

Tree Survey and Arboricultural Report
Trees at Proposed Site at
Barrington Tower
Brennanstown Road
Dublin 18

March 2022

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Associated Drawings

This report is for reading in conjunction with the drawings noted below

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

1 Report Summary

- 1.1 This report intends to illustrate likely development related Arboricultural impacts across and adjoining the sites of Barrington Tower and Winterbrook. The assessment is based on a review of the architectural, engineering and landscape inputs, submitted as part of the overall planning application. The assessment of development impacts is based on the creation of an overlay of drawings from the above disciplines, thereby creating the Barrington Tower Tree Impacts Plan and Barrington Tower Tree Protection Plan that accompany this report.
- 1.2 The preliminary tree survey noted many Arboricultural issues. This includes the site's visual dominance by many, often large, Monterey Cypress. These trees raise concerns regarding sustainability as well as their suitability for retention within a developed context. Undoubtedly, some must be removed to allow for the efficient development of site space however, the species is intolerant of fragmentation and shelter loss and therefore the effects of such impacts will have repercussions on any trees which might appear retainable. This would include the loss of the entire Monterey Cypress group some of which extends across the site boundary to the east of the existing Barrington Tower dwelling.
- 1.3 The proposed development works are extensive. There is no realistic potential make efficient use of available site space, and to retain trees within central areas. Therefore tree retention is typically limited to site boundaries.
- 1.4 Early in the design process, concerns arose regarding construction works near trees. These led to the undertaking of exploratory trenches at various positions near the eastern boundary of the site. These trenches found that the stone-built boundary wall, and its foundation, had constrained tree root development. In all trial pits, root development beneath the wall was significantly less than expected, with some pits being devoid of any under passing roots whatsoever. This benefit was increased at positions north of the burial ground, where the stone wall is adjoined on its western side by the historic access lane to the burial ground from Brennanstown Road. Here, the combination of the stone wall and the historically compacted nature of the laneway appears to have stopped tree root access into the site area
- 1.5 Elsewhere on the site, the proposed development has mostly been kept away from the tree supporting boundaries. Nonetheless, various works will be required, though these are generally restricted to landscape works. Such works, including the provision of paths or the creation of new plantings and landscapes can all be achieved with minimal impact to trees. This will however require that all works adopt the use of low-impact material and methodologies and that all works are carried out following the "Arboricultural Method Statement" as at "Appendix 1" to this report.
- 1.6 During the planning process, concerns were raised in respect development effects on site hydrology, and possible repercussions on trees. Such concerns appear minimal,

considering studies carried out by Enviroguide Consulting. Their study found typically shallow soils over granite bedrock. For much of the site, the soil was typically quite dry, with little evidence of groundwater other than at depth. This might suggest that a high proportion of soil water on which the site's trees depend relates to pluvial input, as opposed to through-flow or other ground waters. Considering this and as outlined in the Hydrological Report, the proposed construction practices and particularly the excavations appear likely to have only limited and local effect. For this reason the need for specific actions to address ground-water issues appears minimal. Nonetheless and as advised in the hydrological report, it is assumed that "with the implementation of standard mitigation measures as part of a robust dewatering strategy there will be no negative impact on groundwater flow regime or water quality at the Site and no impact to any sensitive receptors adjoining or downgradient of the Site". Such a dewatering strategy should include monitoring for soil drying near trees and the provision of suitable local irrigation as required.

- 1.7 Sustainable tree retention will be based on the provision of suitable tree protection measures for the duration of site works. This will typically include the use of construction exclusion fencing, as depicted by the bold orange lines shown on the drawing "Barrington Tower Tree Protection Plan" that accompanies this report. This fencing will prevent incidental or inadvertent access into the "construction exclusion zones" (orange hatched areas on tree protection plan drawing). The only access into these areas will be for the undertaking on controlled, monitored, low impact works, such as those relating to the proposed landscape plan.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 This report was commissioned by-
Cairn Homes Properties Ltd.

This report was prepared by-
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Report Brief

- 2.2 The Tree File Ltd has been requested by Cairn Homes Properties Ltd to provide an Arboricultural report in respect of the proposed development.

Report Context

- 2.3 As "BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" is the accepted framework for such reports, its composition, inclusions and recommendations being followed as a general basis for this report. An arboricultural review of the proposed development project is included in this report. The report includes an evaluation of the existing tree population at the site in its current context. The report evaluates their chances of long-term retention in the post-development scenario. The report also discusses the potential effects and consequences of the development and construction process on those trees. It also provides information on the necessary tree protection and avoidance of tree damage during the construction process, which is required to achieve long-term tree retention.
- 2.4 The report conclusions were created after studying the design team's proposed project specifics and evaluating trees as specified and presented in "Appendix 2". Appendix 1 has a preliminary "Arboricultural Method Statement" and a Tree Protection Plan. This plan depicts the necessary conservation and protection methods to ensure tree sustainability. However, this paper is not meant to criticise the proposed development, but rather to examine the development's implications for the sustainable retention of trees. This report is only for planning and may not be suitable for building.

Report Limitations

- 2.5 This report relates the Arborists interpretation of information provided to him before the report compilation and gained by him during the undertaking of the site review and tree survey. The site review data is subject to the limitations set out under "Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers" in "Appendix 2" of this report. The findings and recommendations made within this report are compiled based upon the knowledge and expertise of the inspecting Arborist.
- 2.6 The "Implication Assessment" element of the report builds on assumptions and estimates, unavoidably associated with the "design" stage of the project. This report cannot address issues that may arise at "detail design" or "construction" detail stage or in respect of how construction works might proceed on a day-to-day basis. Equally, this report cannot address issues that may arise in respect of changes or amendments required to address or comply with any conditions of a grant of permission.
- 2.7 In line with the "design" stage of the development proposals, many elements of the "Arboricultural Method Statement" are deliberately broad and generic. They will require review, amendment and consolidation at the construction stage, for example, in respect of the size and nature of the equipment, plant and machinery that might be utilised by any potential building contractor and any details as may change at "detail design" or "construction detail" stages.
- 2.8 Accordingly, this assessment is premised on all its elements/recommendations, and the omission or alteration of any part of it, particularly the application of tree protection methodologies, can radically alter outcomes regarding sustainable tree retention.

3 Site Description

- 3.1 The site area, located to the south of Brennanstown Road and to the north of the LUAS line and primarily combines the former properties of Barrington Tower and Winterbrook.
- 3.2 When viewed in combination, the overall site area supports a notable slope, descending approximately 10 m between its northern edge and its southern edge. The slope is broadly continuous, with few major anomalies. Those which do exist appeared to relate to historic stockpiles of soil or spoil.
- 3.3 The nature of the site varies, north to south. The northern portion of the site, supporting each of the original dwelling structures has been historically developed for garden purposes. In comparison, the southern half of the Barrington site is broadly open suggesting a prior pasture or other agricultural use.
- 3.4 During the undertaking of tree survey works, no evidence arose to suggest drainage or soakage issues.

4 Pre-Development Arboricultural Scenario

- 4.1 The tree survey relating to this development proposal includes the review of trees on adjoining sites. Those located to the north (Appledore) are effectively separated from the primary building works by the existing Brennanstown Road and have not been considered as pertinent to the review of impacts. However, trees adjoining the site to the east and to the west, though outside of the red line, are considered close enough to warrant consideration.
- 4.2 As noted within the development description, the site area differs greatly, north to south. The areas associated with the dwellings of Winterbrook and Barrington Tower have been developed to create ornamental gardens. These areas differ greatly in comparison to the southern portion of the Barrington site which is, by comparison, broadly open and devoid of trees.
- 4.3 Much of the vegetation associated with the site can be linked to former site boundaries. Many areas are defined by hedges and or tree lines. Some of these tree lines relate to third-party lands create a scenario whereby the constituent elements are located close beside and often overhanging the subject site area.
- 4.4 The garden areas to the north of the site support a broad array of plantings. Such plantings include low level and small-scale shrubbery through to large-scale tree plantings. Overall, the planting context tends to relate to the site size with many areas supporting notable trees. Unfortunately, the use of such vegetation, for example to segregate one site from another means that available site space when viewed from a cumulative standpoint, is highly fragmented.
- 4.5 Overall, the site area supports many trees. A proportion of these trees can be regarded as being of good quality and offering substantial degrees of sustainability. Such trees would be suitable for sustainable retention if afforded suitable protection during the construction phase.

