has suffered chronic and extensive failure.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
L	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	S/M	P	2.50	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	271	3.25	Rapidly approaching death.	Remove.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
M	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus variety)*	M	F	9.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	3.50	3.50	1	360	4.32	Slightly unbalanced to east through suppression.		M	C2
N	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*	S/M	G/F	9.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	3.50	3.50	1	360	4.32	Imbalance to east but is otherwise of good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
O	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	F/P	7.50	1.50	4.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1	401	4.81	Heavily unbalanced and overhanging boundary rails.		N/A	U
P	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	0.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	3.00	1	407	4.89	An incidental specimen arising from within cypress alignment. Is distorted but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.	Cut ivy.	M	C2
Q	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	P	20.00	0.00	6.50	7.00	5.00	6.00	1	993	11.92	A once larger, triple stemmed specimen has suffered chronic mechanical failure and partial collapse. Stem is subject to widespread decay suggestive of further failure in future. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
344	Crack Willow *(Salix fragilis)*	E/M	F	14.00	2.00	4.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	1	392	4.70	Tall and slender, typically unbalanced to north.	Cut ivy and review regarding retention context and brittle nature.	M	B2
345	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	15.00	2.50	7.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	1	748	8.98	Slightly one-sided and typically unbalanced to east. Appears to be maintaining good vigour and vitality though much of lower and mid crown is obscure by dense ivy growth. Tree appears to comprise sucker regeneration and exist in multi-stemmed format.	Cut ivy and review.	M	C2
347	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.00	3.50	5.00	4.00	2.00	2	417	5.00	Twin stemmed from low level. Remains vigorous but will be susceptible to Dutch elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
349	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	1	493	5.92	Multi-stemmed with spreading crown. General vigour and vitality remain good at present though specimen will be subject to attack by Dutch elm disease.	Review regularly.	M	C2
350	Cordyline *(Cordyline australis)*	M	P	4.50	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	1	197	2.37	Heavily suppressed with much of northern crown encroached upon by adjoining bramble thicket. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2
353-356	Rowan *(Sorbus aucuparia)*	S/M	G/F	4.50	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous however some specimens are becoming encroached upon by competitive shrubbery.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
356a, b, c	Rowan *(Sorbus aucuparia)*	S/M	F	4.50	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous however some specimens are becoming encroached upon by competitive shrubbery.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
357	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	S/M	G/F	6.00	0.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	344	4.13	Young and vigorous with immense potential for ongoing growth. Multi-stem stature may impair sustainability over time.		M	C2
358	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	S/M	F	6.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	1	185	2.22	Young and vigorous though slightly distorted.		L	B2
360-373	Maritime Pine *(Pinus pinaster)*	E/M	G/F	12.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	398	4.77	A small copse of trees where proximity to one another have resulted in coalescence and the creation of a singular and cohesive crown form. Tree age and health status appears similar throughout the group. Minor suppression has occurred, and dead-wood development of an extent considered typical for the species is noted. Preference should be given to retaining the group as a complete entity.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
379	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	8.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	748	8.98	A suckering specimen arising from eastern bank of boundary ditch. Is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality though basal region is obscured by extensive sucker development.		L	C2
382	Sycamore Group *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	11.00	0.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	5	592	7.10	Multi-stemmed group arising from eastern side of boundary ditch.		L	B2
1	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.50	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.0	4.00	1	306	3.67	Young and vigorous, arising from thicket alignment at boundary line.	Review regularly.	L	B2
2	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	13.00	1.25	4.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	1	748	8.98	Apparently vigorous, arising from position fractional e to east of fence line.	Cut ivy and review regularly.	L	B2
3	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	8.00	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.50	1	341	4.09	Arising from northern edge of raised embankment and is heavily unbalanced to north. Remains vigorous but is of dubious sustainability.	Review regularly.	M	C2
4	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F/P	16.00	1.25	5.50	5.00	6.00	5.50	1	783	9.40	Once larger tree has sustained chronic decline and loss of crown apex. Vigour and vitality of remaining crown appears reasonable suggesting some degree of sustainability. Tree arises from position on southern side of apparent boundary line.	Cut ivy and remove existing deadwood. Review regularly.	M	C2
