



Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: SGC07865692

21st January 2020

For the Attention of Mr. Ross Loughnane

Principal Landscape Architect & Urban Designer
Aecom Ireland Limited
Adelphi Plaza
Georges Street Upper
Glasthule
Co. Dublin

Dear Mr. Loughnane,

Re: An Arboricultural Assessment of the Trees on the Site Area at 'Shanganagh Castle', Shankill, Co. Dublin.

I have carried out my assessment of the tree vegetation on the above site area as requested and have reviewed the proposed development layout and am pleased to submit my report. The following documents have been prepared by us to form part of this planning application:

Title	Dwg No.	Page Size	Scale
Tree Constraints Plan	SGC001	A1	1:500
Tree Removal & Retention Plan	SGC002	A1	1:500
Arboricultural Report	--	A4	--

If you require further information please do not hesitate to contact us, and we will do our best to be of assistance.

Yours sincerely,
For Arborist Associates Ltd.

Felím Sheridan

Felím Sheridan

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

Felím Sheridan's qualifications:

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

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Trees on the Site Area at 'Shanganagh Castle', Shankill, Co. Dublin.

Prepared for: Dùn -Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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

Date: 21st January 2020

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Summary

This report has been prepared as part of a planning application for a site area within the grounds of 'Shanganagh Castle', Shankill, Co. Dublin.

The site area consists of the immediate lands around the castle building and also includes a linear strip of land which extends north-south across the public park for the connection of services into neighbouring services. The immediate area around the castle building is heavily tree populated with the area outside this being more open and used for football pitches, allotment gardens with a portion also being used as a council depot. It is rectangular in shape and has a long entrance avenue which comes in off 'Shanganagh Road' and extends up along the northern boundary of the site area where it subdivides with one spur going to the council depot and the other to the castle building.

A condition tree and hedge assessment report has been carried out by us to the recommendations of BS5837:2012. See 'Appendix 2' and drawing 'No. (SGC001)' which has been prepared as a constraints plan for details of our findings.

Within the overall site area, 328 No. trees were tagged individually with reference numbers with another 14 trees numbered numerically and this gives a total of 342 No. trees included within this survey area. The hedges and tree groups/woodland belts have also been numbered numerically.

The following summarises the category grading allocation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:

- Category U - 47 Trees
- Category A - 18 Tree +3 Woodland Blocks
- Category B - 167 Trees + 3 Tree Belts +2 Hedges
- Category C - 110 Trees + 2 Woodland Blocks + 1 Tree Belt + 5 Hedges.

Following the production of this condition assessment and constraints drawing, this information has been used by the design team in finalising the layout of the proposed development which I have examined, and from my understanding of this, I have drawn up my Arboricultural Impact Assessment (see Section 5 of report) and prepared my tree protection plan (No.SGC002).

In summary, 97 of the 342No. individually surveyed trees included within this assessment area along with 4No.full hedges and c.20 linear meters of other sections of hedges along with c.245m² of woodland planting will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works on this site area or as part of management.

The 97 individual trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

- 16 No. **category 'U'** trees,
- 3No. **category 'A'** tree,
- 51 No. **category 'B'** trees
- 27 No. **category 'C'** trees.

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

On drawing No. (SGC002), I have shown the required work exclusion zone around the tree vegetation to be retained with a thick 'Orange Line'. The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centers and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

It will be important that these tree protection measures are put in place at the very start of the works prior to the construction machinery coming on site and are maintained throughout the construction project to ensure that the tree vegetation which is proposed to be retained is done so successfully. These measures have been highlighted within my impact assessment and tree protection strategy and it is important that they are implemented.

The key issues for the client or project manager regarding tree protection are as follows:

- The appointment of a consultant Arboriculturist for the duration of the project.
- The establishment of tree protection/mitigation measures.
- Monitoring of tree protection and mitigation measures.
- The adherence of tree protection measures by all staff and sub-contractors on site.
- Supervision of works within the vicinity of trees to be retained by the project Arboriculturist.
- Post construction assessment of retained trees by the project Arboriculturist and the implementation of the necessary measures required to promote the health of these trees and safety towards the end users of this completed development.

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Aecom Ireland Limited on behalf of Dún-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to assess the tree vegetation located within the site area around 'Shanganagh Castle', Shankill, Co. Dublin and to report on the following:
- A - To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within this site area. See 'Appendix 2' for detail of my findings and drawing No.SGC001 which I have prepared as constraints drawing to aid the design team.
 - B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' and 'Drawing No. SGC002 for detail.
 - C - To show on this drawing the position of the line of protective fencing that needs to be erected and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place around the tree vegetation to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained until all construction works are complete.

2.0 Report Limitations

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

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see Appendix 2), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located within the site area site.

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category

3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report. They are attached to the trees at a height of 1.5- 2m from ground level and are orientated in such a way to assist in their relocation. The groups, belts, lines of trees and hedges have been numbered numerically.

3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included lvy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.

3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorised according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to:

Arboricultural Value – An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or affects on other features located on site.

Landscape Value – An assessment of a trees locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.

Cultural Value – Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.

3.5 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion

in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated a low category (C).

The following summarises each of the categories:

Category U – Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural Practice/ Management.

These category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.SGC001 & SGC002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

Category A - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy.

These category 'A' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.SGC001 & SGC002) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 years life expectancy.

These trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.SGC001 & SGC002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium-term.

Category C – Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy.

These have been identified on our drawings (Nos.SGC001 & SGC002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions. These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature.

- 3.6 The majority of the trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.SGC001) by a land survey company and where not, they have been positioned by ourselves to the best of our ability and may not be fully accurate and should be checked by a land survey company. The tree reference numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as detailed above and recommended by BS 5837 2012.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in BS5837 2012 and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed

for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

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

4.0 Findings

- 4.1 The site area consists of the immediate lands around the castle building and also includes a linear strip of land which extends north-south across the public park for the connection of services into neighbouring services. The site area is adjoined on the south and east sides by 'Shanganagh Park', to its north by existing residential housing estates and to the west by 'Shanganagh Road'.
- 4.2 The immediate area around the castle building is heavily tree populated with the area outside this being more open and used for football pitches, allotment gardens and a portion is also being used as a council depot. It is rectangular in shape and has a long entrance avenue which comes in off 'Shanganagh Road' and extends up along the northern boundary of the site area where it subdivides with one spur going to the council depot and the other to the castle building.
- 4.3 The bulk of these trees are located around the immediate grounds of the castle where they are of value to the treescape and setting of the castle. There is a good diverse mix of tree species along with a good mix of age classes ranging from those that form part of the earlier planting on these grounds to those of a young age class which have either been planted or seeded naturally. A large number of the trees are growing up within structures such as tree lines, groups or small woodland blocks and within these features, they are of more amenity value to the surrounding area than they would be individually and in these situations, their category grading is based on their overall value as a structure rather than as individual trees.
- 4.4 Within the site area, 328 No. trees were tagged individually with reference numbers with another 14 trees numbered numerically and this gives a total of 342 trees included within this survey area. The hedges and tree groups/woodland belts have also been numbered numerically.

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

Category Grade	No. of trees
Category U 47 Trees	Tree Nos. 553, 612, 613, 616, 634, 660, 662, 663, 664, 667, 668, 677, 680, 684, 686, 691, 692, 696, 697, 698, 701, 702, 704, 706, 714, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 734, 744, 761, 766, 772, 780, 792, 812, 0013 & 0019
Category A 18 Trees+ 3Woodland Blocks	Tree Nos. 659, 665, 735, 737, 738, 739, 743, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 762, 764, 765, 775, & 777. Woodland Block Nos. No. 2, No. 3, No. 4
Category B 167 Trees	Tree Nos. 557, 558, 559, 562, 564, 565, 566, 569, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 610, 611, 614, 617, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 630, 631, 632, 633, 635, 636, 638, 639, 641, 645, Tree 1, 648, 649, Tree 2, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 671, 672, Tree 3, 675, 676, 679, 681, 682, 685, 689, 690, 693, 694, 695, 703, 705, 716, 717, 733, 741, 757, 760, 763, 767, 768, 769, 770 771, 773, 774, 779, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 793, 795, 803, 804, 805, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 839, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 006, 007, 0010, 0011, 0012, 0015, 0016, 0018, 0020, 0023, 0024, 0026, 0027, 0028, 0029, 0030, Tree No. 5, Tree No. 14
1 Woodland Block + 3 Tree Belts + 2 Hedges	Woodland Block Nos. No. 1 Tree Belt Nos. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 Hedge Nos. No. 4A, No. 5A & 5C
Category C 110 Trees + 2 Woodland Block + 1 Tree Belt + 5 Hedges	Tree Nos. 551, 552, 554, 556, 560, 561, 563, 567, 571, 572, 573, 574, 577, 568, 570, 581, 582, 608, 609, 615, 620, 618, 619, 621, 629, 637, 640, 642, 646, 647, 649, 661, 669, 670, 673, 674, 678, 687, 688, 841, 842, 699, 700, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 715, 718, 731, 736, 740, 742, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758, 759, 776, 778, 781, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 794, 796, 797, 799, 800, 801, 802, 806, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 838, 840, 001, 002, 003, 821, 004, 005, 008, 009, 0014, 0017, 0021 & 0022, Tree No.3, Tree No.4, Tree No.5, Tree No.6, Tree No.7, Tree No.8, Tree No.9, Tree No.10, Tree No.11, Tree No.12 & Tree No.13. Hedge Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4B, 5B & 6, Tree Line No.2 Tree Belt 4 Tree Group 1 & 2 Woodland Block 5
Totals:	342 Trees + 5 Woodland blocks + 6 hedges.

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed residential development layout on the tree vegetation within this site area which will be located on the open grounds to the front of the castle building and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the vegetation shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.1.2 It is proposed to develop this site area for a new residential development and it will be necessary to allow for infrastructural works such as services. On drawing No.SGC002, I have shown the tree vegetation for removal due to the proposed development and condition/management with 'Red' crown spreads and those to be retained with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.
- 5.1.3 On this drawing (No.SGC002), I have also shown the position of any necessary tree protection measures in order to protect the root zone of the tree vegetation being retained within the vicinity of where the construction works will occur. These work exclusion zones are shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' and these areas will need to be cordoned off by the erection of fencing or other means at the start of the works and this will need to be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the development of this site area.
- 5.1.4 The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development and what is required to allow for its construction. Any errors in my understanding of this project should be brought to my attention by the project engineers/ architects.

5.2.0 Impact Assessment

5.2.1 Tree vegetation loss:

To facilitate the proposed development, it will be necessary to remove the following vegetation:

Category Grade	No. of trees
Category U 16 Trees	Tree Nos. 553, 612, 613, 634, 692, 696, 697, 698, 701, 702, 7004, 766, 772, 780, 792 & 0019.
Category A 3 Trees	Tree No. 735, 775 & 777
Category B 46 Trees + 5 trees from a woodland block.	Tree Nos. 557, 558, 559, 562, 564, 565, 566, 575, 576, 579, 607, 610, 611, 614, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 630, 631, 632, 633, 635, 639, 641, 643, 644, 645, 648, 650, 651, 693, 694, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 773, 774, 779, 006 & 007. 5 trees from woodland block 1.
Category C 27 Trees + 4 Hedges plus c.20m from another hedge + c.245m² from woodland blocks/belts	Tree Nos. 555, 560, 561, 563, 567, 577, 608, 609, 615, 618, 619, 621, 629, 637, 640, 642, 646, 647, 649, 776, 778, 842, 796, 004, 005, 009 & Tree No.5 Hedge Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4A & c.10m of Hedge No.5B & c.10m of hedge No.5C. C.45m ² from tree belt No.4. c.200m ² from woodland block 5

5.2.2 **In summary**, 97 of the 342No.individually tagged trees included within this assessment area along with 4No.full hedges and c.20 linear meters of other sections of hedges along with c.245m² of woodland planting will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development works on this site area or as part of management.

The 97 trees for removal are made up of the following category grades:

16 No. **category 'U'** trees,
3No. **category 'A'** tree,
51 No. **category 'B'** trees
27 No. **category 'C'** trees.

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

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

- 5.2.3 The remaining tree vegetation within this site area is proposed to be retained and incorporated into the completed landscaped development. For these trees, they will need to be cordoned off from the construction works by the erection of tree protection fencing for the duration of the construction works or the installation of ground protection where fencing cannot be erected.

In a number areas; there are elements of the proposed development layout such as paths, services and hard landscape that will encroach into the root protection zone of some of these trees based on the current layout and this could have a negative impact on their long-term potential. To resolve these issues, it will be important that once this project goes to site, a technical review of these works is carried out following detailed setting out on site. At this stage the necessary mitigation measures will need be put in place.

Two trees in particular (Nos.0620 & 0719) which are desirable to be retained by the design team will need a considerable amount of review at the site construction stage to ensure their retention and survival, although I would have some reservation on their long-term retention due to their current condition. It will be important during the construction works that the condition of these trees is monitored by the project arboriculturist and the management decisions be made on these trees at this stage. It is noted in our condition tree assessment that the physiological condition of Tree No.620 a mature Cedar is already in decline most likely as a result of damaged caused by past development works within its root zone.