- 4.6 In comparison, a large proportion of the site trees offer dubious or lesser degrees of sustainability and/or suitability for retention. Particularly, attention is drawn to the large numbers of Monterey Cypress found throughout the Barrington Tower site. As a result of their age, many of these trees are large and offer a significant visual impact. Nonetheless, as a combination of the onset of mechanical failure and issues surrounding Seiridium canker, their sustainability is at best impaired and their suitable friction their suitability for attention within a developed context is undermined. As a species, Monterey cypress is often associated with issues of management and safety. The species tends to suffer increased rates of mechanical failure at maturity and, when found in groups such as on this site, will suffer exacerbated rates of failure if subject to population fragmentation, isolation and shelter loss. For this reason, Monterey Cypress would not be recommended for retention, other than within the broadest of open space, assuming its retention would be at range from areas of high occupation and use.
- 4.7 Other Cypresses are noted on the site, including Leyland Cypress. As with Monterey Cypress, such trees offer limited sustainability. In some instances, such as at Hedge 11 to the south-west of the site, cutting by neighbours has rendered small sections of the tree lines unsuitable for retention.
- 4.8 Though located outside of the site confines, the trees adjoining the sites eastern boundary have been reviewed. This related to their perceived proximity to the proposed site and its works and concerns that they may be disturbed by the development. For this reason, further investigations were undertaken to evaluate the extent of influence asserted by the large stone-built boundary wall, as well as the road/laneway that extends from Brennanstown Road to the burial ground.
- 4.9 The results of these pits are illustrated in Photos 1 to 4 below. The wall was found to have a substantial foundation, often 350 to 450mm deep. This foundation was exposed at various positions between the laneway north of the burial ground, the burial ground wall and further toward the southern boundary as illustrated in the tree constraints plan drawing that accompanies this report. While not all root material had been blocked by the wall (see minor intrusion at photo 3), a high proportion had been blocked completely. The images are complicated by extensive scrub related roots (Sycamore sapling, Elder, Ivy and Bramble) growing from the site side of the boundary. However, and as illustrated by the photos, this material tends to extent parallel with the boundary wall. Of particular interest is the exposed base of the wall foundation, that shows little passing beneath.



Photo 1 – TP1
Pit adjoining laneway – no roots



Photo 2 – TP2
Pit at Burial Ground – Scrub roots noted, but no roots under-passing wall

Considering the pits locations relative to surveyed trees, very little tree root material was encountered, with most pits showing no roots under passing the wall into the pit area. To the north of the burial ground, the scenario is different in that the boundary does not adjoin the wall but is separated from it by the road/lane that provides access from Brennanstown Road. In this area, the exploratory pits were positioned perpendicular to tree locations, but to the west of the laneway (see Photo 1 – TP1). At these positions, no substantial tree root material was encountered other than that associated with on-site scrub.



Photo 3 – TP3

Pit south of Burial Ground – Scrub roots noted, with only two small roots penetrating masonry.



Photo 4 – TP4

Pit south of Burial Ground – Scrub roots noted, but no roots under-passing wall

- 4.10 These pits illustrated the fact that the wall and its foundation depth have substantially influenced tree root development. Along its length, the wall has greatly diminished tree root entry into the site area, to the extent that root loss impacts relating to works within the site area appear minimal. The northern half of the boundary, between Brennanstown Road and the burial yard appear to see even less tree root ingress. This appears likely to relate to the combined effects of the wall and its foundation, as well as the hard and compacted ground conditions associated with the burial ground access lane.
- 4.11 Throughout the survey, note was made of many garden boundary alignments and hedges. The survey has found these to be in a highly variable qualitative state. Many smaller hedges have, through a lack of management, lapsed and become overgrown. Attempting to manage such hedges at this time will at best result in short-term disfigurement but at worst will result in fragmentation and failure. This would apply, for example, to many of the large outgrown *Griselinia* hedges. Some hedges have been suppressed by the development of large nearby trees. Note is made of Cyprus based hedges that have undergone harsh or ill-timed management in the past. Many such hedges are beyond management and therefore their retention offers little in respect of sustainability.
- 4.12 In analysing the surveyed tree population as illustrated in figs 1 to 5, we note a substantial proportion of trees appear to offer notable sustainability. This is well illustrated by the 60% of trees categorised as good, good-fair or fair in fig 1. This in part is borne out by the 39% of category B trees illustrated in fig 2. This information relates to the typically young age of the population, with 48% of trees being sapling, semi-mature or early-mature and a cumulative total of some 57% of trees offering either medium or long-term useful life expectancy.

4.13 Review of fig 5 illustrates what is a highly artificial and planted tree population. Both numerically and visually, the site is dominated by conifers including Scots Pine, but particularly by Monterey Cypress. This means that species typical issues must be considered, including mechanical issues and high rates of failure commonly suffered by Monterey Cypress. Considering the number and size of these trees on the site, then issues of contextual compatibility and sustainability cannot be ignored.