5	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	5.00	2	420	5.04	Heavily divided from near ground level and notably unbalanced to north west. Arises from top of apparent boundary bank.	Cut ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2
6	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	11.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2	360	4.32	Distorted through suppression but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
7	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	9.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	306	3.67	A naturally developing and arising group of ash stems.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2
8	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	8.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	286	3.44	A naturally developing and arising group of ash stems. Tree supports extensive ivy cover.		M	B2
9	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	1	366	4.39	Slightly distorted but apparently maintaining good vigour and vitality. Principal stem supports notable ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
10	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	5.50	5.00	1	417	5.00	Heavily one-sided and typically unbalanced to south-west. Ivy cover prevents detailed view, but crown form suggests potential for prior mechanical failure.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2
11	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	12.00	2.50	8.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	1	592	7.10	A squat and spreading specimen possibly as result of exposed aspect and wind pruning. Tree supports prominent imbalance to north with central crown obscure by ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2
12	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	G/F	11.00	1.50	4.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	417	5.00	Supports minor imbalance to west. Appears to be of good vigour but ivy obscured review of primary stem.		L	B2
13	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	G/F	10.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	1	382	4.58	Supports minor imbalance to west with middle crown obscure by ivy cover. Vigour and vitality are less than that expected retrieve this age and possibly indicative of ill-health and limited sustainability.	Review regularly.	M	C2
14	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	13.00	1.50	4.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	1	401	4.81	Appears to arise from a position slightly east of boundary embankment. Middle crown supports notable ivy cover, but general vigour and vitality appears good.	Review regularly.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
15	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	F	15.00	1.50	6.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	1	910	10.92	Large, twin stemmed specimen supporting ivy cover about middle crown. Tree appears to be of good vigour and vitality though is compromised by divided form.	Review regularly.	M	C2
16	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	16.00	1.50	6.00	2.50	7.00	6.00	1	1038	12.45	A once larger specimen is in an advanced state of decline and deterioration with majority of its higher crown already lost. Will be subject to ongoing failure.	Remove.	N/A	U
17	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	430	5.16	Apparently vigorous but obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
18	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	10.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	1	274	3.29	Suppressed, particularly at lower levels with ivy cover about middle crown. Tree appears broadly vigorous.	Clear ivy and competitive scrub and rereview.	M	C2
19	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	G/F	16.00	1.00	6.00	5.50	6.00	6.00	1	993	11.92	A broad and spreading specimen based upon dive urgent stem system. General vigour and vitality appear reasonable though dead-wood is noted. Prior ivy cover has died back.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
20	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	P	14.00	2.00	5.00	7.00	3.00	4.00	1	783	9.40	Heavily unbalanced and suggestive of chronic crown failure. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
21	Lime *(Tilia europea)*	M	F	13.00	1.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	1	592	7.10	A squat specimen of distorted form suggesting prior damage. Entire central crown is obscured by dense ivy cover preventing detailed review. Tree appears to offer minimal sustainability but might be reviewed at subsequent to ivy shedding.		S	C2
22	English Elm *(Ulmus minor)*	E/M	D	10.00	2.50	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	376	4.51	Completely dead and in need of removal.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
23	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	E/M	G/F	9.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	328	3.93	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
24	Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	F	4.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	207	2.48	Young and apparently vigorous.		L	B2
25-26	Rowan *(Sorbus aucuparia)*	E/M	G/F	5.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	159	1.91	Young and vigorous, affected by substantial sucker regeneration near base.		L	B2
27	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	E/M	P	11.00	0.00	4.50	7.50	1.00	2.00	1	430	5.16	Specimen that appears to be partially collapsed. southern canopy exhibit classic signs of tree declined associated with Dutch Elm disease. Tree is considered unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U
28	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	11.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	239	2.86	Completely dead, presumed have been killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