5.3.0 Tree and hedge retention and protection

5.3.1 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
<p>Tree Pruning</p>	<p>As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees being retained are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning work need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all stumps in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.</p>
<p>Tree Protection</p>	<p>Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff.</p> <p>Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No.SGC002) prior to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard <i>BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)</i> specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details.</p> <p>It is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centers and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.</p> <p>All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".</p> <p>When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorized by the project Arboriculturist.</p>

Item	Comments
Construction	<p>It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested.</p> <p>All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones.</p> <p>Where work space between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and section 6.8 of this report for detail on such installation.</p> <p>For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and project engineers and installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of this report for sample.</p> <p>Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.</p> <p>Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.</p> <p>Fires cannot be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.</p> <p>Notice boards, wires and such like cannot be attached to any trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking will need to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.</p>
Services	<p>See project engineer's drawings for detail for service routes. From my understanding of the service drawing provided to me for assessment, we had made comment on them and recommended changes to minimize impact on trees proposed for retention, but unfortunately, we hadn't received the revised service layout drawings to comment on within our impact assessment, but it is our understanding that there is scope on site to adjust or re-route the proposed services without a need to encroach into the root zone of the trees vegetation being</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>retained. Where it is not possible to route services outside the root zone of trees, then alternative methods of installation such as tunnelling/boring and hand digging will need to be used to install these services with minimal impact on the trees.</p> <p>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, they are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the tree vegetation shown for retention.</p>
Boundary Treatments	<p>It is my understanding that all boundary treatments along by the tree and hedge vegetation being retained is to be of a fence type structure where there will only be a need to excavate small diameter holes for the fence uprights and these will need to be dug manually or with an augur with no machinery allowed to operate within the work exclusion zones fenced off by the tree protection fencing. The working ground area required during these works will need to be protected from impacts/damage by a suitable ground protection such as scaffold planks laid butt jointed on a bed of woodchip.</p>
Landscaping	<p>The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.</p> <p>All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.</p> <p>Paths - In a number of areas, there are pedestrian paths which run into the marked out root zones of the trees and the position of these will need to be reviewed once marked out on site to review their location and where it is not possible to change their locations, then these sections of path which encroach in on the root zone of the trees will need to be installed using a No-Dig method and if necessary incorporate a product such as CellWeb to provide support and protect the underlying rooting material. See section 6.8 of this report for detail on such installation.</p>

5.4.0 Monitoring

- 5.4.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained tree, hedge and scrub vegetation are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.4.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.4.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (Drawing No. SGC002) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.4.4 On the completion of the construction works, all tree vegetation retained is to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

- 6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main contractor/site manager on how tree and hedge vegetation need to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree, hedge and scrub vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing (Dwg No.SGC002), for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of this retained vegetation.

Stage 1

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

6.5.0 Site meeting

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

6.6.0 Tree works

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

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

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

- 6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per Dwg. No. SGC002.
- 6.7.2 Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, the fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail 1 within 'Appendix 1') using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centers and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

Where there is a lesser intensity of works, a three rail fence or chain link wire fence 1.5m high will be sufficient, (see fencing detail 2 within 'Appendix 1' for sample).

- 6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No.SGC002 & Appendix 1.
- 6.7.4 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.
- 6.7.5 **Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking** - These areas must be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

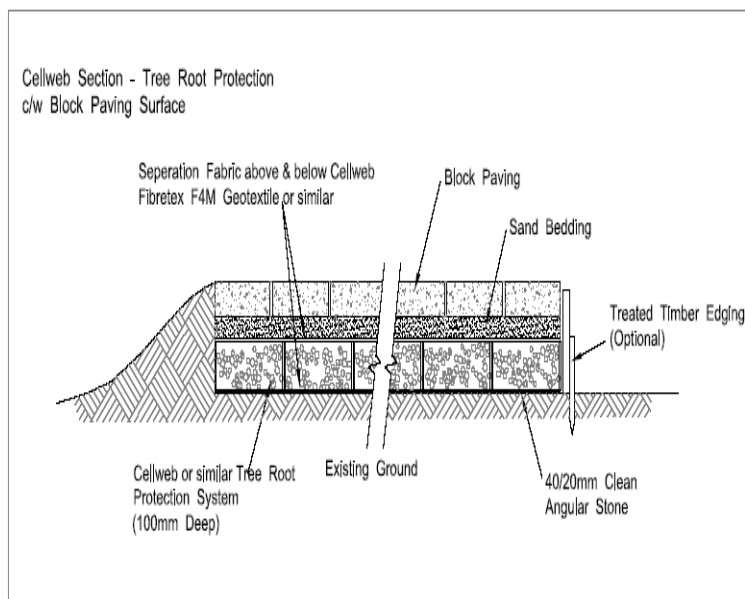
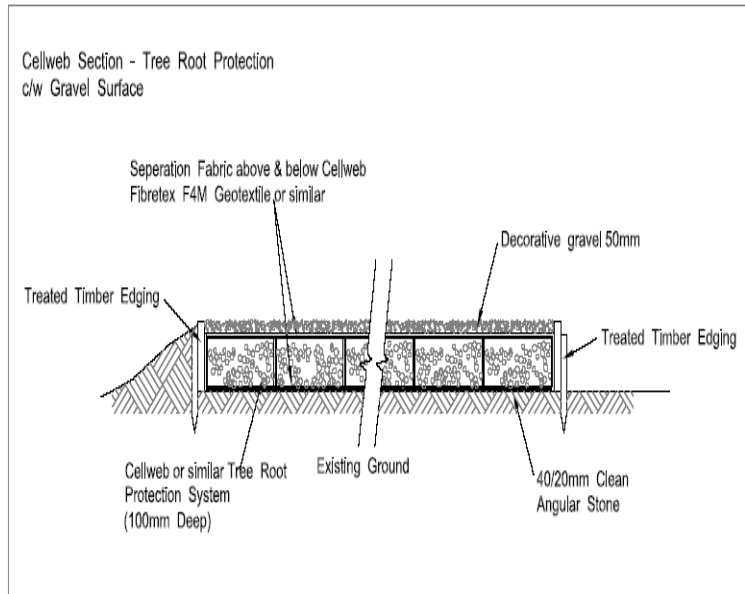
Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled CellWeb. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

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



Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.

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



Stage 2

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.10.0 Other items

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

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

Stage 3

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

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

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

Signed *Felim Sheridan*

Felim Sheridan

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

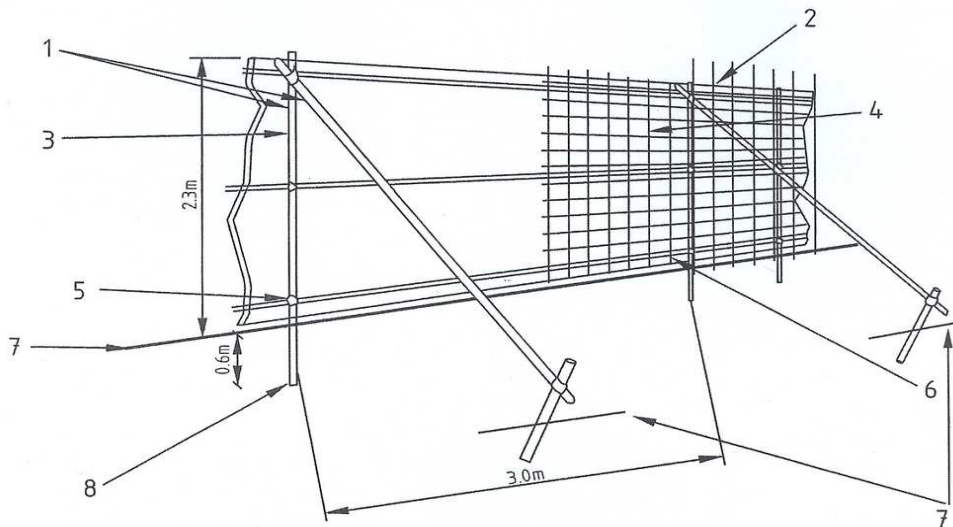
Date 21st January 2020

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:

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

Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Standard scaffold poles | 5 Standard clamps |
| 2 Uprights to be driven into the ground | 6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling |
| 3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and, where necessary, standard scaffold clamps | 7 Ground level |
| 4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals | 8 Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground |

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

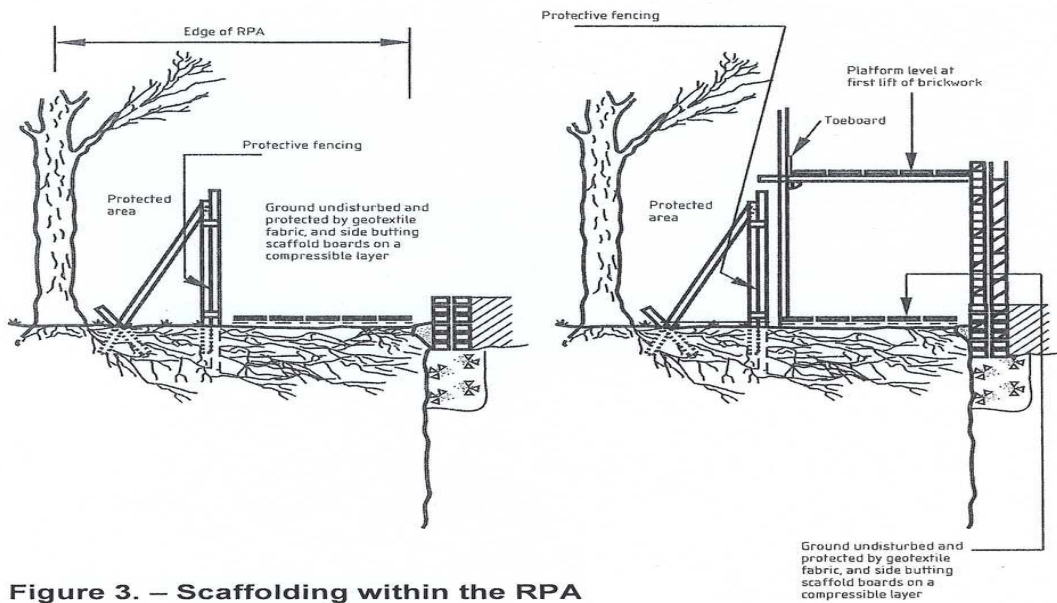


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

Of the Trees located on Lands around 'Shanganagh Castle', Shankill, Co. Dublin.

Date: 17th September 2019

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

Good: A tree with no major defects, but possibly including some small defects.

Fair: A tree with some minor defects such as bark Wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding.

Poor: A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or effective to the point of being dangerous.

Structural condition and other comments –

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

Useful Safe Life (USL) in years

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

Less than (<) 10 years remaining contribution

10 + years remaining contribution

20 + years remaining contribution

40 + years remaining contribution.

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

Main categories

Category U – Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice.

Category A - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 year life expectancy.

Category C – Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy

Sub categories

- 1 - Mainly Arboricultural Values
- 2 - Mainly Landscape values
- 3 - Mainly Cultural and conservation value

Note: Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation.

If a layout design places Category U trees in an inaccessible location such that concerns over public safety are reduced to an acceptable level, it may be preferable or possible to defer the recommendation to fell.

The terms 'Group, woodland or tree line' is intended to identify trees that form cohesive Arboricultural features either aerodynamically (e.g. trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g. avenues or screens) or culturally including for biodiversity (e.g. parkland or wood pasture), in respect to each of the three subcategories.

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

This gives a guide to the area taken up by the tree.

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

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

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

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

Root Protection Area (RPA)

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

For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used. The calculated RPA for each tree should be capped to 707 m².

a) For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{((\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2)}$$

b) For trees with more than five stems (not illustrated in Annex C), the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{((\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems})}$$

The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (No.ASC001); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

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

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								A condition assessment of the trees located within the grounds of 'Shanganagh Castle', Shankill, Co. Dublin.			
								The following trees are located along the boundary with 'Shanganagh Park'.			
550	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tree gone and has been cut to a stump.	–	–	–
551	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	260	N 3 S 3.5 E 3.5 W 3.5	3	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is most likely self-seeded into this area and is growing tight to the boundary railing. Some damage is being caused by the fencing wire. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Ivy cover is extending in to crown.	Remove wire to prevent further damage occurring to the main trunk, and sever Ivy at base.	20+	C1
552	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	9	300	N 3 S 3.5 E 3.5 W 3.5	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Some crown thinning and insect damage to leaves is evident. Tight v-shaped union at crown break.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
553	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	8	140	N 1 S 1 E 1 W 1	2.5	Semi Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing up within a group and is being slightly overcrowded and suppressed out as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is unlikely to form part of the long-term tree cover.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning/ management within this area.	<10	U
554	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	350	N 3.5 S 3 E 3 W 3.5	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and its crown structure has been slightly affected as a result. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.2m up with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. This may develop into a structural weakness at this point. The lower branches have been removed in the past	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. It may require works in the future.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								in order to raise up its crown.			
Tree Line No.1	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i> Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	-	-	-	-			The following trees are located within a tree line up along the right-hand side of the entrance road. They are located on a grass verge and are bordering with the footpath. These trees have been planted at even spacing's of c.6m centres. Some lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns. They are establishing well.			
560	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	9	900	N 6 S 5 E 6 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor There are basal suckers present and a decay cavity developing at 1m, where a scaffold limb was removed. The roots of this tree are causing some structural damage to the surrounding pavement. It is located underneath the overhead utility lines and its crown size has been reduced in order to maintain clearance, however its crown is beginning to grow up into these wires again.	It will require repeat pruning in order to maintain clearance. The best option may be to <u>remove</u> this tree in the long-term.	10+	C1
561 (0582)	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	14	590	N 6 S 5 E 5 W 6	1	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.1.2m up with an acute union formation between stems which is starting to split apart. Some lower scaffold limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some large size pruning wounds were created. There are other weak union formations between stems within its crown and this may lead to a structural weakness.	Requires no work at the present time. It is likely to split if retained as is, so I would suggest it be pollarded to 5-6m if retained.	10+	C1
562	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	430	N 5 S 6 E 5 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is establishing well. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There are acute union formations between some stems and this may	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								develop into a structural weakness in the future.			
563	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	11	300	N 4 S 4 E 5 W 4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It leans slightly at an angle with an acute union formation between stems at a height of c. 2.5m and this may develop into a structural weakness. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is slight thinning of foliage in crown.	Retain at the present time. It may be considered for removal in the future as part of the selective thinning /management.	10-20	C1
564	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	400	N 5 S 4.5 E 4.5 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair / Good It is establishing well and the lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
565	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	11	310 350 140	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 4	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair The foliage is slightly sparse in crown. It subdivides into multiple-stems at a height of c. 1m with an acute union formation between stems. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
566	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	13	380	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4.5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is being slightly overcrowded by a larger neighbouring tree with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is a mild infestation of 'Horse Chestnut Leaf Minor' present within its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
567	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	13	510	N 5 S 6 E 5 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is slightly overcrowding tree No.056. Liquid exudations, strips of dead bark and bleeding on the main trunk and scaffold limbs would indicate infection by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut. There is a mild infestation of 'Horse Chestnut Leaf Minor' present. This may have an impact on its health in the future. The	Retain at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered minor storm damage in the past. There are a lot of surface roots present.			
575	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	550	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 4	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It subdivides into twin-stems at a height of c.1.3m with a slightly acute union formation between stems. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
576	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	11	460	N 6 S 6 E 6 W 6	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is a slightly acute union formation between some scaffold limbs.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
577	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	13	580	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It subdivides into twin-stems at a height of c.1.2m with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present, creating a structural weakness. There are also other acute union formations between limbs/ branches throughout its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds have been created as a result. Minor dieback is evident within its crown, possibly due to squirrel damage.	Prune lower crown to raise up crown over path. It is likely to require pruning in the future to address structural issues.	10-20	C1
								The following trees are located on a wide linear grass area located between the boundary wall with the public road and the entrance road. These trees are growing within small groups with plenty of space to develop their crowns and roots.			