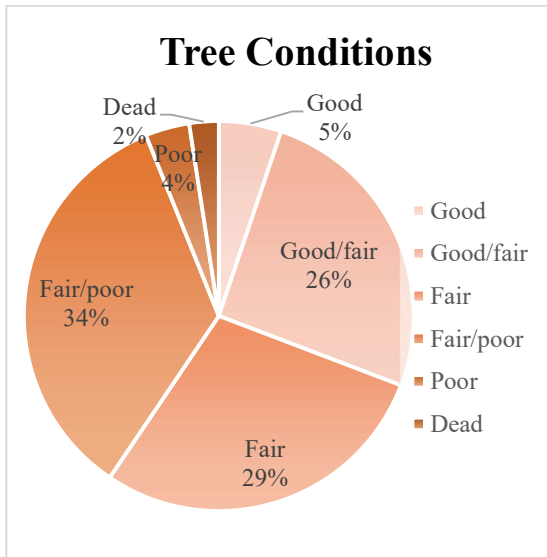


Fig 1

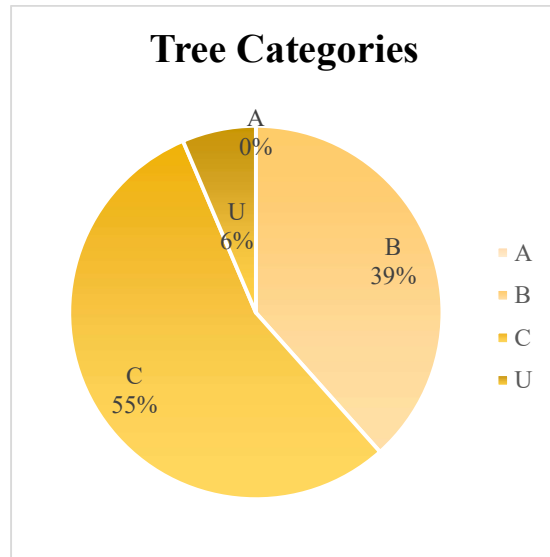


Fig 2

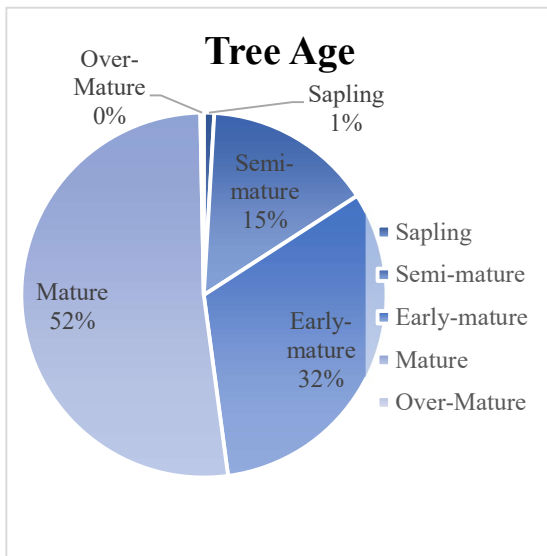


Fig 3

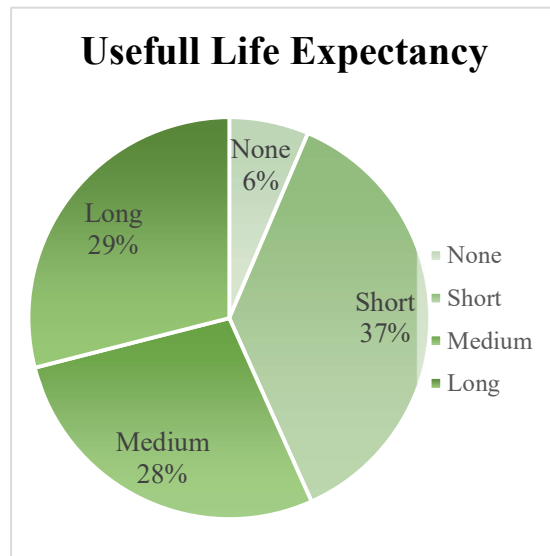


Fig 4

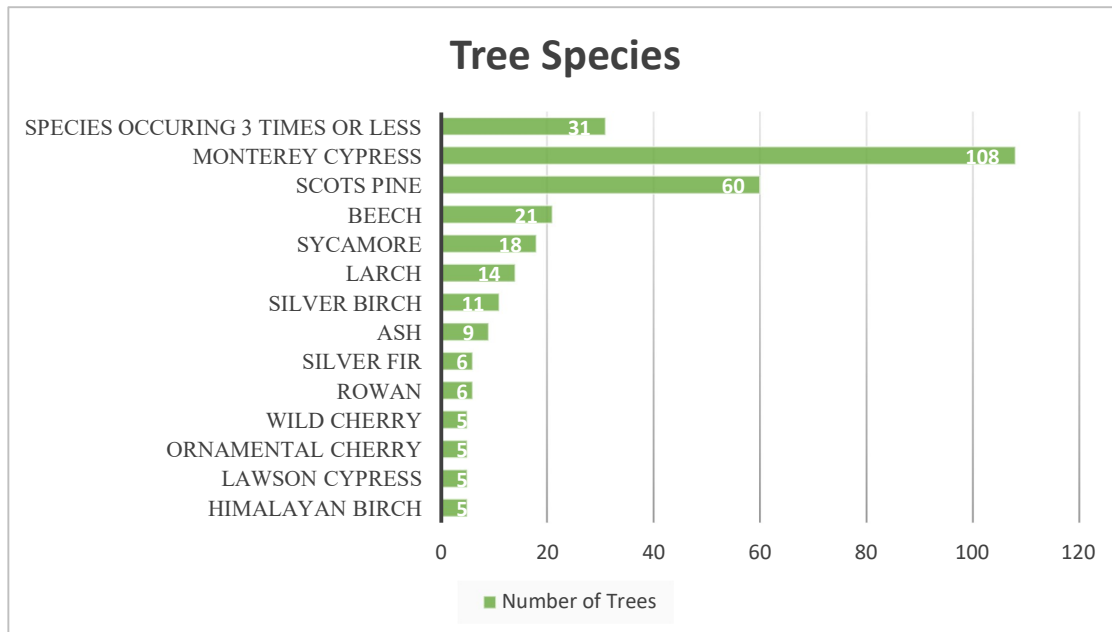


Fig 5

5 Planning Scenario in Respect of Tree

- 5.1 The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-28, makes multiple references to trees, woodlands and hedges. Such references occur under multiple headings and serve to highlight the importance of trees, woodlands and hedges to the environment by way of environmental moderation for example regarding carbon sequestration, their ecological importance in respect of the provision of habitats and biodiversity as well as importance with regard to the visual landscape and heritage.
- 5.1.1 Chapter 3 of the development plan, “Climate Action”, notes, in table 3.1, the important role played by open space, parks and recreation and in reference to this, and under section 3.4.4, “Urban Greening”, policy objective CA17 promotes the planting of trees and hedges as a crucial part of urban greening. Section 4.3.1.4 highlights the need to retain trees and hedges where possible and within the minimum 25% open space quota. Additionally, section 4.4.1.3 notes that good public realm design must incorporate tree planting as a critical element.
- 5.1.2 Chapter 11, “Heritage and Conservation” that acknowledges the particularly important part that might be played by trees within landscapes attendant to protected structures. Accordingly, particular consideration is required regarding their protection and retention.
- 5.1.3 Chapter 9 of the development plan, “Open Space and Recreation”, makes specific note of trees woodlands and forestry under section 9.3.1.3. In respect of this, objective OSR7, “Trees Woodland and Forestry”, acknowledges the importance of trees and notes the ongoing update to the 2011-15 tree strategy. It also affirms that the map based symbols relating to specific objectives for tree and woodland protection and retention have been reviewed and updated within the 2022-28 development plan mapping.

- 5.2 Understandably, Chapter 8, “Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity” makes multiple references to trees, woodlands and hedgerows. A number of specific objectives are also listed including GIB15 recreational access routes to advocate the restoration of native woodlands. It also provides an acknowledgement of tree and woodland value in respect of biodiversity. GIB18, acknowledges the protection of Natural Heritage and the environment must include the protection of existing trees, woodlands and hedges. GIB21 reasserts the protection provided by existing statutory protection such as pNHAs, SACs and SPAs. GIB22 recognises that many areas of trees woodland and hedgerow do not gain protection from the above statutory protections but should nonetheless, be considered as important and be provided protection through consideration within the planning scheme. GIB23 advocates for countywide ecological networks. This expands on the ecological value of trees woodlands and hedges under article 10 of the “Habitats Directive”. GIB29 expands on the importance of trees woodlands and hedges and expands on the value of including the restoration of trees woodlands and hedges to the environment by way of carbon sequestration.
- 5.3 It section 12, “Development Management” that provides the most direct and poignant information regarding trees affected by development works. Section 12.8.11 “Existing Trees and Hedgerows” states that a new development will be designed, as far as practically possible, to retain trees and woodlands, particularly those represented on the development plan by way of the objective tree symbol. It also outlines the requirement for Arboricultural reporting and advice as part of any application. It goes on to state that commensurate planting or replacement planting will be required where development results in tree loss. Section 12.3.11.2 elaborates on the importance of design and retention of hedges within developments. Section 12.7.3 elaborates on the retention where possible of existing site features. Such features could readily include trees and hedges.
- 5.4 In respect of this particular development, we note that the 2022-28 Development Plan map No.7 indicates to tree symbols representing a specific objectives to protect and preserve trees and woodlands within the vicinity of the development site. The first is located physically outside of the site area and involves the woodland to the south-east of the proposed development and separated from same by the historic stone wall discussed within this Arboricultural report. The second symbol is positioned circa 50 metres north of Barrington Tower and appears to be centred on a portion of the deteriorating Monterey Cypress group.
- 5.5 Note is also made that the site area supports the Barrington Tower folly, designated as No.1729 on the record of protected structures.

6 Other Legislative and Legal Constraints

- 6.1 Under the Forestry Act 2014, the felling of a tree standing in a county area requires a felling license unless the trees are exempted under Section 19 of the Act. Section 19(1)(M)(ii), where "the removal of which is specified in a grant of planning permission".
- 6.2 Other non-specific exemptions may also be applicable, including-
- Trees standing in an urban area.
 - Trees within 30 metres of a building (other than a wall or temporary structure), but excluding any building built after the trees were planted.

- Trees removed by a public authority in the performance of its statutory functions.
- A tree that is, in the opinion of the planning authority, dangerous on account of its age, condition or location.
- A tree within 10 metres of a public road and which, in the opinion of the owner (being an opinion formed on reasonable grounds), is dangerous to persons using the public road on account of its age or condition.

6.3 The above derogations do not apply where-

- The tree is within the curtilage or attendant grounds of a protected structure under Chapter 1 of Part IV of the Act of 2000.
- The tree is within an area subject to a special amenity area order
- The tree is within a landscape conservation area under section 204 of the Act of 2000.
- The tree is within a monument or place recorded under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994, a historic monument or archaeological area entered in the Register of Historic Monuments under section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987, or a national monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 1994 or is within a European Site or a natural heritage area within the meaning of Regulation 2(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011)

6.4 For further clarification, contact should be made with Forest Service (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food). The Felling Section of the Forest Service is based in Johnstown Castle, Co. Wexford

6.5 Other legislation may affect tree cutting and felling. Particular note should be made of the "Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended), as well as the EU Habitats Directive. These offer protection to animals, including Bats that often roost or even breed in trees. The protection afforded by the above legislation means that particular care must be taken in the pruning or felling of trees that may contain Bats. For this reason, specific specialist advice should be sought.