29	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	P	12.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	1.50	3.50	1	280	3.36	In a state of ongoing decline in deterioration with substantial Crown dieback evident. Is assumed to be affected by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
30	Wych Elm *(Ulmus glabra)*	S/M	D	11.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	430	5.16	Completely dead, presumed have been killed by Dutch Elm disease.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
A	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	11.00	2.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	1	357	4.28	Relatively young but heavily suppressed because of adjoining Elm growth. Is wholly one-sided and unbalanced to south. General vigour is good though principal stem and middle crown is obscured by Ivy cover. Is of dubious retention merit, particularly if retained in isolation.		M	C2
B	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	12.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	5.00	1	382	4.58	Twin-stemmed from low level. Arises as natural regeneration and part of broader thicket development.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
C	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	P	9.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	2.00	5.00	1	229	2.75	Heavily suppressed and wholly unbalanced to west. Would be unsuitable for retention in isolation.		S	C2
D	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	10.0	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3	430	5.16	Triple stemmed from low level. Is arising as natural regeneration within broader thicket development.	Review regularly.	M	C2
E	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	13.00	1.50	2.50	3.50	2.50	2.00	1	392	4.70	Drawn up and columnar as result of close-knit and competitive community. May be ill suited to retention if isolated or exposed.		M	C2
F	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	7.00	0.00	2.50	2.00	4.50	4.00	1	248	2.98	Suppressed and slightly distorted as result of competitive community. Appears be maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
G	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	12.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	1	465	5.58	Squat and multi-stemmed but apparently vigorous. Is affected by notable Ivy development.	Review regularly.	M	C2
H	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	F	12.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.50	2	398	4.77	Tall and drawn up as result of arising in competitive community. May not prove suitable for retention in isolation.		M	C2
I	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	G/F	13.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.00	1	462	5.54	Multi-stemmed but of good vigour.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
J	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	F	12.00	0.75	4.50	3.50	3.00	4.50	1	366	4.39	Young and still vigorous though supporting suppression led to imbalance to west. Ivy is developing about middle crown. tree is of multi-stem stature, being heavily divided from low level.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
K	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	F	10.00	1.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	3	401	4.81	Multi-stemmed and naturally arising. Supports extensive Ivy cover.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
L	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	F/P	6.50	0.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	3.00	1	197	2.37	Is squat, distorted and multi-stem. Of poor quality.		S	C2
M	Sycamore Group *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	F	9.00	0.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1	430	5.16	A close-knit multi-stemmed community of naturally arising suckers. Remains vigorous but of dubious sustainability.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
TG1	Tree Group 1 English Elm *(Ulmus minor)*	E/M	G/F	8.00-15.00	0.00-1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	382	4.58	A dense thick thicket of naturally arising elms effectively creating a high hedge scenario. Most individuals arise from position close to or within circa 2.00 m of the boundary belt but exhibit no evidence of having been previously planted. Concerns exist in respect of sustainability considering Dutch elm disease within the broader area.	Review annually regarding sustainability.	M	C2
TG2	Tree Group 2 English Elm *(Ulmus minor)*	/M-E/M	F	6.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	398	4.77	What appears to be naturally arising group of trees in conjunction with a lower level, blackthorn dominated scrub thicket hedge. Concerns exist in respect of sustainability, particularly of the elms considering the prevalence of Dutch elm disease within the broader Dublin area.		M	C2
TG3	Tree Group 3 English Elm *(Ulmus minor)*	/M-E/M	F	8.00-13.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	398	4.77	A disbursed and apparently naturally arising thicket like group of Wych Elm. Most specimens appear to be maintaining good though vigour and vitality at present however, concerns exist in respect of sustainability considering prevalence of Dutch elm disease within the general Dublin area.	Review regularly.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs	Cat
TG4-TG5	Tree Group 4 and 5 English Elm *(Ulmus minor)*	E/M		12.00-15.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	430	5.16	A particularly dense belt with almost complete coalescence throughout the alignment. Many specimens are affected by substantial ivy cover effectively preventing detailed review from ground level. Current review suggests a reasonable health profile except for one tree towards the western end of the alignment however, the prevalence of Dutch elm disease within the co Dublin area suggest that their sustainability may be particularly limited.		M	C2