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
556	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	11	490	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is establishing well. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown, however some lower branches are beginning to interfere with the entrance walls again. There is an acute union formation between stems where it subdivides at a height of c. 1.8m. Mower damage to roots and buttress roots causing bark wounding.	Prune crown again in order to improve clearance with the surrounding wall.	10-20	C1
557	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	13	730	N 8 S 8 E 8 W 7	1	Early Mature	Good	Fair It subdivides from a height of c.1.5m into a multiple-stemmed tree with an acute union formation between stems and some may be prone to breaking out as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered bark wounding on some surface roots.	It will require pruning on lower heavy side branches in order to reduce end loading and pressure on weak union formations.	20+	B1
								The following two trees are growing up together within the one group. Their crowns are beginning to grow into one another.			
558	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	12	500	N 5 S 5 E 5.5 W 5	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It subdivides at a height of c.2m into multiple-stems. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
559	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	11	430	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 4	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is growing up with the previous tree with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown. It subdivides at a height of c.2m into multiple stems. Mower/mechanical damage at base, resulting in some bark wounding.	Remove basal sucker at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								The following two trees are growing on the open lawn area. They form part of the one group/ canopy formation and their crowns are beginning to grow into one another.			
568	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	10	470	N 5.5 S 5 E 5 W 5.5	2	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair It is growing up with tree No.0569 with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is a heavy infestation throughout its crown, particularly on the main trunk by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut which is leading to strips of dead bark and this may have an impact on its health in the long-term. There is some infestation by 'Horse Chestnut Leaf Minor' in crown. The lower braches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is unlikely to form part of the long-term tree cover within this area.	I would consider its removal as part of the selective thinning/ management within this area.	10+	C1
569	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	13	560	N 5 S 6 E 4 W 5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Good There is some minor scattered deadwood present. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment with tree No. 0568. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds were created as a result. There is some damage to surface roots causing bark wounding.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
570	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	10	800	N 4 S 7 E 4 W 4	1	Mature	Poor	Poor Basal decay is present and its crown size has been reduced in the past in order to compensate for this decay. It has a small, low compact crown at the present time with further dieback occurring.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Maintain clearance over the adjoining road. Sever Ivy at base.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
0571-0574	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	9	230 220 250 260 290	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good They are growing up together within an open group environment. Some trees are suckering from base. Their lower branches have been pruned / removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns. Mechanical damage from mower to base, causing bark wounding. Fungal body present at the base Tree No. 571	They require no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
0578-0580	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	16	400 Ave 390 460 560	N 7 S 7 E 7 W 7	1	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one group canopy formation. The individual trees within are depending on their group structure for support/ shelter. They subdivide from a height of c. 2m into multiple-stems with an acute union formation between some stems and these may create a structural weakness. Their lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns. Tree No. 0578 has branches encroaching on street light. Mowers have caused bark damage to the base of some trees.	Prune lower crowns to maintain clearance over surfaces and lighting.	20+	B1
581	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	10	390	N6 S 6 E 5 W 6	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is showing signs of decline /dieback throughout its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk exposing the underlying timber to decay. Grass clippings dumped around base and mower damage has been caused to surface roots. It is reaching the end of its safe / useful life.	Retain at the present time.	10+	C1
582	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	6	340	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is located on a grass island to the front of the gate lodge/ house. Its crown is showing signs of decline / dieback throughout. The lower	Retain at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								branches have been pruned / removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	basis.		
Woodland Block No.1 0584 – 0606	Ash Sycamore Oak Cherry	A14-	A320	A N5 S5 E5 W5	A4	Early Mature / Mature	Fair	Fair The outer canopy edge trees within this group bordering with the main entrance road have been tagged for identification purposes and the tag numbers extend from Nos. 0584- 0606. They are growing up together forming part of the one group canopy formation and they provide support/ shelter to one another. Some trees within are dependent on one another for support/ shelter and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. Their crown overhang towards the entrance road has been pruned back in the past, in particular to raise up their crowns over the road. Some trees contain deadwood within their crowns. The area underneath these trees has been maintained in grass / lawn. I suspect that soil disturbance has occurred during the previous site clearance works within this area in the past. A lot of the Ash trees are multiple-stemmed from low down or within their mid crowns. As a woodland block, they are of prominence and of value to the treescape of this area.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and reduce end weight on heavy exposed side limbs/ branches extending towards the entrance avenue and other structures within this area. Their group canopy structure will need to be taken into consideration during their management. Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy in crowns. Monitor progress of decay caused by the fungus <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> with the Ash trees.	20+	B2
607	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	450 470	N5 S7 E5 W6		Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Good It is located on the outer canopy edge of the woodland block. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and there is some die-back/stags heading evident in crown. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk. Epicormic growth is developing throughout crown. The lower branches have been pruned / removed in the	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20-40	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								past in order to raise up its crown. It has a reasonably independent crown.			
Hedge No.1	Griselinia <i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	A2	-	A3	-			Fair/ Good It is located on the edge of the entrance road cordoning off woodland block No.1 from the main distributor road. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It has been clipped / maintained as a formal hedge.	Continue present maintenance. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy and supressing hedge.		C2
Hedge No.2	Griselinia <i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	A2	-	A3	-			It is located in front of the existing house. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It has been clipped / maintained as a formal hedge. It wraps around two sides of the house.	It would benefit from further trimming/ tidying works in order to maintain its formal structure. Remove scrub / Bramble growing up through this hedge.		C2
								The following trees are located within the vicinity of the 'Dressing Rooms'.			
608	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	10	600	N 6 S 5 E 6 W 5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair Foliage density in crown is reducing. It has a broad crown formation and the lower branches have been The area around its base has been levelled and seeded. Other construction activates have also occurred within its root zone and it may have suffered some soil and root damage as a result.	Retain at the present time. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
609	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	16	470	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located along the Ivy covered boundary with the neighbouring house. Its crown overhang towards the neighbouring house has been cut back in order to maintain clearance. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown, limiting our visual	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								assessment. Its crown structure has also been affected due to its group growing environment. Some soil alterations / disturbance have occurred around its base in the past.			
610	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	650 470 170	N 7 S 7 E 7 W 6	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large multi-stemmed tree from base. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base resulting in surface root damage. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
611	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	13	580 300 230	N 6 S 6 E 7 W 7	0	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large multi stemmed tree with a broad, spreading crown. Soil alterations have occurred around its base during the construction of the 'Dressing Rooms'. Heavy Ivy cover on the lower trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Tidy up the area around its base and cut back the scrub vegetation growing up through its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
612	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	13	460	N 5 S 3 E 1 W 7	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is growing up through the crown of tree No.0611 and is causing some overcrowding / suppression. It leans out towards the neighbouring property due to its group growing environment.	I would recommend its removal as part of the management and to expose the Yew tree.	<10	U
613	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	13	250	N 4 S 4 E 5 W 5	2	Early Mature	Dead	Poor Death most likely caused by Dutch Elm Disease. Bramble covered base.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
614	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	630	N 5 S 6 E 5.5 W 6	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good Mower damage to surfaces	Fair/ Good It is establishing well and the lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is suckering from base with light Ivy cover on the lower trunk. It contains minor deadwood within its crown and it may have been impacted upon by the previous development works within this area.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and remove basal suckers. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
							roots	Good vitality. Some bark damage at base caused by mowers.			
								The following three trees are located to the right to the entrance avenue on the edge of the area prepared for the sports pitches.			
615	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	22	740	N 3 S 6 E 5 W 3	12	Mature	Fair	Fair It initially formed part of a group in the past, but has been left more open / exposed by the removal of neighbouring trees with their stumps remaining. It has received pruning in the past to clean out its crown of large size dead/ unstable growth and to deal with storm damage. Soil alterations have occurred around its base with small sized bark wounding evident as a result.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	C1
616	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	22	770	N 6 S 7 E 6 W 5	12	Mature	Fair	Poor It has been left in isolation, most likely due to the removal / failure of neighbouring trees. It has an open / exposed crown and has suffered storm damage and contains large size deadwood throughout its crown as a result. There is a large column of decay extending from ground level up to a height of c.4m creating a structural weakness at this point. It leans away from the overhead utility lines. Due to condition, this tree is not suitable for retention.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
620	Cedar <i>Cedrus sp.</i>	23	1050	N 6 S 8 E 8 W 7	10	Mature	Fair /Poor	Fair It is a large size tree located on the open space bordering with the allotments. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines and some large size pruning wounds have been created as a result. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood within	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Monitor condition annually for further decline.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								its crown. Soil alterations have occurred around its base and this may result in a knock-on effect on its health. Significant die back is evident in the upper crown.			
								The following trees are located up along the north-western boundary of the site area.			
Hedge No.3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i>	8	-	-	0	Mature	Fair	It extends along the northern boundary with the adjoining properties. It is of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and fair/poor condition structurally. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Holly, and Elder with areas of Bramble and Dogrose which are encroaching out on the site side in places. Trimming / cutting has occurred from some of the adjoining properties containing its height in places. Garden debris is being piled into this hedge in some places causing overcrowding and untidiness. The following trees are either located within this hedge or slightly out from it on the linear open grass verge that runs between the hedge and the main entrance road.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Trim in encroaching hedge vegetation particularly Bramble.		C2
617	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	580	N 5 S 5 E 6 W 5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and main stem not visible as a result. It is growing within c.1m of the boundary wall. It has received trimming/ pruning in order to raise up its crown and to reduce its crown overhang into the neighbouring property.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and prune in the remaining heavy side limbs/ branches by up to c.1-2m to reshape/ balance its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
618	Apple <i>Malus domestica</i>	5	130	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 2	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is located out from the hedge line and has been allowed to grow with limited maintenance. Its fruiting quality is poor and it has been overcrowded by the hedge in the past.	It would benefit from some pruning / trimming in order to contain its size and to encourage better fruiting.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
619	Plum <i>Prunus domestica</i>	6	140	N 1 S 2 E 2 W 2	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is being slightly overcrowded by hedge No.3. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is suckering from base and Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Ivy has been severed and has died off.	Remove basal suckers. Remove dead Ivy. It would benefit from some pruning in order to contain its size, improve structure and to encourage better fruiting.	10+	C1
621	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	10	240, 300.	N 4 S 5 E 5 W 5	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. It is growing on the open grass area out from hedge No.4 and its crown structure is being affected by the neighbouring trees. It has suffered branch breakage in the past and the lower branches have been removed. It is suckering from base. Soil disturbance has occurred within this area and it may have suffered root damage as a result.	Maintain basal suckers at the present time.	10+	C1
629	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	15	590	N 5 S 7 E 6 W 5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within an open group and its crown structure has been slightly affected as a result. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It subdivides into a multiple-stemmed crown at a height of c. 1.6m. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is sheltered within its present environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C1
Hedge No.4A	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	8	-	-	0			It extends on from hedge No.3 along the northern boundary with the adjoining properties. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It is a wide	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Trim in encroaching hedge species		B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
	Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Mixed Ornamental Shrubs							<p>hedge and it forms a physical screen barrier between the adjoining properties and open spaces. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose with some ornamental shrubs such as Laurel, Griselinia, Hazel, Portuguese Laurel, Viburnum tinus, Escallonia and Cherry in places. Trimming / cutting has occurred from both sides in order to contain encroachment. There is some Elm, Cherry, Ash, Beech, Lime and Sycamore also developing up through this hedge. It has been bulked up in some places on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence with hedge, shrub and tree planting. Garden debris is being piled into this hedge in some places causing overcrowding and untidiness.</p> <p>The following trees are either located within this hedge or slightly out from it on the linear open grass verge that runs between the hedge and the main distributor road.</p>	particularly scrub species such as Bramble.		
0622-0628	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14 Ave	A 680	N 5 S 7 E 5 W 5	3 Ave	Early Mature / Mature	Fair/ Good	<p>Fair</p> <p>They are growing up together at close spacing to form part of the one group/ canopy formation. They are a prominent structure and are visual within this area. Heavy Ivy cover on most trees is extending up into their crowns and is increasing their wind sails.</p> <p>Tree No. 0626 is a mature Holly tree forming part of the undergrowth.</p>	<p>Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.</p> <p>They are best maintained within their group canopy structure.</p>	20+	B2
630	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	11	250	N 3 S 4.5 E 5 W 1	1	Semi Mature	Fair	<p>Fair / Poor</p> <p>It is growing up through the crowns of others trees and its structure has been affected as a result. It forms part of the bulking within this hedge. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and there are</p>	<p>Retain as part of the bulking within this tree line.</p> <p>Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.</p>	10+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								suckers growing from its base.			
631	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	14	400	N 4 S 6.5 E 4.5 W 5	2.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the open grass area out from hedge No.4. It is establishing well with light Ivy cover on the main trunk. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Its crown structure has been slightly affected due to its group growing environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
632	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	830	N 9 S 8.5 E 6.5 W 6.5	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is a large size tree and is prominent within hedge No.4. It has a broad spreading crown and it subdivides at a height of c.2m into a twin-stemmed tree. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
633	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	13	300	N 1 S 5 E 3 W 2	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It has been planted into the hedge to form part of the bulking and is growing from underneath the canopy of tree No. 0632 with an asymmetrical crown weighed out for the light as a result of overcrowding/ competition from neighbouring trees. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level and retain as part of the bulking within the hedge.	20+	B2
634	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	8	350	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	1	Early Mature	Dead	Fair/ Poor It is located on the open grass area in front of hedge No.4 and its structure has been affected due to competition from neighbouring trees. It is suckering from base with heavy Ivy cover. It is dead and is becoming unstable.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
635	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	500	N 6 S 7 E 6 W 6	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair There has been some loss of foliage density at top on crown. It is growing up through hedge No.4 and subdivides into multiple-stems at a height of c.1.6m with an acute union formation between some stems and this may give rise for	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown, and tidy area at base.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								structural weakness in the long-term. Heavy Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown.			
636	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	400 190	N 8 S 6 E 5 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up through hedge No.4 and forms part of the group canopy formation with the trees located on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown, and tidy up area around base.	20+	B2
637	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	11	360	N 5 S 6 E 6 W 5.5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is located out on the lawn/ grass area. Its crown is somewhat sparse and Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C1
638	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	320 300	N 5 S 7 E 5 W 4	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group canopy formation with the trees located on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	20+	B2
639	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	180 260	N 5 S 7 E 4 W 3	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is most likely self-seeded into this area. Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing up forming part of the higher bulking within this hedge line.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
								From this point onwards, this hedge line is separated from the boundary wall of the rear gardens of the adjoining properties by a deep open drainage ditch c.3-4m wide and garden			