7 Construction Activities and their Effect on Trees

7.1 Retaining trees takes up space. There is a big difference between physically preserving a tree and ensuring its future survival. Sustainable tree retention often depends on the extent and nature of construction protection.

7.2 Like all living things, trees are highly dependent on their environment in which they exist. A tree's continuity in supplies of water and nutrients from the soil. Any long-term change in ground conditions can easily affect a tree's metabolism, health, and sustainability.

- 7.3 Particularly, development and construction activities can easily damage the soil environment. Removing, disturbing or denaturing soil can irreparably damage tree roots and can render the soil incapable of supporting plant root function. Most modern construction requires large plants, equipment, and vehicles. Such machinery causes soil profile destruction and compaction that denatures the soil.
- 7.4 Where the above issues occur within the minimum "root protection area" as defined by "BS5837-2012", the tree's sustainability and safety may be compromised.
- 7.5 Sustainable tree retention must accept changing contexts and increased management in the future. Where rates of occupation and use increase, then any retained trees have a potential to cause harm or damage. This issue may be exacerbated where shelter-loss and exposure occur regarding the retention of individual trees.
- 7.6 Retained trees should be considered in respect of shadow-cast, light admission, and view-blocking. Wind patterns can affect leaf shedding, causing drifts and accumulations creating management issues around drains and gullies, or the creation of slippery surfaces.

8 Nature of Project Works

- 8.1 The development will principally consist of:
- 8.1.1 The proposed 'Build-to-Rent' (BTR) development will consist of the construction of 8 no. blocks in heights up to 10 storeys comprising 534 residential units, a creche, a retail unit, residential support facilities and residential services and amenities. The proposal also includes car and cycle parking, public and communal open spaces, landscaping, bin stores, plant areas, substations, switch rooms, and all associated site development works and services provision. A full description of the development is provided in the statutory notes and in Chapter 3 of the EIAR submitted with this application.
- 8.2 Considering the scope and scale of the proposed development, then many of the issues dealt with at "Construction Works and Trees" above could apply if trees are not protected during construction works, including-
- a) Direct conflict with proposed structures, thus requiring tree removal.
 - b) A partial conflict where the "Root Protection Area" is encroached upon by works or ground amendments and cannot be preserved/protected in full.
 - c) Environmental damage e.g. compaction, capping, sealing – changing the existing ground environment to one that can no longer support tree root function.
 - d) Construction activity and the use of large plant and machinery that can denature the ground.
 - e) A change in site context or a change in occupation or use which makes a tree unsuitable for retention.

9 Development Related Issues and Arboricultural Concerns

- 9.1 The greatest issues affecting trees has been the consumption of site space and encroachment on trees ostensibly retainable trees and hedges. This has mean that many trees and hedges, particularly about the central areas of the site cannot be retained.
- 9.2 The above issue is often compounded by the sloping nature of the site. This means that site levels require modification and space adjoining new structures is often affected by collateral grading between the new and existing ground levels.
- 9.3 The sites tree population is subject to ongoing deterioration. The tree population includes many mediocre to poor trees that will deteriorate further over future years.
- 9.4 Many trees across the site have been subject to impromptu mechanical damage, often related to high winds and storm conditions. This issue will continue into the future and may be exacerbated because of tree removal related shelter loss and exposure regarding those trees that may be retained. Though this issue relates to many individual trees, it particularly relates to the dominating Monterey Cypress population.

10 Design Iterations and Arboricultural Considerations

- 10.1 This report relates to clause 4.4.2.1 of BS5837-2012 in that its finding relate to a predefined concept that was issued for review. Accordingly, the report assesses Arboricultural implications and impacts of the proposals, making recommendations in respect of tree protection relating to those trees that might be retained and as outlined below.
- 10.2 notwithstanding 10.1 above, the design team was provided with tree constraints information relating to the tree survey, as well as to information provided by the undertaking of several exploratory trial pits intending to better understand the ingress of tree roots into the site area from trees positioned outside the site boundary.

11 Identification of Development Impacts to Trees

- 11.1 Though listed in this report, the expected tree impacts have also been represented graphically on the tree impacts drawing "**Barrington Tower Tree Impacts Plan**". This drawing combines the tree constraints plan information (survey data) with the development details, including the architectural and services layouts below, thereby allowing for simple and direct comparisons between the existing site context and the development proposals regarding new structures.
- 11.2 In this drawing, trees denoted with "Broken Pink" crown outlines are to be removed, and those denoted with "Continuous Green" crown outlines are to be retained.
- 11.3 Detail of the development proposals where gained from project drawings provided by-

- Reddy Architecture + Urbanism - Architectural Design
- Waterman Moylan - Consulting Engineers – Drainage and Engineering information overlaid on Masterplan
- Murray & Associates - Landscape Design, overlaid on Architectural design.

11.4 The assessment attempts to consider both direct and indirect consequences. Estimated construction requirements and a tree's likely interaction with the development are considered. In addition to growth, the assessment considers changes in the context and their impact on tree amenity value.

12 Tree Retention and Loss

12.1 Tree retention and loss numbers have been estimated as best possible. Note should be made that while totals of individual tree losses are possible, many of the items described are not individuals, but comprise groups of individual plants that have been described as an individual item. In this respect, the numbers below relate to items, be they groups or individuals, as opposed to individual plants

12.1 Tree retention and loss relating to proposed development.

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Total No. of Items	0	184	181	21
No. of Items Retained	0	163	54	14
No. of Items Removed	0	21	127	7
Total Hedges/Groups	0	1	16	2
Hedges/Groups Retained	0	0	2	0
Hedges/Groups Removed	0	1	14	2

Table 1, Numeric Representation of Tree Loss/Retention Scenario

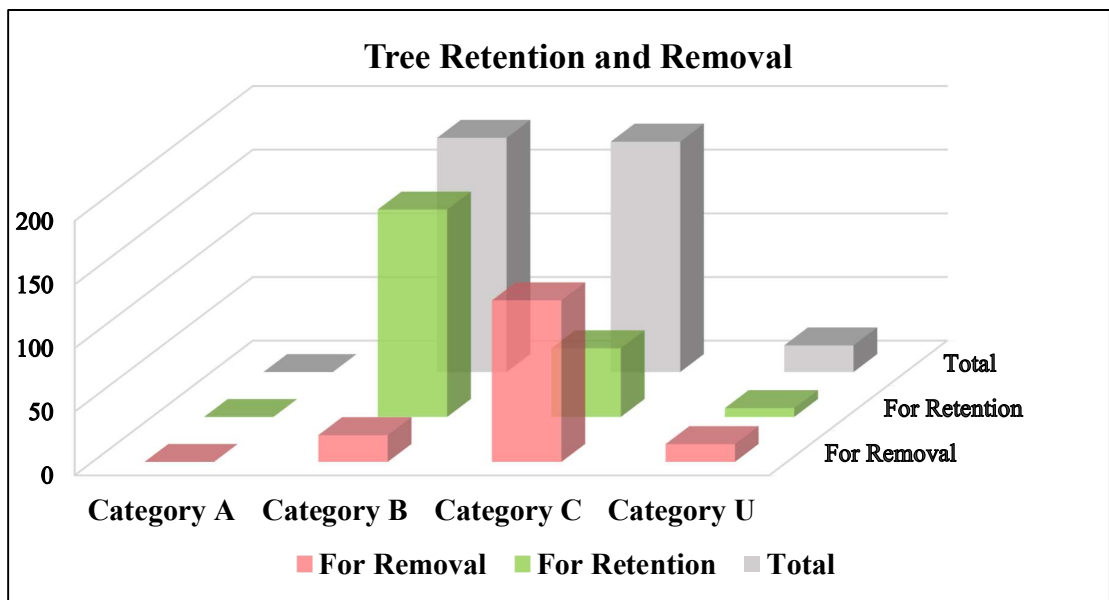


Fig 5 Graphic Representation of Tree Loss/Retention Scenario

- 12.2 While most poor-quality category “U” trees would be removed regardless of development, this development will require the removal of other quality trees as well. Note that not all category “U” trees will be removed, as some are positioned outside of the site’s jurisdiction. The trees for removal are identified by their survey numbers in the list below-