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								debris has been piled into this ditch in some places.			
640	Purple Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	7	200 210.	N 4 S 4 E 3 W 3	1	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is located on the open grass area out from hedge No.4. It is showing some signs of decline throughout its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
641	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	21	900	N 8 S 9 E 8 W 8	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is a large size tree located within hedge No.4 and is protruding above the canopy. Its crown is showing signs of decline /dieback and it contains deadwood throughout. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed towards the neighbouring property. There are suckers developing around its base.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce heavy, exposed side limbs / branches by 1-2m. Tidy up base to allow more detailed assessment.	10-20	B2
642	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	20	730	N6 S6 E6 W5	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It is located out from hedge No.4 on the open / grass area. It is a large size tree forming part of the open group/ canopy formation within this area. There is some infection throughout its crown by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut. There is a large, linear bark wound on the main trunk extending from ground level up to a height of c. 2m with some decay developing into this wound and base. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Tidy up the area around its base. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
645	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	9	430	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	1	Mature	Good	Fair/ Good Located out on the open grass area bordering with the entrance road. It is establishing well and is of good structure. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Mower damage surface roots causing bark wounding.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
0643 & 0644	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	220 Ave.	N 8 S 6 E 4 W 5	1	Early Mature / Mature	Fair	Fair They are multiple-stemmed from base and are growing up on the hedgerow bank. They form part of the one group and provide the higher bulking within hedge No.4. The bulk of them are multiple-stemmed from base. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns. Due to structure, some stems will become problematic as they grow larger in size due to structural issues with weak union formations. A long limb within one of the Ash trees extends to the north with dieback evident on this limb.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Tidy area around their base. Reduce overly extended limbs over N. Boundary by 1-2m.	20+	B2
646	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	7	230	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 2	2	Early Mature / Mature	Fair	Fair It is located out on the open grass area and is suckering from base. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Mechanical damage to base.	Maintain basal suckers at the present time.	10-20	C1
Tree No.1	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	18	1200	N 5 S5 E5 W5		Mature	Fair /Good	Fair It is a large, multi-stemmed tree located within hedge No.4. The visual assessment has been limited due to its position behind the Bee Hives. It is suckering heavily from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown increasing its windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. It requires a more detailed assessment (in winter). Sever Ivy and clear some suckers	20+	B2
647	Ornamental Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	8	450	N 5 S 5 E 4 W 4	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is located out on the grass area out from hedge No.4. It has a broad spreading, low crown and the lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Ivy cover is present on the main trunk. It is growing underneath the overhead utility	It will require repeat pruning to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								lines.	It may need to be removed in the future as part of management.		
648	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	23	750	N 4 S 7 E 7 W 6	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size tree located out on the open lawn area. It has received trimming / pruning to maintain clearance with the overhead utility lines which has left its crown slightly more open / exposed and asymmetrical. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. I suspect that there is a decay pocket developing at the old pruning wounds. It has suffered small bark wounding on buttress roots caused during the grass maintenance.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
649	Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	8	250	N 5 S 5 E 7 W 5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Tip-dieback is evident throughout its crown. There is some infection by 'Bacteria Canker' of Cherry evident.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
Tree No.2	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	10	300	N 7 S 5 E 6 W 6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair Its visual assessment has been restricted by its position behind the bee hives. It consists of multiple-stems developing from an old stump. It forms part of the higher bulking within this hedge. The re-growths may become problematic as they grow in size.	Retain at the present time and clear area about base. A more detailed assessment.	20+	B2
650	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	13	Ave 250 x 10 stems	N 7 S 7 E 7 W 7	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of a group of stems growing from an old stump. These are small in size at present, but they may become problematic as they grow in size due to poor union attachment and the decay at the old stump. It forms part of the higher bulking within this hedge.	Requires no work at the present time. Clear area around base.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
--	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	It is located within the open drainage ditch between tree No.0650 and the boundary wall. It has been forced up and out for the light with an asymmetrical crown weighed towards the adjoining property.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
651	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	400	N 6 S 7 E 6 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base and is growing on the outer canopy edge of tree No. 0650 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has been forced out for the light and forms part of the overall group canopy formation.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
652	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	18	450 400 200 300	N 7 S 6 E 4 W 4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall, three-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. It forms part of the upper canopy formation within hedge No.4.	Cut Ivy at ground level and monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	B2
653	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	12	260, 150.	N 4 S 6 E 3 W 4	1	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It forms part of the bulking within hedge No.4 and some stems are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
654	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	730	N 5 S 8 E 6 W 6	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on the old hedgerow bank. Light Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It forms part of the higher bulking/ canopy cover within the hedge.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
655	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	250 300 270	N 5 S 6 E 6 W 5	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and is possibly growing from an old stump. There is an acute union formation between some stems with decay developing into the old stump. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. It forms part of the bulking within this hedge line.	Cut Ivy at ground level. It is likely to require further works in the future and	10+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
656	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	290	N 5 S 6 E 5 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within the hedge line and forms part of the higher bulking. Its crown overhang towards the utility lines has been cut back.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
657	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	200 150 130	N 5 S 5 E 4 W 5	7	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of a group and some stems have been removed/ cut to reduce its crown overhang on the neighbouring house and this has left its crown slightly more open / exposed. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base and there is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
658	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	700	N 6 S 8 E 7 W 6	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located at the gable end of the house. The lower limbs/ branches have been pruned / removed in the past in order to raise up its crown over the house, however it still has a crown extending over the house. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Its crown overhang towards the overhead utility lines has been cut back leaving its crown slightly more open / exposed.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and reduce its crown overhang over the neighbouring house. Sever Ivy and maintain clearance around base. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10-20	B2
								From this point onwards the hedge line is located outside the green palisade fence with no access. As a result, the trees within the hedge line are not being assessed individually.			
								The following trees are located on the open grass area running up by the northern gable end of the Castle building. These trees would have been planted as part of the landscaping. It consists of a mixture of ornamental species and the area underneath these trees has been maintained in grass/			

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								lawn.			
659	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	780	N 10 S 9 E 7 W 9	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It contains deadwood throughout its crown and it has suffered minor branch breakage in the past, particularly on lower branches and these may have been pulled off during the past construction works. The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth.	40+	A1
660	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	16	330	N 6 S 2 E 8 W43	2.5	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has suffered storm damage with a broken branch in crown. It is growing on the outer canopy edge of tree No. 0659 with an asymmetrical crown weighed out for the light as a result. It has outgrown its usefulness within this area.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning / management.	<10	U
661	Portuguese Laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	9	390 440	N 4 S 6 E 7 W 3	2.5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing from underneath the outer canopy edge of tree No. 0659 with an asymmetrical crown weighed out for the light as a result. It is suckering from base and has received some trimming on the lower crown in order to maintain clearance over the lawn area.	Maintain lower epicormic growth and basal suckers at the present time. It may also require pruning to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces. It could be removed as part of the selective thinning / management within this area.	10+	C1
662	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	19	320	N 4 S 6 E 5 W 4	2.5	Mature	Fair	Poor Basal decay is present. It is growing up through the canopy of neighbouring trees and has been forced up and out for the light as a result and this has further impacted on its structure. It has outgrown its usefulness within	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								this area.			
663 (0492)	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	810	N 6 S 8 E 7 W 7	2	Mature	Fair	Poor There is an area of basal decay present and this may have an impact on its stability. It is located next to the overhead utility lines. It is a prominent tree within this area. Due to the presence of basal decay, this tree has limited potential. It has suffered bark wounding on surface roots.	I would recommend its removal due to its potential to cause damage to the overhead utility lines.	<10	U
664	Ornamental Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	260	N 2 S 6 E 6 W 4	1	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is growing on the outer canopy edge of a neighbouring tree and has been forced up and out for the light due to overcrowding / competition with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Its crown is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout with decay developing at old wounds. As a result, this tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
665	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	700	N 9 S 8 E 6 W 5	1	Early Mature / Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around its base. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	40+	A1
666	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>							This tree has been removed as part of management or failed naturally.	--	--	--
667	Ornamental Winter Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus serrulata</i>	7	330 200 150	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 6	1	Mature	Poor	Poor Multiple-stemmed from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main stems extending up into its crown. Bramble is growing up through its lower crown. Its crown is showing stress/ decline throughout with dieback evident. Some side branches have been cut back to stubs in order to raise up its crown in the past.	This tree has limited future potential – consider removal as part of management regime.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
668	Ornamental Winter Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus serrulata</i>	7 8	310 310	N 6 S 5 E 5 W 4	1	Mature	Poor	Poor It subdivides from c.0.75m up into twin-stems with a slightly acute union formation between stems. It has an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. Some side branches have been cut back in the past in order to raise up its crown with stubs remaining. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and Bramble is growing around its base. It is showing signs of stress/ decline and dieback throughout its crown.	Tidy up the area around its base and cut Ivy at ground level. This tree has limited future potential – consider removal as part of management regime.	<10	U
669	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	15	600	N 5 S 8 E 7 W 5	1	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown. Some lower branches have been pruned / removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. Tip-dieback and stress is evident throughout its crown.	Remove lower deadwood and tidy up the area around its base. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C1
Hedge No.4B	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	8	-	-	0	Mature		It extends on from hedge No.4a along the northern boundary with the adjoining property. It consists of isolated clumps of Hawthorn with large infill areas of Bramble. There are some Sycamore seedlings and Buddleia developing throughout. It is not as continuous as the previous section of this hedge. The old boundary ditch would appear to have been filled in along this section. Contoneaster has been planted along the boundary wall of the neighbouring property. The following trees are located on the site side of the green boundary palisade fence either within or out from the hedge.	Carry out general tidying works and infill planting to improve the structure of this hedge.	-	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
670	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	9	200	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0671 - 0672	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	360, 150, 400, 260.	N 4 S 5 E 6 W 6	0	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of a group of stems growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. Light Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. There are some suckers developing from its base and it forms part of the bulking along the boundary. Some stems form part of the canopy formation on the adjoining landside of the palisade fence. Decay pockets are developing at its base where the lower scaffold limbs / branches have been removed in the past.	Retain as a group structure.	20+	B2
673	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	300, 420.	N 5 S 5 E 4 W 4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of the group canopy formation. Multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between stems. There is some decay developing at the old stumps at its base where the stems have been removed in the past. There is an area of dead bark on two stems and this may give rise for stability issues in the future. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base. It will require further works in the future.	10-20	C2
Tree No.3	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	--	--	N S E W	--	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the adjoining landside of the boundary palisade fence. Multiple-stemmed from base and forms part of the group canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. The visual assessment has been limited to the site	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Management and ownership may be located outside the control of the site area.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								side only.			
674	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	180	N 2 S 4 E 3 W 3	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It consists of stems growing from an old decaying stump and its stability will become an issue as the stems grow in size. Basal decay is present.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10+	C1
Wood land Block No.2	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	-	-	-	-	Early Mature		It extends along the back (eastern) boundary of the 'Shanganagh Castle' within the grounds of the park and is cordoned off from these grounds by a palisade fence. It consists of predominately Ash with Sycamore and Poplar throughout. It forms a physical barrier between the site area and the adjoining public park. These trees are generally of a semi-early mature age class and they were planted to form a screen barrier between properties. Scrub vegetation has been allowed to establish on the site side of the palisade fence and this is being dominated by Bramble with some seedling Sycamore and Ash developing throughout. This woodland has the potential to provide the long-term tree cover within this area. It is being managed within the public park itself with a number of paths running through it being used by the public.	They will require ongoing management and selective thinning, particularly as they grow in size to allow the better quality trees more space to grow/develop. Trim back encroaching scrub species on the site side and carry out general tidying works.	40+	A2
								The following trees are located on the site side of the palisade fence along this woodland area forming part of the overall woodland canopy.			
675	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20	750	N 7 S 8 E 8 W 8	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size tree with a slightly asymmetrical crown. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains deadwood throughout its	Remove dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base, to	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								crown.	allow for a more detailed assessment		
676	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	780	N 8 S 7 E 7 W 7	1	Mature	Fair	Fair Sparse crown with minor Deadwood. Its foliage is infected by 'Horse Chestnut Leaf Minor'. It has a reasonably symmetrical low crown formation. It is suckering from base.	Tidy up the area around its base and remove basal suckers. Monitor condition in 12 months.	20+	B1
677	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	23	860	N 5 S 7 E 6 W 6	2	Mature	Poor	Poor It is a large size tree and it is infected at its base by the fungi 'Ustulina deusta' and Ganoderma sp. This is leading to internal decay at its base and may structurally weaken this tree as a result. There are some decay pockets up along the main trunk where lower scaffold limbs/ branches were removed in the past. It is growing between tree Nos. 0676 & 0678 and is of some value to the group canopy structure. There is some dieback evident throughout its crown and it has suffered storm damage.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
678	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	23	800	N 8 S 8 E 8 W 8	1	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a large size tree with a broad, spreading crown formation. It is one of the more prominent trees within its group. It has suffered large size storm damage within its crown in the past, creating wounds and leaving its crown more open / exposed as a result. Its crown structure has also been affected due to competition from tree No. 0677. There is light lvy cover on the main trunk. Its foliage is infected by 'Horse Chestnut Leaf Minor' throughout its crown. There is a large, open decay pocket present at a height of c. 6m and this has created further structural weakness above this point. There is also a minor	Reduce its crown size by c.2-3m and clean out its crown of large size dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. Cut lvy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								infection by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut evident.			
679	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	460	N 5 S 6 E 6 W 5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is most likely self-seeded into this area and is growing along the boundary palisade fence. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. There are suckers developing from its base. Its crown structure is slightly asymmetrical due to its group growing environment.	Cut Ivy at ground level and removal basal suckers.	20+	B1
680	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	24	1220	N 7 S 7 E 6 W 6	1	Mature / Late Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is a very large, central tree within this group. It is heavily decayed from ground level up to a height of c.3m with the fungus 'Ganoderma sp.' present between most buttresses roots and up to a height of c. 3m. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It contains large size deadwood within its crown. Due to the extent of decay present, this tree is not suitable for retention.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
681	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	24	910	N 6 S 8 E 7 W 8	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the outer canopy formation. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out for the light as a result. It will be left more open / exposed by the removal of neighbouring trees. The main stem is obscured by heavy Ivy growth. It has a low branch formation down to ground level.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Review for wind exposure once the neighbouring trees have been pruned / removed as it may require some additional pruning to address exposure.	20+	B1
682	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	23	790	N 6 S 8 E 7 W 7	0	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group with an asymmetrical crown as a result of overcrowding. It contains some heavy, exposed side branches within its crown. It will	Prune in heavy side branches to help reshape / balance its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								be left more open / exposed by the removal of tree No. 0680. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Some lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and this has created some pruning wounds.	and tidy area around base Review for wind exposure once the neighbouring trees have been removed as it may require some additional pruning to address exposure.		
Scrub Area	Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	-	-	-	-			It extends on from the previous group of trees. It consists of predominately Bramble with some self-seeded Ash and Sycamore developing throughout. It has been out of active management for some time and is now overgrown. The following are the larger trees within this area.			
684	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	23	850	N 8 S 7 E 9 W 8	1	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is a large size tree and its crown is showing signs of stress / decline and contains deadwood throughout. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It is heavily infected at its base by the fungus 'Ustulina deusta' and is prone to either partial or complete failure.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
685	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	21	846	N 9 S 7 E 9 W 7	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on the site side of the palisade fence bordering with woodland block No.2. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending into its crown. It has a low branch formation. It is infected throughout its crown by 'Horse Chestnut Leaf Minor'.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
686	Horse	20	810	N 7	1	Mature	Fair /	Poor	I would recommend its	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
	Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>			S 9 E 8 W 8			Poor	There is a large area of basal decay present due to fire damage and this will have an impact on its stability. Due to the extent of decay present, this tree is prone to complete failure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It is suckering from base. It has lost a large scaffold limb at a height of c. 3m where decay is gaining entry into the main trunk creating further structural weaknesses.	removal as the most appropriate management option.		
Hedge No.5 A 843 - 859	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Holly <i>ilex aquifolium</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Seedlings)	-	-	-	0	Mature		It runs down along the southern boundary of this site with 'Shanganagh Park'. It is located on the site side of an open drainage ditch. It consists of clumps of Hawthorn, Holly, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose. The Ash, Sycamore and Elm form part of the upper canopy formation and the larger of these have been tagged 843 - 859. The regrowth of Sycamore, Elm and Ash are generally of a small size at present, forming the higher bulking of this hedge, with a lot of them growing from old coppice stools/ stumps and some are self-seeded. It is a reasonably continuous hedge line and due to lapsed management, Bramble and other scrub species are beginning to encroach out on the site side to create a large broad hedge and scrub areas. It has received trimming on the park side in order to maintain clearance with the open ditch and this has helped to improve its stock proof quality. The following trees are located between hedge No.5A and the woodland block.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Trim back all encroaching hedge species.		B2
687	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	130, 170	N 3 S 3 E 3	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Self-seeded and is growing up through the scrub with Bramble suppressing its lower	Tidy up the area around its base and remove lower	20-40	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
				W 3				crown. It is being slightly overcrowded by the neighbouring trees.	branches in order to raise up its crown and to open up this area.		
688	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	500	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Poor There is a large area of decay present at its base. It is growing up within a group canopy formation and its structure has been affected as a result. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base in the past.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. It is likely to require removal in the future.	10+	C1
689	Atlas Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	23	1100	N 10 S 9 E 10 W 9	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is a large prominent tree with a broad, spreading crown formation, with canopy showing signs of decline. It has suffered storm damage in the past leaving its crown slightly more open / exposed. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base with soil and rubble being piled into this area. It contains a lot of naturally suppressed deadwood within its crown and some of this is of value to the canopy structure. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Remove excess soil and rubble from around its base with care not to cause damage. Remove large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Continue to monitor condition over 12 months.	20+	B2
690	Atlas Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	21	900	N 7 S 6 E 7 W 5	12	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It is a large size tree with an open crown formation, and is showing signs of canopy decline – Die back Dead Wood. It has suffered a lot of storm damage on lower branches leaving its crown slightly top-heavy with a lot of stubs up along the main trunk. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. It has suffered large bark wounding on one side	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								of the lower trunk exposing the underlying timber to decay. Some soil alterations have also occurred and the impact of the damage caused is difficult to assess at the present time.			
691	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	21	800	N 5 S 7 E 6 W 7	9	Mature	Fair	Poor It is a large size tree and it has become more open / exposed due to the failure of a neighbouring tree. The main trunk leans slightly into the tree group. It has suffered storm damage and contains a lot of deadwood throughout its crown. It is infected at its base by the fungus 'Phaeolus schweinitzii' and this would indicate that there is some internal decay present at its base and may give rise to stability issues. As a result, it would not be suitable for retention within a developed area.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
Hedge No. 5B Includes 841 & 842	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Holly <i>ilex aquifolium</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Elm	10	-	-	0			It extends on from hedge No.5A along the boundary between the council depot and the public park. It is of a mature age class in fair / poor condition both physiologically and structurally. It is made up of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Holly with Bramble and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation. The tree species include Ash and Elm and these form the upper canopy within this hedge. The larger of these have been tagged 841 & 842 and these form part of the upper bulking within this hedge. This hedge has been impacted upon by the excavation works on the depot side with some sections of the hedge in decline as a result with the stability of some trees within impacted upon also.	Remove all dead and unstable growth and the tree that have been undermined by the previous works.		C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>										
Hedge No. 5C	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Holly <i>ilex aquifolium</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	8	-	-	0			It extends on from hedge No.5B and extends along the boundary between the playing pitches within Shanganagh Castle grounds and Shanganagh Park. It is of a mature age class in fair condition both physiologically and structurally. It is a reasonably continuous hedge and is made up of clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Holly with Elm, Sycamore and Ash forming part of the higher canopy. Scrub vegetation, in particular Bramble is encroaching out on the ditch side to create a broader hedge. The hedge is located on the site side (northern side) of the open drainage ditch that runs along this boundary. It forms a good screen barrier/ break to the park.	Remove large dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the undergrowth.		B2
Woodland Block No.3	Mixed Species	-	-	-	-			It is a broad woodland area that runs in a north-south direction out from hedge No.5A. It adjoins the DLR County Council compound on its western side and is adjoined by open lawn areas on its northern and eastern sides. The woodland consists of a mixed tree species ranging from those of a late mature age class, possibly individual specimens with the area around them being planted up with a mixture of trees species including Norway Spruce, Sitka spruce, Beech, Ash and Sycamore seedlings. The original main tree species include Beech, Ash, Lime and Sycamore. Some paths run	It would benefit from some selective thinning, the objective of this thinning would be to reduce the quantity of conifers, in particular the Norway Spruce and to establish a more diverse mixture of Broadleaf tree species. Scots Pine could be added as part of management.	--	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								through this area and soil and debris has been piled within this woodland area in the past. The undergrowth consists of pockets of Hawthorn, Holly, Elder, Bramble and Dogrose. As a woodland block it is prominent/ visual within the tree/ landscape of this area.			
								The following trees are located along the western boundary of this woodland block. The bulk of these trees are cordoned off from the woodland block by a palisade fence and in most instances these trees are not integral to the overall woodland block and their loss would not significantly impact on the overall woodland block canopy. The assessment works from a north to south direction.			
692	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	340	--	--	--	Dead	Poor This tree is standing dead and is of value for its wildlife habitat.	I would recommend its removal in the short term as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
693	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	13	250	N 4 S 3 E 3 W 2	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group canopy formation and is being overcrowded by the neighbouring trees with an asymmetric crown as a result. The lower branches have been cut off in order to raise up its crown.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. Prune stubs back to proper pruning points where possible.	20+	B2
694	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	900	N 9 S 7 E 5 W 9	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 2m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. It is growing on the outer canopy edge of the group with an asymmetrical crown weighed out towards the entrance to the council compound. A lower branch has been removed in the past in order to raise up its	Clear Ivy and understory/Holly below to allow future routine inspections. It will need to be reviewed if left in isolation.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								crown and it has possibly suffered some soil alterations.			
695	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	540	N 4 S 8 E 5 W 7	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group with an asymmetrical crown weighed out towards the council compound. Some lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Soil alterations have occurred on the southern side with root damage evident as a result within c.2m of its base, and this will have a knock on effect on its health and possibly its stability. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	20+	B2
								The following trees are located within the council compound and run in a north to south direction. A lot of these trees have been impacted upon over the years by the construction activities and this included the building up of the ground levels and in some places an excavation resulting in the soil and root damage occurring to these trees and this is now becoming apparent in their health. Although these trees are of some value as a group they are not integral to the overall group canopy structure.			
696	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	300	N 3 S 4 E 3 W 3	10	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair/ Poor It has been drawn up for the light and is a poorly tapered tall tree as a result. It is sheltered within its present group environment. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base in the past. A lower scaffold limb has been removed creating a large wound on the main trunk at a height of c. 1.2m.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
697	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	260 250 300	N 6 S 6 E 3	6	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems and one	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
				W 6				of these stems further subdivides above this point. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds were created as a result. The excavations for the previous construction activities have occurred within close proximity, most likely resulting in root damage. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	management option.		
698	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	410	N 4 S 4 E 2 W 4	8	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is in declining health where extensive basal decay is present with a large open cavity. It has suffered root damage during the previous construction activities within this area. It is a tall tree growing up within a group environment and is being sheltered by the neighbouring trees. There is Ivy cover on the lower trunk.	Due to the presence of decay, I would recommend its removal.	<10	U
699	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	20	580	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 7	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. It has been left more open / exposed by the failure / removal of some neighbouring trees. It has been impacted upon by the past construction activities with some small decay pockets at its base as a result. It has suffered soil and root damage, in particular on the western side and this is becoming apparent within its health.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10+	C1
700	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	22	800	N 5 S 7 E 5 W 6	1	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is a large size tree and it has suffered root damage during the previous construction activities. It has been left more open / exposed and there is a decay pocket present on the main trunk at a height of c. 6m and the extent of decay present at this point is difficult to assess from ground level. It has suffered storm damage within its upper crown. I	Reduce its crown size by c.2-3m to retain for the benefit of the group structure. Assess the decay on the main trunk during these climbing works. Make safe large size	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								suspect that part of its upper crown has broken out in the past. This tree has limited future potential.	dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.		
701	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	300, 220.	N 4 S 4 E 3 W 6	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is growing on the outer canopy edge and is bordering with the road. Excavations and soil alterations have occurred around its base and this is impacting on its health. It has possibly suffered root damage in the past. It contains deadwood within its crown and has outgrown its usefulness within this area.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
702	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	400	N 3 S 4 E 6 W 7	6	Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing up within a group and is becoming more open / exposed as a result. Soil alterations have occurred around its base and it has possibly suffered root damage as a result. It is showing significant signs of stress/decline within its crown.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning / management within this area.	<10	U
703	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	750	N 6 S 6 E 8 W 8	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the outer canopy edge with an asymmetrical crown weighed out over the compound. It has possibly been impacted upon by the previous soil alterations/ disturbances within this area. The lower branches have also been removed in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
704	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	13	250	N 3 S 2 E 7 W 7	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is growing up between trees, is being overcrowded and its structure has been affected as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered a large bark wound at its base with some localized decay present as a result.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning / management within this area.	<10	U
705	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	490	N 6 S 6	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group and is being	Tidy area around base.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
				E 7 W 7				slightly overcrowded by the neighbouring trees. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Some damage has been caused during the previous development / construction works within this area and it may have suffered some root damage as a result.			
706	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	290	N 2 S 5 E 5 W 6	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and is being overcrowded by the neighbouring trees. It has been impacted upon by the previous development / construction activities.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning / management within this area.	<10	U
707	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	350	N 4 S 4 E 5 W 5	9	Mature	Poor	Fair/ Poor It has been drawn up for the light and is a tall tree. It has been impacted upon by the past construction/ development works within this area. It contains deadwood within its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. There is a pocket of decay at its base; however this decay would appear to be localized at the present time.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
708	Holly <i>Ilex altacclarensis</i>	16	290, 310, 320.	N 3 S 3 E 4 W 5	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems forming part of the lower bulking behind the tree line.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10-20	C1
709	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	450 270 450	N 6 S 6 E 7 W 7	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It consists of a group of three stems growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation with tree No. 0707. It is showing significant die back within its crown and has been impacted upon in the past by the construction activities. A lot of builder's debris and rubble has been piled in around its base. It contains deadwood throughout its crown.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. It may be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning / management within this area.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								Limited future potential.			
710	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Clump	17	300	N 4 S 4 E 3 W 6	6	Early Mature / Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation. The Ash consists of two stems and the larger of these stems has a large decay pocket on the lower trunk. It has also been forced up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition. The Beech has suffered soil alterations and root damage during the previous development / construction works within this area. It has also received pruning on lower branches in order to raise up its crown.	I would recommend the removal of the Ash tree as part of the selective thinning / management. Retain the Beech tree and sever Ivy at base. It may require some additional pruning to address exposure by the removal of the Ash.	10-20	C2
0711& 0712	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	310, 320.	N 2 S 5 E 1 W 5	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair / Poor It consists of a group of Ash stems growing up on an old hedge line boundary. Some soil alterations have occurred with decay developing at the old pruning wounds on the lower trunk and base where stems were removed in the past. Ivy cover on some stems is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
713	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	230 260 380	N 2 S 6 E 3 W 6	5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Debris stored near base. It consists of a group of stems growing up on the old boundary hedge line. Some trees are multiple-stemmed from base and some have decay pockets where limbs/ branches were removed in the past. The Ivy has been cut at ground level in the past.	Prune in heavy side limbs/ branches and remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
714	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	370	N 2 S 5 E 2	5	Mature	Fair	Poor It leans out over the containers into the yard with an asymmetrical crown formation. It is	I would recommend its removal due to structure.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
				W 6				heavily decayed at its base with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk.			
715	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	4	170	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	0	Young	Fair	Fair It forms part of the bulking on the bank and has been cut back to a tall stump in the past and is sprouting again.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time.	10+	C1
716	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	540	N 6 S 4 E 8 W 7	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on an old hedgerow bank and it may have suffered some soil and root damage during the previous development works on both sides. It has suffered squirrel damage within its crown. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
717	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	680	N 6 S 5 E 9 W 7	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. The lower limbs/ branches have been pruned / removed in the past in order to raise up its crown, particularly over the adjoining cabins. It may have been impacted upon by the previous construction works, particularly during the excavations for the sub base for the cabins. It is infected throughout its crown by 'Horse Chestnut Leaf Minor'.	Requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	20+	B1
718	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	730	N 5 S 8 E 8 W 7	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor The lower branches have been pruned / removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered substantial root damage on the northern side which will have an impact on its health and stability. It is growing up within a group and contains deadwood within its crown.	Prune in heavy side branches and retain for the present time.	10+	C1
719	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	550	N 5 S 5 E 5	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor A lot of soil alterations, disturbance and root damage has occurred around its base. It is	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
				W 6				growing up within a group environment. It subdivides into twin-stems at a height of c. 3.5m with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. Due to condition and the extent of damage that has occurred around its base, this tree has limited potential.	management option.		
720	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	600	N 9 S 7 E 9 W 9	5	Early Mature / Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located on a high bank over the adjoining building. Excavations have occurred on the southern and western sides causing root damage. As a result, the stability of this tree is questionable.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
721	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	370	N 3 S 5 E 6 W 5	4	Early Mature	Fair	Poor Excavations have occurred within c.1.5m of its base on both the eastern and western sides resulting in root damage. This has also left this tree on a bank/ mound of soil raising concerns over its stability.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
722	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	490	N 4 S 4 E 6 W 6	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment. Excavations have occurred on the eastern side within c.1m of its base and within c.2m on the western side resulting in soil and root damage. This will have an impact on its health and possibly its stability.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
723	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	390	N 4 S 5 E 4 W 7	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is located on the edge of the bank and is bordering with the toilet block. Excavations have occurred against its base and have possibly resulted in soil and root damage. It is growing up within a group and it will be left more open / exposed by the removal of other trees. The stability of this tree is questionable.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
724	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	300, 180.	N 2 S 3	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair The excavations have occurred on both its	I would recommend its removal as the most	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
				E 5 W 6				eastern and western sides and have resulted in root damage. It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree. It would not isolate well as an individual tree.	appropriate management option.		
725	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	460	N 4 S 5 E 5 W 5	8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall tree. The excavations on the eastern and western sides have occurred within c.1.5m of its base resulting in root damage and raising concerns over its stability. It would not isolate well as an individual tree.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
726	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	230, 240, 260 250	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 7	5	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It consists of a group of stems growing up together within a sheltered group environment. It is located on the edge of an embankment which has been excavated out in the past, possibly resulting in root damage occurring to this tree. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown over the building. It would not isolate well as an individual tree due to structure.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
727	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	290	N 3 S 2 E 2 W 5	9	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is located on the edge of the bank which has been excavated out in the past with root damage evident as a result. A secondary scaffold limb has been removed from its base creating a pruning wound. There is also a large open wound with decay developing and this will have an impact on its stability. As a result, this tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
728	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	270	N 2 S 1 E 3 W 4	6	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is growing on a bank and forms part of the group canopy formation. Its structure has been affected as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								raise up its crown. The bank has been excavated out in the past and it may have suffered root damage during these works. Due to structure and quality, this tree has limited potential.			
729	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	590	N 6 S 6 E 5 W 6	7	Mature	Fair	Poor It subdivides at a height of c. 1.2m into a twin-stemmed tree with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. This has created a structural weakness and it may be prone to limb failure as a result. It has suffered root damage in the past. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Due to structure and quality, this tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
730	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	420	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 6	7	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is located on the edge of the excavation and has suffered a large wound at its base as a result with decay progressing into the underlying timber at this point. This will have a knock on effect on its health and stability. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Due to structure and quality this tree has limited potential.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
731	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	380	N 2 S 3 E 2 W 5	7	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within an open group environment and has been slightly drawn up for the light. Soil alterations have occurred around its base and it may have suffered some soil and root damage during the previous development / excavation works within this area.	Retain at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	10+	C1
732	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	This tree has been removed or fallen in storms	-	-	-