Barrington Tower	
Category A	None
Category B	2669, 2676, 2677, 2679, 2680, 2702, 2812, 2813 and 2743,
Category C	2664, 2668, 2671, 2672, 2675, 2678, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2691 to 2700, 2701, 2701a, 2702b, 2703 to 2742, 2744 to 2810, 2808,
Category U	2665, 2666, 2670, 2675, 2829, 2830 and 2831,
Groups/Hedges	Hedge 1, Hedge 2, Hedge 3, Hedge 4, Hedge 5, Hedge 6, Hedge 7, Hedge 8, Hedge 9 and Hedge 10, group 2815, Tree Line A, Cypress Group A,
Winterbrook	
Category A	None
Category B	2, C, D, J, K, M, O, P, Q, R, S and T.
Category C	3, A, B, E, F, G, H, I, L, N, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, 8, 10 and 12
Category U	None
Groups/Hedges	Tree Line 1

Table 2, Itemised Tree Loss List

13 Tree Protection within the Scope of a Development

- 13.1 This report provides a "Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement" at "Appendix 1" to this report, as well as the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing "Barrington Tower Tree Protection Plan".
- 13.2 In the drawing, the "Construction Exclusion Zone" is defined by an orange hatching with bold "Orange" lines representing the proposed location of the primary protective "Construction Exclusion Fencing".
- 13.3 The above drawing provides only a representation of the protection locations and extents that must be located, positioned and erected under the guidance of the project Arborist. This drawing may require referral to a figured and dimensioned, "construction stage" version of the "Tree Protection Plan" drawing. All recommended protection measures will be installed before the commencement of any site works and must remain in situ (unless under the guidance of the site Arborist) until the completion of all site works.

14 Preliminary Management Recommendations

- 14.1 Provided in the tree survey table (Table 1) are "Preliminary Management Recommendations". These recommendations relate to the trees as they existed at the time of the tree review. Therefore and in line with the changing context of the site, such recommendations may no longer apply. Examples include where the felling of trees or other specific works are necessary to facilitate development requirements.
- 14.2 Many of the concerns raised in the tree survey relate to evidence suggesting mechanical failure to trees, ill-health or contextual issues. These may continue to a point where the suitability of a tree for retention may change over time.
- 14.3 Additionally, any development related loss of trees can result in exposure and shelter loss issues. Therefore all retained trees must be reviewed immediately after the primary site clearance works. A review will allow for the updating and amending of the "preliminary management recommendations" of the primary survey. Such amendments would address such issues as may arise and may include additional structural pruning works. Regular reviews of all retained trees must be maintained, so that early and prompt intervention and action can be applied as required.

15 Bibliography

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<https://www.teagasc.ie/crops/forestry/research/ash-resistance-to-ash-dieback/>
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A1 Appendix 1 - Arboricultural Method Statement (and Tree Protection Plan)

Method Statement Outline

- A1.1 This method statement intends to provide guidance in respect of tree protection on a development site. This is a broad and prescriptive method statement, intended to provide general advice and guidance in respect of trees and tree protection on a typical development site, dealing with issues known at planning stage.
- A1.2 Any inability to conform to the recommendations of this method statement or the associated tree protection plan could readily change the sustainability of trees and/or their suitability for retention.
- A1.3 This method statement addresses, amongst others, two primary issues, those being –
- a) The avoidance/prevention of physical damage to a tree to be retained.
 - b) The avoidance/prevention of physical damage or disturbance to the ground/earth upon which a tree is reliant.

Drawings

- A1.4 This Arboricultural Method Statement must be read with the associated "Tree Protection Plan" drawing, "Barrington Tower Tree Protection Plan". The "planning stage" drawing must be updated for "Construction" stage purposes, to include tree protection ranges/dimensions as defined for that tree within the tree survey table or unless otherwise defined by the project Arborist.

Method Statement Use

- A1.5 This Method Statement should be used under the direct guidance of the project Arborist. As limited "construction stage" detail was available at planning stage, it may require amendment and adjustment to address construction stage issues.

Amendments and Modifications to Tree Protection Plan

- A1.6 Any amendment to the tree protection plan must be agreed with the project Arborist, including the adoption of specific methodologies and/or procedures and structures for access into/use of certain parts of the above defined "Construction Exclusion Zones". Such procedures, including the provision of suitable ground protection may allow for the relocation of the "Construction Exclusion Fencing" to provide access to and across the previously protected areas.

Works Related Impacts

- A1.7 In respect of any necessary and unavoidable structures/works required within or entry into the "RPA" zone, all efforts must be made to minimise impacts. Aerial issues may

require "access facilitation pruning" or clearance pruning. Subterranean works that require excavation must, by design, location, and action, minimise impacts to trees.

Tree Works Specification Updates

A1.8 Many of the tree management recommendations stipulated within the "Preliminary Management Recommendation" section of the primary tree survey, relate to the "as was" site scenario. Because of changing site contexts, these may no longer apply and may require modification to account for the changes that the built project will cause.

General Method Statement

1.0) Overview and Implementation

- 1.1 **Prior to any site works or construction/demolition related works or access, this method statement will be addressed and discussed by all member of the construction team management.**
- 1.2 The project Arborist or another suitably qualified person will oversee the application of all tree protection measures and any necessary modifications to this Method Statement (any issues as may have arisen in respect of planning conditions or details as may have changed between the design stage) to provide a basis upon which tree protection will be managed on the construction site.
- 1.3 Any situation that requires entry into the "root protection zones" of a tree intended for retention must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist regarding the adoption/amendment of suitable tree protection measures.
- 1.4 As unforeseen tree losses may compromise project planning permissions, it is imperative that issues relating to tree protection and/or tree damage be brought to the immediate attention of the project Arborist for review and possible discussion with the relevant planning authority.

2.0) Works Sequence

- 2.1 No construction related works or mechanised site access will occur until the agreed level of tree protection, in accordance with the "Tree Protection Plan", is completed.
- 2.2 The only exception to the above will relate to the undertaking of tree works and felling as defined in the Arboricultural report and/or grant of permission.
- 2.3 On completion of tree felling/site clearance works, the tree management plan will be reviewed, accounting for (if necessary) the updating of the "preliminary Management Recommendations" stipulated in the original Tree Survey.

- 2.4 Any revised pruning/cutting works will be agreed with the local authority and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 2.5 After the completion of primary tree clearance, but prior to the commencement of construction works, all "Construction Exclusion" and "Protective" fencing must be erected and "signed-off" as complete, by the Project Arborist.
- 2.6 Only on completion of all construction works will any/all tree protective measures be removed, and only then in a manner, that does not compromise the "Protection Zones". Such works must be agreed and overseen by Project Arborist.
- 2.7 At construction works completion stage, all retained trees will be reviewed regarding their condition and longer-term management recommendations and regarding site hand-over,

3.0) Tree Protection

- 3.1 All tree protection measures and locations must be agreed, overseen, and verified by the Project Arborist prior to works commencement.
- 3.2 All construction, works or access areas must be enclosed and defined by protective fencing, this comprising the "Construction Exclusion Zone" based upon drawings "Barrington Tower Tree Protection Plan" (Construction Stage version).
- 3.3 Unless specifically stipulated by the project Arborist, the default minimum range of the protective fencing from a tree is the range stipulated for that tree within the "RPA" (root protection area) column of the original survey.
- 3.4 Such a fence must be fit for purpose and commensurate with the nature of activity expected upon the site and should comply with "Section 6.2" of BS5837: 2012.
- 3.5 The fence should be affixed with notification signs such as "TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT"
- 3.6 Structures such as "lock-ups", offices or other temporary site building, not requiring excavation or underground ducting, might be positioned such as to comprise part of the "Construction Exclusion Zone" fencing. All remaining fencing must be continuous with such features and effectively prevents access to protected ground.
- 3.7 If entry into the "RPA" (Root Protection Area) zones becomes unavoidable, ground protection systems agreed with the project Arborist, will be utilised.
- 3.8 No amendment, alteration, relocation, or removal of the tree protection fencing shall occur without prior liaison and approval from the Project Arborist.

4.0) Provision of Ground Protection (If Required)

- 4.1 No vehicular/mechanised access whatsoever will be allowed onto unprotected "Construction Exclusion Area" ground.
- 4.2 Ground protection can comprise the use of proprietary materials/structures (installed to manufacturer's specifications and recommendations) or procedures that avoid ground damage/disturbance/compaction, or the use of procedures that avoid such effects e.g. manual/pedestrian installation procedures.
- 4.3 Any system utilised must effectively spread load-weight, avoid compaction, maintain drainage/percolation/aeration, and be installed in a manner that avoids these issues.
- 4.4 Newly provided access will be strictly limited to the area of the new protection structure.
- 4.6 Protection installation will require a progressive laying down of ground protection, with previously laid material providing vehicular access to the next zone will be accepted as an approved methodology.