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
Tree Line No. 2	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> (10 trees in total)	-	-	-	-	--	-	It consists of a short line of trees extending along the northern side of the boundary fence of the council compound. It consists of a staggered line of young Birch trees that have been planted in recent times. They provide some screening along this fence and have been under planted with shrubs.	They will require maintenance to help them establish successfully. Clear undergrowth around bases	20+	C1
								The following trees are located along the northern and eastern faces of Woodland Block No.3. The assessment works from a west to east direction.			
								The following 4No. Trees (Nos.733 - 736) form part of the group.			
733	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	25	890	N 9 S 9 E 8 W 9	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Good It is a large size tree with a reasonably symmetrical crown and it is integral to the overall group canopy structure. It has suffered minor storm damage and contains deadwood within its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
734	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	24	850	N 9 S 4 E 4 W 5	6	Mature	Poor	Poor It is a large size tree with an asymmetrical crown formation. The main stem leans out to the north over the grass area. It forms part of the upper canopy formation. It is heavily infected on the main trunk in mid-crown by the fungus 'Inonotus hispidus' leading to an area of decay and a structural weakness. As a result, it is prone to either partial or complete failure and is not ideal for retention. It is not integral to the overall group canopy structure.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
								The category grading of the following trees are not being assessed on an individual basis, but is being taken as part of the overall woodland block grading as they are part of this woodland canopy formation.			