5.0) Works within "RPA" Zone

- 5.1 Only works and construction practices, agreed with the Project Arborist prior to commencement, will be allowed in the "RPA" area.
- 5.2 All works will be undertaken under the supervision and guidance of the Project Arborist who will have the authority to stop works if activities are considered such as to have the potential to damage trees.
- 5.3 Preference must be given to manual labour and techniques within the fenced "RPA" zone.
- 5.4 On completion of the required works, the area will be inspected by the Project Arborist regarding the reinstatement of the original protection and the relocation of the protective fencing to a position relating to the original "RPA" area.

6.0) Service Installation

- 6.1 The "Project Arborist" must be consulted for advice and procedural recommendations, in respect of any installation of services within or requiring entry into the "Root Protection Area" of any tree intended for retention.
- 6.2 Any such works found to be unavoidable, must be undertaken with special care, incorporating the recommendations of both "BS5837: 2012 and the National joint utility groups, guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees (NJUG 10)

- 6.3 Preference must be given to trench-less techniques including Mole-piping, Directional-drilling manual hydro-trenching (high-pressure water), "Air-Spade" or broken-trench techniques.

7.0) Tree Management and Works

- 7.1 All tree works should be undertaken under the guidance of the project Arborist
- 7.2 The primary site clearance and felling should be undertaken at the earliest stage of the overall development works, to enable the re-assessment of all ostensibly retainable trees and the updating of the "Preliminary Management Recommendations" to account for context changes and construction access and/or other issues coming to light.
- 7.3 All Tree Works must adopt safe work procedures and must be undertaken by staff suitably trained for the purpose at hand and compliant with all legislative, safety and insurance requirements.
- 7.5 All additional works will be agreed with the local authority and/or other stakeholders and applied at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 7.6 On completion of site works, the retained tree population will be reviewed and re-evaluated regarding its ongoing condition and the likely requirements of any ongoing or future monitoring or management needs.

8.0) Demolition

- 8.1 All demolition procedures must be agreed and overseen by the Project Arborist or other suitably skilled staff to monitor for damage and to protect exposed roots/cut-trim exposed roots/oversee backfilling of exposed roots.
- 8.2 Where access into unprotected "RPA" zone becomes unavoidable then suitable ground protection, provided in accordance with an engineer's direction and agreed with the Project Arborist will be installed.
- 8.3 Care will be taken to avoid damage to soil volumes beneath and adjoining demolished structures that may contain tree root material.
- 8.4 Whilst existing foundations/structures may provide temporary protected access to areas within the "RPA" zone, preference must be given to the location of demolition plant outside of the "RPA" zone.
- 8.5 Where tree(s) exist near a structure to be demolished then the demolition should be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building (top down, pull back).
- 8.6 Underground structures (services etc.) within the "RPA" zone should be reviewed with regards to decommissioning and retention in situ in the interest of avoiding tree damage.

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

9.0) Ancillary Precautions

- 9.1 The methodologies as set out in this document apply to all undertakers of work upon or adjoining the site as may require access to the "Construction Exclusion Zone" or the "RPA" area of any tree.
- 9.2 This document will be disseminated to all persons requiring access to the work site, with all persons undertaking works either before or after the principal development (site investigation works, Landscape Contractors) are subject to the above requirements
- 9.3 Works outside the "Construction Exclusion Zone" must be controlled to create no potential secondary hazard to tree health.
- 9.4 Large loads accessing the site must be reviewed regarding clearance and potential tree damage.
- 9.5 Care must be taken regarding materials that may contaminate the ground. No concrete mixings, diesel or fuel, washings or any other liquid material may be discharged within 10 metres of a tree.
- 9.6 No fires can be lit within 5 metres of any tree canopy extent.
- 9.7 No tree will be used for support regarding cables, signs etc.
- 9.8 The trees should be reviewed on a regular basis throughout the development process and on completion. At that time, additional recommendations regarding tree management may be required.
- 9.9 Any issue that has the potential to affect site trees must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for review and comment.
- 9.10 Any circumstances that become known whilst the development project is ongoing that either involves trees or access to/works within the construction exclusion zone must be brought to the attention of the Project Arborist for evaluation and advice regarding approach and methodology.
- 9.11 It is possible that liaison/agreement will be required with the Local Planning Authority regarding compliance with, as well as the verification of the required tree protection measures.

A2 Appendix 2 - Tree Survey

Nature of Survey

- A2.1 The criteria put forward in "BS5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" have provided a basis for this report.
- A2.2 The data collected has been represented in table form as "Table 1" within "Appendix 1" to this report. This appendix includes a Survey Methodology, Survey Key, Survey Abbreviations, Condition Category Definitions and a brief resume of the typical application of Tree Protection measures as defined within the above standard and as relates to the "RPA" zones defined both within the survey table and on the "TCP" drawing.
- A2.3 The survey, its findings and management recommendations relate to the site and the conditions thereon at the time of the survey. It relates to a "do nothing" or "as is" scenario and intends to provide an impartial representation of the site's tree population, regardless of any possible development works. It is likely that changes in site usage, development or other environmental changes will require an amendment of any tree's potential retention status and its preliminary management recommendations, and in some instances, may require the re-classification of a tree's suitability for retention.

Drawing References

- A2.4 The survey must be read with the "Tree Constraints Plan" drawing "Barrington Tower Tree Constraints Plan" regarding the representation of tree positions, crown forms, "RPA" extents and colour reference to category systems. Trees omitted from the supplied drawing may be "sketched in" to "Barrington Tower Tree Constraints Plan". Any such trees should be located and plotted by professional means to identify the constraints such trees have upon the site.
- A2.5 A green coloured outline represents each tree crown. It is scaled to represent the north, east, south, and west crown radii as denoted in the survey table. Each tree (categories A-green, B-blue, and C-grey only) have been apportioned a "Root Protection Area" (RPA see below) denoted as a dashed orange circle.
- A2.6 The development of a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) provides a design tool regarding tree retention. Such a plan combines the topographical land survey drawing with additional information as provided by the tree survey. The aspects of the tree's existence recorded on the "TCP" are, firstly, the tree canopies, represented by the four cardinal compass point radii (Sp: R in survey Table 1). Secondly, and following paragraphs 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS5837: 2012, we represent each tree's "Root Protection Area" (RPA). For design purposes, it approximates the position of the tree protection fencing to be erected before the commencement of any site works, thus excluding all site

activities other than those dealt with by way of the "Arboricultural Implication Assessment" and "Arboricultural Method Statement".

A2.7 The "Tree Constraints Plan" (TCP) depicts the extent and location of constraints, placed upon the site by the trees. The "TCP" represents both the true canopy form (north, east, south, and west radii) but also the "RPA" as defined above. These constraints are provided to advise regarding the design and layout of a proposed development.

Survey Intent and Context

A2.8 This document intends to highlight the extent and nature of the material of Arboricultural interest on the site in question.

Survey Data Collection and Methodology

The Survey

A2.9 An earlier survey was updated in March 2021. This survey portion of the overall report is not an Implication Assessment though but provided some of the basic information regarding its compilation. The compilation of this survey was guided by the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012. This survey typically includes trees of stem diameters exceeding 150mm at approximately 1.50 metres from ground level. The survey relates to current site conditions, setting and context.

A2.10 Each tree in the survey has a consecutive number that relates directly to the survey text. Measurements are metric and defined in metres and millimetres. All trees referred to in the survey text have been measured to provide information regarding canopy height and canopy spread (north, east, south, and west radii), level of canopy base and stem diameter at 1.50 meters from ground level. The dimensions provided are intended to provide a reasonable representation of a tree's size and form. While efforts are made to maintain accuracy, visual obstruction, especially regarding trees in groups, requires that some tree dimensions be estimated only.

Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers

A2.11 The information set out in this report relates to the review of a tree population on the site in question. As such, the information provided is based on a general review of trees and does not constitute a detailed review of any one of the individual specimens. Such an evaluation (tree report) would require the gathering of substantially more information than that dealt with in this survey.