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
735	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	730	N 8 S 8 E 6 W 6	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation of this woodland block and overhangs the fence line into the grass area to the north. It subdivides from a height of c. 2.5m into three-stems. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood within its crown and has suffered minor branch breakage in the past. The lower branches have been removed in the past. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20-40	A2
736	Sitka Spruce <i>Picea sitchensis</i>	20	670	N 6 S 4 E 5 W 6	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair Significant decline/dieback in crown most likely associated with infestation by Spruce aphid. It forms part of the outer canopy formation of a larger group of trees with an asymmetrical crown slightly weighed to the north as a result. It is located inside the fence line and there is some evidence of soil alterations on the northern side with surface root damage evident. There is light Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Monitor its condition.	10+	C2
737	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	380, 390.	N 7 S 5 E 5 W 4	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up forming part of a sheltered group and its structure has been affected due to its group growing environment. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from near base with an acute union formation between stems and this may develop into a structural weakness in the long-term.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20-40	A2
738	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	550	N 7 S 7 E 5 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation of this woodland and is slightly tall as a result. It has been drawn up and out for the light as a result. There is an acute union formation between some scaffold limbs and this may develop into a structural weakness in the long-	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								term. It is sheltered within its present group environment.			
739	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	13	430	N 6 S 4 E 4 W 3	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation of this woodland and the lower bulking. It is suckering heavily from base with a branch formation down to ground level.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base.	20+	A2
740	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	250, 290, 180	N 4 S 3 E 6 W 3	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Self-seeded into this area and is multiple-stemmed from base. It is growing up through the crowns of the neighbouring trees and is causing some overcrowding. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. As part of future management, I would consider its removal .	10+	C1
741	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	13	900	N 6 S 8 E 7 W 5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair There is a mass of suckers growing from its base limiting its visual assessment to some degree. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. The upper crown has snapped out.	Remove the smaller basal suckers and remove Ivy to a height of c.2m to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk.	20+	B2
742	Sitka Spruce <i>Picea sitchensis</i>	21	580	N 3 S 3 E 4 W 3	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair Sparse canopy most likely associated with infestation by Spruce aphid. It is a large size tree forming part of the outer canopy formation with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. It contains naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown. Stumps, rubble and debris have been piled in around its crown spread.	Tidy up the area around its base. Monitor for further decline.	10-20	C2
743	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	21	290 Ave	N 6 S 5 E 8 W 5	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the outer canopy edge with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east. It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from low down with an acute union formation between some	Tidy up the area around its base and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								stems. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. Soil, stumps and rubble have been piled in around its base. Some lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.			
744	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	22	710	N 6 S 6 E 5 W 3	0	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has lost a scaffold limb due to a weak union at a height of c.4m with a large wound/ tear created down along the main trunk as a result with decay progressing into this point creating a structural weakness, infected by the Pathogenic Fungus 'Ustulina Deusta'. It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east over the lawn area. Heavy Ivy cove on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It is of some value to the outer canopy formation. Limited future potential – structural defect.	I would recommend its removal as part of management. Review the surrounding trees for wind exposure and carry out the necessary pruning to address exposure.	<10	U
745	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	19	360	N 4 S 1 E 5 W 1	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has been drawn up for the light due to competition and is poorly structured as a result. It has a very asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east.	Prune in heavy side branches in order to improve the balance of its crown. It may require removal in the future as part of the selective thinning.	20+	A2
0746 & 0747	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	500	N 4 S 4 E 7 W 3	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair They form part of the outer canopy formation with asymmetrical crowns weighed out to the east. Their crowns have been left more open / exposed due to storm damage, in particular tree No. 0747.	Reduce end loading on remaining heavy side branches to help improve /shape the balance of their crowns and to lessen the risk of further storm damage.	40+	A2
748	Beech	16	490	N 5	0	Early	Fair/	Fair	Requires no work at	40+	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>			S 3 E 6 W 2		Mature	Good	It forms part of the outer canopy formation with an asymmetrical crown weighed out for the light to the east. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown.	the present time.		
749	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	470	N 3 S 4 E 6 W 3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall, central tree growing almost from the same base as tree No. 0748. It has been drawn up for the light and is sheltered within its present group environment. It forms part of the outer canopy formation.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A2
750	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	760	N 7 S 7 E 8 W 9	1	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the east. It forms part of the outer canopy formation and contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown. The Ivy has been cut at ground level. It has suffered a bark wound on the lower trunk at a height of c.1m.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	40+	A2
0751- 0754	Sitka Spruce <i>Picea sitchensis</i> (4 in total)	20	400	N 2 S 2 E 3 W 1	1	Mature	Fair /Poor	Fair They form part of the outer canopy formation of the woodland. Their health and crown appearance has been affected by an infestation of 'Spruce Aphid' and there is significant suppressed deadwood through crown. They have been drawn up for the light and are tall trees. They had initially been suppressed by Ivy, which was cut at ground level but is beginning to establish again. Crown showing signs of decline.	Re-cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around their bases. Monitor their condition.	10-20	C2
								The following trees are located on the open lawn area to the front of 'Shanganagh Castle' building.			
755	Cordyline <i>Cordyline australis</i>	6	120 Ave	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base with some dieback evident due to frost damage in the past.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth. Tidy up the area around its base.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
756	Cordyline <i>Cordyline australis</i>	7	190, 110.	N 1 S 1 E 1 W 1	4	Mature	Fair	Fair Dieback is evident within its crown due to damage caused by frost in the past. There is a secondary stem developing from its base with a small area of decay also present.	Clean out crown of dead/ unstable growth and tidy up the area around its base.	10-20	C1
757	Weeping Willow <i>Salix babylonica</i>	13	460	N 5 S 6 E 6 W 5	0	Early Mature	Good	Good It is a nice feature tree. It has a low crown formation and it contains some naturally suppressed deadwood.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B1
758	Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i>	25	850	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree with a columnar habit. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown and is increasing its windsail. It has a dense undergrowth of scrub which has limited the visual assessment of its base and lower trunk to some degree. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown with a lot of epicormic growth present on the main trunk due to being opened up to the light with a lot of basal suckers also present.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the area around its base. Remove Ivy to a height of c.2m to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk prior to making further recommendations. Removal basal suckers.	10-20	C1
759	Grey Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	12	340	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 3	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is possibly self-seeded into this area and is suckering. There is a secondary stem developing from its base. Bramble is growing up through its lower crown.	Tidy up the area around its base at the present time.	10+	C1
760	Horse Chestnut (Pink) <i>Aesculus X carnea</i>	11	340, 330.	N 3 S 3 E 4 W 4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c. 1.5m up and some stems intertwine with one another.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
761	Grey Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	15	670	N 6 S 5 E 5 W 4	1	Mature	Fair	Poor It is suckering from base and there is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. There is a large column of decay at its base extending down	I would recommend its removal.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								into the root plate; this will have an impact on its stability.			
762	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <i>'Purpurea'</i>	15	780	N 7 S 6 E 6 W 7	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Good It has a reasonably symmetrical, squat crown formation. Ivy cover is beginning to extend into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	40+	A1
763	Walnut <i>Juglans regia</i>	20	1200	N 9 S 9 E 8 W 6	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size tree and it adds to the variety of species on these grounds. There are no outer signs of any decay; however I suspect that there are pockets of internal decay along with some strips of dead bark up along the main trunk developing from the old pruning wounds where the lower limbs/ branches were removed in the past. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. It has suffered bark wounding on surface roots caused by the grass maintenance. It has suffered storm damage over the years with limbs breaking out and this has left its crown slightly more open / exposed. There is also evidence of infection by the fungus 'Inonotus hispidus' on the main trunk at a height of c.5m with no fresh fruiting bodies only old fruiting bodies evident.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on all heavy side limbs/ branches to lessen the risk of further limbs/ branches breaking out and to help improve the windsail of its crown. Assess the decay cavities and union formations throughout its crown during these climbing works. This pruning is best carried out during July and August.	20+	B1
764	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	23	1200	N 9 S 9 E 8 W 6	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located out on the open lawn area. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. There is a heavy mass of suckers and epicormic growth on the lower trunk and base limiting the visual assessment of its base and lower trunk. It has a reasonably symmetrical crown with a branch formation down to ground level. It contains deadwood within its crown.	Remove lower epicormic growth and basal suckers to a height of c.2m to allow a more detailed assessment of its base and lower trunk prior to carrying out any works. Remove the small basal suckers	40+	A1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
									only.		
									Cut Ivy at ground level where present.		
Hedge No.6	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	The following trees are located on the remnants of an old hedgerow line. The hedge species remaining include a few isolated clumps of mainly Hawthorn and Holly. The undergrowth and their lower branches have been pruned in order to raise up their crowns and it has lost its hedge structure as a result. The tree species forming the upper canopy include Ash, Beech and Turkey Oak. Hawthorn, and Holly have been allowed to grow up tall and they provide the higher screening with limited lower screening provided. This hedge line has been impacted upon in the past by the previous soil alterations / disturbances. The assessment starts at the southern end and works in a northwards direction.	They require no immediate attention.	--	C2
765	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16		N 4 S 5 E 5 W 5	2	Early Mature	Good	Good It is located at the southern end of hedge No.6. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown, particularly over the overhead utility lines and some pruning wounds were created up along the main trunk as a result. Epicormic growth is present on the main trunk with basal suckers also developing.	Remove lower epicormic growth and basal suckers.	40+	A1
766	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	200 150 220	N 2 S 1 E 4 W 2	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Poor It forms a three-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. One stem has been broken off in order to make space of a utility pole in the past. It is overcrowding some of the better quality trees	I would recommend its removal as part of management/selective thinning	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								within this area.			
0767-0771	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	500 Ave	N 2 S 3 E 5 W 5	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It consists of predominately Beech with the exception of tree No. 0767 which is an Ash tree. The Ash has been drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition and has outgrown its usefulness within this area. All of the Beech trees are multiple-stemmed from low down with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present. This may develop into a structural weakness in the future. Their lower branches have been removed in order to raise up their crowns. Tree No. 0769- A large size scaffold limb has been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and a large size wound was created on the lower trunk as a result. Tree No. 0771- It is located on the eastern side of this group out from the hedge line.	They are best maintained/managed within their group environment. Tree No. 0769- I would recommend its removal as part of management.	20-40	B2
772	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	11	200	N 1 S 1 E 6 W 1	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor It has been drawn up and out for the light and its structure has been affected as a result. It is causing overcrowding within this area.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning / management within this area.	<10	U
773	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	720	N 3 S 4 E 6 W 7	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair There is a secondary stem developing from near its base. The main stem subdivides into multiple-stems from a height of c. 1.8m with a slightly acute union formation between some stems. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is growing up within a group environment and is becoming dependent on its group structure.	Requires no work at the present time. Ensure base is kept clear of Ivy.	20-40	B2
774	Ash <i>Fraxinus</i>	17	600	N 7 S 4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
	<i>excelsior</i>			E 7 W 4				with tree No. 0773 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It is becoming dependent on its group structure for its canopy formation. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Dieback and scattered deadwood also evident in crown. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.		
775	Turkey Oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	20	700	N 8 S 7 E 7 W 8	1	Mature	Good	Good It has a reasonably independent symmetrical crown formation, with light Ivy cover on main stem. Some lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood within its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	40+	A1
776	Green Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	16	450	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It has been drawn up for the light and is tall tree as a result. It is sheltered within its present group environment. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level and removal basal suckers.	10-20	C1
777	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	500	N 6 S 4 E 3 W 6	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It has been slightly drawn up and out for the light due to overcrowding/ competition from the surrounding vegetation. It is beginning to establish over this vegetation at the present time. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has potential for the future.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	40+	A1
								The following trees are located on the open lawn area to the east of Hedge No.6 and extend up towards the front of 'Shanganagh Castle' building.			
778	Ornamental Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	270, 280, 130.	N 6 S 5 E 6	1	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It has a low, broad spreading crown and is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute	Cut Ivy at ground level and maintain basal suckers.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
				W 6				union formation between stems. Some lower branches have been pruned back in the past in order to raise up its crown, particularly over the driveway to the north. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.			
779	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	14	780	N 7 S 9 E 3 W 6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a broad, spreading squat crown and has suffered storm damage in the past. It contains deadwood within its crown. A large scaffold limb has been removed from the lower trunk from near ground level with decay progressing at this point into the main trunk. It contains some heavy side branches within its crown. It is evident that soil alterations have occurred around its base in the past.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches to help reshape/ balance its crown.	20+	B1
780	Ornamental Apple <i>Malus profusion</i>	5	300	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	2	Mature	Dead	Poor It is becoming decayed and unstable. Being suppressed by Ivy.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
781	Judas Tree <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	6	260 230	N 6 S 5 E 1 W 5	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It adds to the variety of species within this area. It has a very asymmetrical crown, possibly due to the loss of stems in the past. Decay is present at its base and also on lower limbs where branches were removed in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C2
782	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	720	N 5 S 4 E 5 W 6	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is establishing well with a broad spreading crown formation. It is located on the edge of the tarmac area (tennis court). It subdivides from low down into multiple-stems with an acute union formation between stems with included bark present; these unions may develop into structural weaknesses in the long-term as this tree grows in size. There is light ivy cover on the main trunk.	Remove mound of bark mulch stored at base.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
0783-0786	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (4 in total)	14	400 Ave	N 7 S 7 E 7 W 7	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are growing up together at close spacing and they form part of the one overall group canopy formation and are dependent on one another for support/ shelter. Heavy Ivy cover on their main stems is beginning to extend up into their crowns and is increasing their windsail. Their lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns. Scattered deadwood within their crowns. Scrub Elder is growing up through their lower crowns.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the areas around their bases. They are best maintained/ managed as part of a group. Remove mound of mulch stored at base.	20+	B2
Shrub Border No.1	Mixed Ornamental Shrubs	-	-	-	-	--	--	It is located to the front of the building between the entrance driveway and the paved area. It consists of a mixture of ornamental shrubs and it had initially been formally maintained, but has been allowed to grow more unmanaged in recent years with Ash and Sycamore seedlings along with Bramble and Scrub species developing throughout. The following tree is located within this shrub border.	It would benefit from general tidying works.	--	C2
787	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	11	200, 110, 120.	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base with an acute union formation between stems. It is growing up through the undergrowth of shrubs which have suppressed out the lower vegetation affecting its overall visual appearance if isolated.	Tidy up the area around its base and cut back all competing vegetation.	20+	C1
								The following trees are located on the grass island between the two entrance roads.			
788	Ornamental Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	9	430	N 5 S 6 E 5 W 5	2	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair Stress and tip-dieback is evident throughout its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its	Maintain a weed free area around its base.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								crown. Bark wound at base.			
789	Ornamental Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	6	350	N 3 S 3 E 4 W 3	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair The lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown. Weeds and grass are growing up tight to its base. It is showing some signs of stress/ decline within its crown.	Maintain a weed free area around its base.	10+	C1
790	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	190, 200.	N 4 S 4 E 3 W 3	1	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.0.5m up and is establishing well. Mower damage to roots causing bark wounding	Maintain a weed free area around its base.	20+	C1
								The following tree is located within the allotment area.			
791	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	17	910	N 6 S 6 E 5 W 6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a large size tree located within the allotment. The area around its base has been mulched and it has possibly suffered some soil disturbance in the past. Its crown size has been substantially reduced in the past either due to natural failures or pruning works. There are some decay pockets present at the old wounds and this may create a structural weakness in the long-term. It has suffered large size storm damage in the past.	It will require further attention, remedial works in order to maintain in a safe condition.	10+	C1
								The following area to be surveyed is the pond area. It is located west of the council compound. Some tree and scrub vegetation have been allowed to establish around the perimeter of the pond including species such as Elder, Elm and Hawthorn with Bramble dominating the sides with some Ash seedlings developing and growing out of the bank of the pond, and some of these are in declining health. There is a large prominent Oak tree within the	As part of the restoration works on the pond, some of this vegetation will most likely need to be removed, particularly from the outer perimeter. The Oak tree will require works to deal with structural issues	--	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								island within this pond and it is showing signs of dieback and contains deadwood within its crown.	and health and safety issues as part of management.		
								The following trees are located down along by Hedge No.5C and are bordering with the edge of the football pitches.			
792	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	10	620	N 5 S 4 E 5 W 4	1	Mature	Poor	Poor It has suffered a large size bark wound from ground level up into mid-crown due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut. Decay is developing into the underlying timber and is likely to create a structural weakness. The 'Bleeding Canker' is also likely to impact on its health and it will be prone to limb failure or dieback as a result.	Retain at the present time and monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. It will most likely need to be removed in the short-term.	<10	U
793	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	370	N 5 S 5 E 4 W 3	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the pitch side of hedge No.5C and is growing up through the hedge. Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up into its crown. Fencing wire has been attached to the lower trunk. A neighbouring Elm tree has fallen over and is now lodged within its crown.	Cut back all competing vegetation to allow its crown more space to grow /develop. Remove the Elm tree lodged within its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
794	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	300 200	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They form part of the higher bulking within this hedge. Most stems are located on the park side of the open ditch. Ivy cover on their main trunks is beginning to extend up into their crowns. They have possibly suffered limb failure on the park side in the past.	Tidy up the area around their bases to allow a more detailed assessment. Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	10-20	C2
795	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	570	N 5 S 5 E 6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up through the hedge line. Heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk is extending up	Remove wire attached to the main trunk and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
				W 5				into its crown and is increasing its windsail. Wire is cutting into the lower trunk.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.		
796	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	750	N 6 S 5 E 7 W 7	1	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair It is located out from hedge No.5C. It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown. There are strips of dead bark on the main trunk and scaffold limbs indicating towards infection by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut along with a heavy infestation of 'Horse Chestnut Leaf Minor' in crown. Soil compaction is being caused from livestock. Significant dieback on upper crown evident.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. Tidy up area around base.	10-20	C1
797	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	1100	N 8 S 8 E 8 W 9	1	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown and is located within hedge No.5C. There is some decay at its base and infection by the fungus 'Ustulina deusta'.	Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis. Sever Ivy to allow further inspection. Re-inspect base when stem is clear.	10+	C1
798	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	-	-	-	-	Mature	Poor	This tree has either been removed as part of management or felled in winds.		-	-
								The following trees are located within 'Shanganagh Park'.			
0799-0802	Ornamental Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i> (4 in total)	4	250 Ave	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	1	Semi Mature	Good	Good They are located on an open lawn area. Their lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up their crowns. They are establishing well and the area around their base has been mulched.	They require no immediate attention.	20+	C1
								The following 3No. Trees are located within the play area.			