A2.12 The survey is not a safety assessment and the parameters reviewed within this survey context would be substantially deficient in extent to provide for a reliable safety assessment. The survey is intended to provide a general and qualitative review to assist

in gauging the suitability of an individual tree for retention within a development context. All trees are subject to impromptu failure and damage. The assessment of risk as may be presented by a tree requires the review of numerous factors more than those noted herein and as such, remains outside the scope of this document and any attempt to use the information herein for such purposes will render the information invalid.

A2.13 A competent and experienced Arborist has completed all inspection and tree assessment. The inspection involves visual tree assessment (Mattheck and Breloer 1994) only, which has been carried out from ground level. No below ground, internal, invasive, or aerial (climbing) inspection has been carried out.

A2.14 Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and safety can change rapidly. All trees should be re-evaluated regarding their condition on an annual basis or after substantial trauma such a storm event, other damage, or injury. The results and recommendations of this survey will require review and reassessment after one year from the date of execution. This survey does not constitute a review of tree or site safety. Attempts to use the contents herein for such purposes will render the contents invalid.

A2.15 Throughout the undertaking of the survey, several factors acted against the inspectors, contriving to reduce the accuracy of the survey.

Seasonality

A2.16 Various surveys have been completed during different seasons. Some of the signs, typically symptomatic of ill-health or defect within a tree, may not have been available to view at the time of the survey or may have been obscured by seasonality related factors. Some of the fruiting bodies of various fungi, parasitic upon or causing decay or disease in trees, may have been out of season and unavailable to view. This survey can only comment upon symptoms of ill-health or defects visible at the time of the inspection.

Survey Key

Species	Refers to the specific tree species
Age	Referred to in generalised categories including: -
Y - Young	A young and typically small tree specimen.
S/M - Semi-Mature	A young tree, having attained dimensions that allow it to be regarded independently of its neighbours but typically, would be less than 50% of its ultimate size.
E/M - Early-Mature	A specimen, typically 50% - 100% of ultimate dimensions but with substantial capacity for mass and dimensional increase remaining.
M - Mature	A specimen of dimensions typical of a full-grown specimen of its species. Future growth would tend to be extremely slow with little if any dimensional increase.

O/M - Over-Mature	An old specimen of a species having already attained or exceeded its naturally expected longevity.
V - Veteran	An extremely old, veteran specimen of a species, usually of low vigour and typically subject to rapid decline and deterioration or of very limited future longevity.
Tree Dimensions	All dimensions are in meters. See notes regarding limitation of accuracy.
Ht.	Tree Height
CH	Lowest canopy height
N, E, S, W	Tree Canopy Spread measured by radii at north, east, south, and west
Dia.	Stem diameter at approx. 1.50m from ground level.
RPA	Root Protection Area, as a radius measured from the tree's stem centre.
Con	Physical Condition
G Good	A specimen of generally good form and health
G/F Good/Fair	
F Fair	A specimen with defects or ill health that can be either rectified or managed typically allowing for retention
F/P Fair/Poor	
P Poor	A specimen whom through defect, disease attack or reduced vigour has limited longevity or maybe un-safe
D Dead	A dead tree
Structural Condition	Information on structural form, defects, damage, injury, or disease supported by the tree
PMR – Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendation for Arboricultural actions or works considered necessary at the time of the inspection and relating to the existing site context and tree condition. Works considered as urgent will be noted.
Retention Period	
S – Short	Typically, 0 -10 years
M – Medium	Typically, 10 -20 years
L – Long	Typically, 20 – 40 years
L+	Typically, more than 40 years
Category System	The Category System is intended to quantify a tree regarding its Arboricultural value as well as a combination of its structural and physical health.
Category U	Particularly poor quality, dangerous or diseased trees that offer no realistic sustainability
Category A	A typically a good quality specimen, which is considered to make a substantial Arboricultural contribution
Category B	Typically including trees regarded as being of moderate quality
Category C	Typically including generally poor-quality trees that may be of only limited value.
	The above categories are further subdivided regarding the nature of their values or qualities.

Sub-Category 1	Values such as species interest, species context, landscape design or prominent aspect.
Sub-Category 2	Mainly cumulative landscape values such as woods, groups, avenues, lines.
Sub-Category 3	Mainly cultural values such as conservation, commemorative or historical links.