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
803	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	290	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good It is establishing well and is growing up within a group canopy formation. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Retain for the benefit of the group structure.	40+	B2
0804 & 0805	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	14	480 480	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	1	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good They are growing at close spacing's to tree No. 0803 and form part of the one group/ canopy formation. Their lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up their crowns. The basal suckers have been maintained.	Maintain basal suckers and lower epicormic growth.	40+	B2
806	Red Oak <i>Quercus rubra</i>	9	220	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 4	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good It is located on a grass island and is establishing well. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	C1
0807-0811	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	A290	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 5	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good They have been planted at close spacing's to one another and their crowns are beginning to grow up into one another and are becoming dependent on one another for support/ shelter. Their lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns.	Tree No. 0807- I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning.	40+	B1
								The following trees are located along the right-hand side (south) of the perimeter path bordering with the playing pitches.			
812	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	9	190	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	2	Semi Mature	Poor	Poor It has reached an advanced stage of decline and is almost completely dead. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	I would recommend its removal and replanting.	<10	U
--	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> (5 in total)	--	--	--	--	Young	Fair/ Poor	Fair They have been planted in recent times between trees Nos. 0812 & 0813. One of these trees has established successfully, two	Remove and replace the two dead trees.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								are struggling to establish and the other two are dead.			
813	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	9	230	N 4 S 3 E 4 W 4	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good It is establishing well. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is beginning to encroach in onto the net ball stopper on its southern side.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	C1
--	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> (2 in total)	--	--	--	--	Young	Fair/ Poor	Fair They have been planted in recent times between trees Nos. 0813 & 0814. They are struggling to establish.	They will require maintenance to help them establish successfully.	20+	C1
814	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	8	200	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Good It is establishing well. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	C1
--	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> (2 in total)	--	--	--	--	Young	Fair/ Poor	Fair They have been planted in recent times between trees Nos. 0814 & 0815. They are struggling to establish.	They will require maintenance to help them establish successfully.	20+	C1
0815-0819	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	9	200 Ave	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	1	Semi Mature	Good	Good They have low crown formations and are establishing well. Lower branches have been removed/pruned to raise up their crowns.	They may require pruning from time to time in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	40+	C1
--	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> (1n total) Cherry (1 in total)	-- A4	-- A100	-- A N2 S2 E3 W3	-- A1	Young	Fair	Fair They have been planted in recent times between trees Nos. 0819 & 0820 and are both establishing well.	They will require maintenance to help them establish successfully and to promote good growth habits. Remove stakes from longer trees in this	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
									vine.		
820	Evergreen Oak <i>(Lucombe Oak)</i>	9	250	N 4 S 3 E 3 W 3	2	Young	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is establishing well. The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered large size limb failure in mid crown due to a weak union formation and this has affected its overall structure. It has suffered a bark wound at its base caused by the grass mowing works.	It will require maintenance and some formative pruning as it grows in size to encourage good growth structure.	20+	C1
822-836	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	A6	A250	A N2.5 S2.5 E2.5 W2.5		Young	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good They are located on the grass area between the perimeter footpath and the football pitches. They have been planted at even spacing's at c.12m centres and are establishing well. There are some larger spacing's between the individual trees, possibly due to tree failure. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns. They will provide good quality tree cover in the future.	They require no work at the present time.	40+	B2
Wood land Block No.4								The following trees form the outer canopy of a larger wooded area next to the perimeter path.			A2
837	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	8	140	N4 S3 E3 W3	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/Good Good quality tree with potential for the future. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	It may benefit from some selective thinning as it grows in size to allow it the space to develop its crown.	40+	B2
838	Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	18	350	N3 S2 E3 W3	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Tall tree towering over the surrounding trees within this group environment. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time, but may be considered in the medium term for removal as part of the	10- 20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								Some root damage caused from mowing and compaction from livestock.	selective thinning.		
839	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	290	N 4 S 3 E 3 W 3	4	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within this group environment and its structure is being slightly overcrowded as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	It may benefit from some selective thinning as it grows in size to allow it the space to develop its crown.	40+	B2
840	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	270	N4.5 S 3 E 3 W 3	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and may overcrowd some of the surrounding trees of better quality. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time, but it may be considered in the medium term for removal as part of the selective thinning.	10- 20	C2
0843	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	700 500	N5 S7 E7 W9	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is infected by 'Horse Chestnut Canker' with signs of decline in canopy.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2
								The following trees are located on the western side of hedge No.7 separated from it by a path. They are growing out on a large open area.			
001	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	8	190	N2 S2 E2.5 W2	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor There is a large bark wound at base.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	C1
002	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	8	190	N2.5 S2.5 E2.5 W3.5	3.2	Young/ Semi Mature	Fair	Fair There is a wound at base	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	C1
003	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	250	N3.5 S4.3 E4 W4	3.5	Young	Fair	Fair It has established well.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
Hedge No.7	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Holly <i>ilex aquifolium</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	--	--	--	--	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/ Good It runs at ninety degrees to hedge No.5C and forms a subdivision between the two fields/ pitches within 'Shanganagh Park'. The hedge line is located on the eastern side of the deep open drainage ditch. It consists of Hawthorn, Elder and Holly with Bramble, Blackthorn and Dogrose dominating the lower vegetation. Ash, Sycamore, Oak and Elm form the upper canopy above the hedge line. A lot of the naturally regenerating Elm trees are developing from stumps and some are becoming infected by 'Dutch Elm' disease with dead stems present as a result. The spread of this disease through this hedge is likely to occur. The hedge species are encroaching out in some places creating a broad hedge. It has been breasted on the drainage ditch side in order to contain its width and has been allowed to grow wider on the far side. Some sections are being suppressed by Ivy. The following trees are located within this hedge No.7.	Trim back all encroaching hedge species and make safe large size dead/ unstable growth. The Elm trees would benefit from management and from the removal of dead stems infected by 'Dutch Elm' disease and dispose off site to try and contain the spread of this disease. It would benefit from further ongoing maintenance/ management.	--	C2
821	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	300 Ave	N 4 S4 E 3 W 4	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It consists of a group of stems growing up through the hedge line. Some trees have failed or are infected by 'Dutch Elm' disease and some have been removed as a result while others still remain. The bulk of them are beginning to be suppressed by Ivy.	Remove dead stems and dispose off site to try and contain the spread of 'Dutch Elm' disease. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
004	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	3	500	N5 S4 E5. W5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of stems forming part of the higher bulking within this hedge. The bulk of them are being suppressed by Ivy. The	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								lower branches on the west side have been cut off in the past in order to raise up its crown.			
005	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	14	400 300 200	N4.5 S5.5 E8 W7	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of a group of stems forming part of the higher bulking within the hedge. Some stems are beginning to be suppressed by ivy. The lower branches on the west side have been cut back in the past in order to allow access to the drainage ditch.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease.	10-20	C2
006	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	500 800	N4.5 S5.5 E8 W7	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with heavy ivy cover on the main trunk suppressing it and extending up into its crown. The lower branches on the west side have been cut back in the past to allow access to the drainage ditch. It forms part of the upper canopy formation and is a prominent visual tree.	Make safe any large size dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown.	20+	B1
007	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	450 500	N4.5 S4.5 E4.5 W5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with further subdivisions above this point. It forms part of the higher canopy bulking. Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown. The lower branches on the ditch side (west side) have been cut off in the past in order to raise up its crown with some stubs remaining.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up the undergrowth.	20+	B1
008	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	10	130	N1 S2.5 E1 W3.5	5	Early Mature	Fair/ poor	Fair/ Poor It is located on the edge of the path and is likely to have been impacted upon during the previous works carried out on the drainage ditch and the path. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown.	Retain at part of the hedge bulking at the present time. It is likely to require management in the future.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
009	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	15	210 240 100	N5.5 S4.5 E5 W3.5	3.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Located south of the path, it is multiple-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems. It is growing up within a sheltered group environment.	Requires no work at the present time. Monitor for infection by 'Dutch Elm' disease.	10-20	C1
Tree Belt 1	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>					Early Mature	Fair	It runs in an east to west direction along the south-side of the pathway and it forms the northern boundary of a larger woodland block to the south. Tree Nos. 010-018 have been tagged, as they are the largest edge trees closest to the path to the north. It consists of Ash, Poplar, Sycamore, Alder, Lime and Norway Maple. It consists of trees growing on a grass strip between the path and an old derelict field drainage ditch. There is some undergrowth of Hawthorn, Hazel and Cherry Laurel. The trees are growing up together forming part of the one group/ canopy formation and are prominent, visual trees. The Poplar have reached a size where they are starting to outgrow the surrounding trees. The following trees are located on the outer edge of this tree line.	The Poplar trees should be removed/phased out as part of the selective thinning/ management of this tree belt. They would benefit from general tidying works. Remove the dead Poplar tree.	20+	B2
010	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16.5	270	N3 S4.5 E2.5 W4.5	2.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. It is being sheltered within its present group environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
011	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	15	330	N6 S4.5 E3 W3	1.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of a group with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been pruned/ broken off in order to raise up its crown in the past.	Remove dead/ unstable growth.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
012	Lime <i>Tilia euchlora</i>	16	230	N4 S2 E2.5 W2	3.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation and is a tall, sheltered tree.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
013	Black Poplar <i>Populus nigra</i>	19	430	N2.5 S3 E4 W	11	Mature	Fair	Fair It is towering up over the surrounding trees and is causing some overcrowding within this area.	I would recommend its removal as part of the selective thinning/ management within this area.	<10	U
014	Alder <i>Alnus incana</i>	14	220	N5 S1 E3 W3	4	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair It forms part of a sheltered group environment and the outer canopy formation. There are strips of dead bark present indicating towards infection by 'Phytophthora' with decline also evident throughout its crown.	Requires no work at the present time. It will most likely need to be removed in the future due to its condition.	10+	C2
015	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	210	N3 S2.5 E2 W2	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation and is being sheltered within its present group environment. It contains some hanging deadwood throughout its crown. The lower branches have been cut off in order to raise up its crown in the past.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	B2
016	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	200	N2 S1 E1 W1	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation and is being sheltered within its present group environment.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
017	Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	14	320	N4.5 S1 E2 W2	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up through a group of trees.	Requires no work at the present time. It could be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning /	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
									management.		
018	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	260	N5 S3 E2 W2	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. It extends out from Tree Belt 1, east of a pedestrian park.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
Tree Belt 2	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i> Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>							It is a linear tree belt located between the pedestrian footpath and pitches on the north side and the drainage ditch on the south side (old field drainage ditch) and runs in an east to west direction. It consists of Hawthorn, Beech, Birch, Sweet Chestnut and Poplar along with some Elm. There are some Ash, Elm and Sycamore trees located along the old field boundary hedge line forming part of the higher bulking. The understory of made up of Hawthorn, Hazel and Holly. Remedial works have been carried out on this tree belt, in particular on the north-side to remove their lower branches in order to maintain clearance with the pedestrian footpath. Trees have been removed, in particular the Poplars from this tree belt as part of the selective thinning/ management. It provides a good screen barrier. The following trees are located within the tree belt.	Continue present maintenance/ management and select the final tree crop.	--	B2
019	Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i>	18	450	N2 S2 E2 W3	9	Mature	Poor	Poor It is located to the east of the path with basal decay present. It is heavily infected by 'Bacteria Canker' of Poplar which is leading to	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								dieback. It is causing overcrowding within this area.			
020	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	14	250	N1.5 S1 E1 W1	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is being slightly overcrowded within this area and the removal of Tree No. 0019 will allow it more space to develop.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2
021	Black Poplar <i>Populus nigra</i>	20	450	N6 S4 E5 W5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It towers above the surrounding trees.	Requires no work at the present time. I would consider it for removal in the short - term as part of management.	10+	C2
022	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	10	130	N2.5 S1 E1 W1	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It is being overcrowded in this area and has been forced up and out for the light affecting its structure. It has suffered bark wounding at its base exposing the underlying timber to decay.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. It may be considered for removal in the future as part of the selective thinning/ management.	10+	C2
023	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	250 x3 300x1 400x1 500x1	N6 S6 E4 W4	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Multiple-stemmed from base and is growing on the old hedge bank north of the old field drainage ditch. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy. There is a large piece of deadwood present at its base and it has suffered some damage from previous storm damage.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
024	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	170	N2 S2 E3 W2	2.0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the bulking within this area. The lower branches have been cut off, in particular on the north side in order to raise up its crown over the path.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
Tree Belt No. 3	Willow <i>Salix Fragilis</i> Poplar <i>Populus alba</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	A16	A300	AN3 S3 E3 W3	A0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a line of trees running north to south planted on the east side of a pedestrian path which cordons off the more formal area from the derelict lands to the east. It has an undergrowth of Bramble and the upper canopy is made up of Poplar, Ash, Birch, Sycamore and Elm with some Willow establishing on the east side within the derelict field. It is a prominent line of trees of some visual and screening value within this area. It has received trimming works on the west side bordering with the pedestrian path.	It would benefit from some selective thinning to include removing the Poplar and other poor quality tree species in order to allow the better quality trees more space to grow and develop and to form the long-term tree cover.	20+	B2
025	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Tag number missing	--	--	--
026	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i> X3	18	320	N3 S3 E4.5 W2	1.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of 3 trees growing on a small grass verge bordering with the car parking on the west side and the bike stands to their north side with paving on their east side. They are growing up together within a group environment and are tall, sheltered trees. Their lower branches have been pruned to contain.	They require no work at the present time.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
027-030	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> (4 in total)	6.5	190	N1.5 S1.5 E1.5 W1.5	1.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good They are located within a linear grass verge, c. 2.5m wide between the low boundary wall/ railing on the south side and the kerb line on the north side bordering with the car parking. They are establishing well and their lower branches have been pruned order to raise up their crowns. They have suffered bark wounding on their lower trunks caused during the grass maintenance.	They would benefit from a weed free area being maintained around their bases.	20+	B1
Tree Belt No. 4	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	A8	A140	A 3N 3S 3E 3W	A1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They have been planted along the boundary railing and is dog-legged in shape. They have been planted as whips and have been allowed to establish to form a screen barrier which they do so effectively. They have been planted at close spacing's to one another.	They would benefit from some selective thinning and management.	20+	C2
Tree Group No. 1	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	A9	A160	A 3.5M 3.5S 3.5E 3.5W	A1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They have been planted behind the recycling plant as whips and have been allowed to establish. They have an undergrowth of Bramble and Weeds and form an effective screen barrier in this area.	They would benefit from general tidying works and from some selective thinning in order to reduce the density and numbers.	20+	C2
Woodland Block No. 5	Italian Alder <i>Alnus cordata</i>	A10	A200	A 4N 4S 4E 4W	A1.5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It runs in a north to south direction and was planted in order to form a screen barrier which they do so effectively.	They would benefit from general tidying works and from some selective thinning in order to reduce the density and numbers.	20+	C2
								The following trees are located within the cemetery.			
								The following two trees are located on the northern side of the road within a linear grass verge, c.1.5m wide between the roadside kerb and the public footpath which has been			

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
								maintained.			
Tree No. 4	Elm cv.	14	360	4N 3S 3E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is an acute union formation between some stems. It may eventually outgrown this space.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2
Tree No. 5	Elm cv.	10	220	3N 2S 3E 3W	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing within a confined space and it may eventually outgrow this space. The lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown.	It will require further maintenance in order to contain.	20+	B1
								The following trees are located on the southern side of the road.			
Tree No. 6	Elm cv. Ulmus	15	380	3N 4S 4E 4W		Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the edge of the roadside kerb. It subdivides with an upright habit with an acute union formation between some limbs and this may create structural issues in the long-term. There are suckers growing from its base with a lot of surface roots present.	Maintain basal suckers and lower epicormic growth.	10-20	C1
Tree Nos. 7-12	Rowan <i>Sorbus intermedia</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Leyland Cypress	A9	A210	A3N 3S 3E 3W	A2.5	Semi / Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair The Leyland Cypress (Tree No.9) is of an early mature age class with the remaining tree of a semi mature age class. They are growing up together within a group environment and they are being slightly overcrowded within this area. Their lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns. Some trees have the potential to form good quality trees.	They would benefit from general tidying works. Tree No. 9 (Leyland Cypress) could be removed as part of the selective thinning/ management.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>										
Tree No. 13	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	220	4N 1S 2E 3W	3.5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Its crown development/ structure has been affected due to competition from neighbouring trees, in particular from Tree No. 11. It is being sheltered within its present environment. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It subdivides into twin-stems at a height of c. 1.7m with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2
Tree No. 14	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	900	5N 7S 5E 5W	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on an old field hedgerow bank on the adjoining landside of the boundary railing (outside the site area) and is a prominent visual tree. It is suckering heavily from base with heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk extending up into its crown. The visual assessment has been limited to the cemetery side only. The lower branches have been cut off in the past.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B1
Tree Group No. 2	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	A10	A240	A4N 4S 4E 4W	A3			It is located to the west of Tree No.14 south of tree Nos. 7-13 on the adjoining landside of the boundary fence. It contains Ash and Sycamore with an understory of Hawthorn, Bramble, Dogrose and Elder. The visual assessment has been carried out from the cemetery side only and is limited as a result. It consists of vegetation growing on the remnants of old field boundary hedgerows.	It would benefit from general tidying works. Management is located outside the control of the site area.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht (m)	TD (mm)	CS (m)	C. Ht (m)	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	USL	Cat.
	Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Dogrose <i>Rosa canina</i>										
Notes:											