Table 1 – Tree Data Table

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
Trees on Southern-Eastern Boundary.																
Trees in this area have been reviewed visually only. This portion of the site is divided from neighbouring side by substantial stone-built wall beyond which there has been no physical access or entry. Accordingly, the assessment as provided below are incomplete assessment and made without full access to the trees involved.																
1	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	16.00	3.00	4.00	3.50	2.50	2.00	1	579	6.95	Supports notable imbalance to north-east. General vigour and vitality appear good though much of crown is obscure by dense ivy cover thereby preventing proper visual review.		L	B2
2	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	17.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	2.00	1	592	7.10	Tree supports minor imbalance to north east. Entire stem and lower crown is enveloped in ivy, preventing detailed review at this time.	Cut ivy and reassess.	L	B2
3	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	S/M	F/P	7.00	2.00	5.00	1.50	0.00	2.00	1	223	2.67	Chronically unbalanced and north, across boundary wall. Is of dubious sustainability.		M	C2
4	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	17.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	1	621	7.45	Large specimen with ivy cover limited to primary stem. Crown supports substantial deadwood and canopy density appears to be less than that expected retrieve this age, possibly indicating pathological issues.	Cleanout and review on regular basis regarding better ascertaining tree condition. Could	M	C2
5	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	G/F	6.00	1.50	4.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	1	261	3.13	Typically regarded as a weed species. This specimen is heavily unbalanced through suppression.		S	C2
6	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	F	15.00	9.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	2.00	1	334	4.01	Typically unbalanced to north with extensive ivy cover on principal stem.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
7	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	F	17.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	5.00	2.00	1	573	6.88	Heavily unbalanced to east with extensive ivy cover of securing much of principal stem.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
8	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	D	9.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	0.00	2.00	1	366	4.39	Completely dead and heavily unbalanced.	Remove.	N/A	U
9	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	G/F	21.00	3.00	8.50	10.00	7.50	7.50	2	1152	13.83	Large specimen heavily divided from low level. General vigour and vitality appear good.		L	B1-2
10	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	F/P	15.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	4.50	3.50	1	385	4.62	Distorted and misshapen, supporting limited viable crown at higher levels only. Crown supports extensive deadwood.	Cleanout and review.	M	C2
11	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	S/M	D	5.50	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	Completely dead and in need of removal.		N/A	U
12	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	17.00	5.00	2.00	4.50	3.50	3.50	1	382	4.58	Appears to be of good vigour and vitality though crown support some deadwood.	Cleanout.	L	B2
13	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	D	14.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1	255	3.06	Heavily unbalanced and completely dead.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U
14	Silver Fir (<i>Abies alba</i>)	M	F	20.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	1	611	7.33	Is typically unbalanced to west. Mid crown anomaly suggests early life decapitation and regrowth. Tree may prove to be mechanically unsound and predisposed to failure.	Review regularly.	S	C1-2
15	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	G	15.00	2.50	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1	525	6.30	Apparently vigorous but supporting minor imbalance to north.	Cleanout.	L	B2
16	Silver Fir (<i>Abies alba</i>)	M	F	19.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	1	605	7.26	Mid crown growth anomaly suggests early life damage or decapitation. Tree appears to be vigorous but support some deadwood.	Cleanout review regard retention context.	M	B2
17	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	E/M	F/P	8.00	2.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	1	398	4.77	Heavily distorted with principal stem unbalanced to south. Squat nature appears to present limited threat.	Cleanout.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
18	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	2	493	5.92	Typically unbalanced to north-west across boundary wall. Twin stemmed from low level. Proximity to wall may result in growth related damage over time.	Review regularly.	M	C2
19	Silver Fir (<i>Abies alba</i>)	E/M	F/P	11.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1	398	4.77	Heavily distorted and typically unbalanced to east. Is a poor-quality specimen.		S	C2
20	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	17.00	6.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	1	525	6.30	Appears to be of good vigour and vitality though crown support some deadwood. Cut ivy and cleanout.		L	B2
21	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	14.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	1	579	6.95	Has undergone recent cutting and loss of much of southern crown. Remaining crown is typically unbalanced to south. Crown supports substantial deadwood of variable canopy vigour.	Cleanout and cut ivy. Review regularly.	M	C2
22	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	F	14.00	2.00	8.00	7.00	2.00	4.50	1	560	6.72	Typically one-sided through suppression and position beneath larger neighbour. General vigour appears good. Would be where the original retention as part of woodland belt.		M	B2
23	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	D	5.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	2.00	1	261	3.13	Completely dead and in need of removal.		N/A	U
24	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	G	19.00	2.50	8.00	8.00	5.00	6.50	1	844	10.12	Appears to be of good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
25	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	G/F	9.00	2.00	2.50	7.00	6.50	6.50	1	780	9.36	Slightly one-sided but of good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
26	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F	5.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	1	223	2.67	Slightly suppressed through position beneath canopy of larger trees but is maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
27	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	G/F	18.00	2.00	5.50	7.00	7.00	4.50	1	668	8.02	Has undergone substantial pruning on western side of crown including major limb removals. Remaining crown appears vigorous.		L	B2
28	Silver Fir (<i>Abies alba</i>)	M	G/F	12.00	4.50	3.00	5.00	4.00	1.50	1	668	8.02	Supports minor imbalance to east. Much of stem is obscured by dense ivy cover. Crown supports deadwood.	Cleanout review regularly.	L	B2
29	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	17.00	6.00	3.50	4.50	3.00	4.50	1	462	5.54	Previously cut on lower western side. General vigour and vitality appear good though primary stem is obscure by ivy cover and crown supports deadwood.	Cleanout.	L	B2
30	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	F	16.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	4.50	2.00	1	668	8.02	Heavily unbalanced to south east with evidence of chronic mechanical failure to much of north-eastern crown. Trees imbalance away from site presents no tangible threat.	Cut ivy and cleanout. Review regularly.	M	C2
31	Silver Fir (<i>Abies alba</i>)	M	G/F	20.00	12.00	3.00	4.50	2.50	.00	1	462	5.54	Tree supports minor imbalance to east but appears vigorous.	Cut ivy	L	B1-2
32	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	G/F	19.00	2.00	6.00	7.50	3.00	5.00	1	910	10.92	Previously cut on lower western side of crown. General vigour and vitality appear good.	Review regularly.	L	B2
33	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	F	19.00	7.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	1	525	6.30	Exposed through loss of near neighbour. Has been heavily pruned but tall column the form may predispose tree to storm damage.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
34	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	P	7.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1	993	11.92	A once larger tree has failed effectively retaining a 4m tall stump. Tree remains will be subject to deterioration and eventual failure.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
35	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	E/M	G/F	14.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	2.50	4.50	1	376	4.51	Badly suppressed by proximity of near neighbours but is maintaining good vigour and vitality. Heavily lateral development to west is compromised by compression fork at 2.00 m.	Review regularly.	L	B2
36	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	G/F	17.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	1	382	4.58	Slightly unbalanced to east.		L	B2
37	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	E/M	F/P	13.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	1	395	4.74	Typically unbalanced to east. Is heavily suppressed and almost completely enveloped with ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	S	C2
38	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	16.00	9.00	2.00	3.50	2.50	2.00	1	382	4.58	Supports minor imbalance to east with notable ivy development on principal stop stem.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
39	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	F	15.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	1.00	4.50	1	382	4.58	Supports pronounced imbalance to north west, across boundary wall. General vigour and vitality appear good though primary stem is obscure by ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview regarding retention context.	M	B2
40	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	F/P	14.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	1	350	4.20	Heavily suppressed and distorted, typically unbalanced away from site.		S	C2
41	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	G/F	17.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	2.50	4.50	1	430	5.16	Suppression is lead to notable imbalance to west, across boundary wall. Crown supports some deadwood.	Review regarding retention context and cut ivy.	M	C2
42	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G	18.00	11.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1	430	5.16	Appears to be of good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
43	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	18.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	1	668	8.02	A broad and spreading specimen that overhangs site boundary. Lower western crown appears to have suffered substantial prior mechanical failure.	Cleanout and cut ivy. Review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
44	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	G/F	18.00	2.00	7.00	4.50	3.50	7.00	1	668	8.02	Heavily one-sided, unbalanced to western overhanging site boundary. Vigour and vitality appear good.		L	B2
45	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	G	15.00	6.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1	293	3.51	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
46	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	E/M	G/F	8.00	1.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	1	223	2.67	Young and vigorous.		L	B2
47	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	17.00	6.00	5.50	4.00	3.00	4.50	1	493	5.92	Typically unbalanced to north east, along boundary line. General vigour and vitality appear good.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
48	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	S/M	F	14.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	2.50	5.00	1	328	3.93	A young whip-like specimen heavily unbalanced to north west. General vigour and vitality appear good.		M	C2
49	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F	8.00	2.50	3.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	1	255	3.06	Suppressed and whip having developed one-sided nature, typically unbalanced to west across boundary.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
50	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	E/M	G	19.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	3.00	1	446	5.35	A young and vigorous specimen.		L	B2
51	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	G/F	19.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	1	493	5.92	Typically unbalanced to north east, along boundary line. Principal stem is obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
52	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	2.50	5.00	3.50	3.00	5.00	1	398	4.77	Young and vigorous but suppressed and having developed imbalance to west.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
53	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S	P	5.50	1.00	1.50	0.00	2.50	3.00	1	191	2.29	A young sapling whose principal stem is fractured at 5.00 m with apex now lost.	Remove.	N/A	U
54	Holly Group (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F/P	12.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3	462	5.54	A large, dispersed group of holly stems the dominant, northern stem of which is exhibiting classic signs of decline and deterioration.	Review regularly regarding sustainability.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
55	Holly Group (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	M	F	12.00	1.00	4.50	3.50	2.50	4.00	1	430	5.16	Two adjoining stems combined create a singular crown form. Typically unbalanced to north.	Review regularly.	M	B2
56	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G	20.00	12.00	4.50	4.00	1.00	4.00	1	624	7.49	Of good vigour and vitality but supporting some deadwood and ivy cover..	Cut ivy and cleanout	L	B1-2
57	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G/F	19.00	10.00	4.50	3.50	1.00	4.00	1	592	7.10	Typically unbalanced to west, across boundary line. Vigour and vitality appear good though deadwood and ivy cover is noted.	Cleanout cut ivy.	M	B2
58	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	S/M	F	12.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	328	3.93	Young and still vigorous but suppressed by adjoining larger trees.		L	B2
59	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G	19.00	10.00	4.00	5.00	3.50	3.00	1	557	6.68	A large and vigorous specimen supporting only minimal deadwood.	Cleanout.	L	B2
60	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	F/P	14.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1	334	4.01	A poor-quality specimen unbalanced to west and supporting limited viable crown.	Cut ivy.	S	C2
61	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	1.50	4.00	2.50	1.00	4.50	1	331	3.97	Heavily suppressed and notably unbalanced and north-west. General vigour and vitality appear good.		L	B2
62	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	G/F	20.00	1.50	5.50	3.00	3.00	4.00	1	525	6.30	Suppression is lead to development of imbalance to west. Crown supports ivy cover, storm damage and deadwood but remains vigorous.	Cleanout.	L	B2
63	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	G/F	15.00	8.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	1	334	4.01	Tall and slender but of good vigour.	Cleanout.	L	B2
64	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	S/M	F	10.00	2.50	4.00	2.50	2.00	4.00	1	261	3.13	Distorted through suppression but maintaining reasonable vigour and vitality.		L	B2
65	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G	17.00	11.00	3.00	3.50	2.50	3.00	1	382	4.58	Apparently vigorous, supporting only minimal deadwood.		L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
66	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F/P	18.00	1.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	1	700	8.40	A large specimen supporting typical imbalance to north west. Vigour and vitality is less than that expected retrieve this age with apparent dieback evident within higher crown suggesting pathological issues and limited sustainability. Prior ivy cover appears to have been killed off. Crown supports extensive deadwood and broken material.	Consider cleaning out to allow for interim retention.	M	C2
67	Silver Fir (<i>Abies alba</i>)	S/M	F	8.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	207	2.48	Young and still vigorous though slightly suppressed.		L	B2
68	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	G	18.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	4.00	1	430	5.16	Typically unbalanced to west, across boundary line. Support extensive ivy cover that prevents detailed review at present.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
69	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	M	G/F	18.00	3.00	4.50	4.00	2.50	4.00	4	557	6.68	One-sided through suppression and typically unbalanced to west. General vigour and vitality appear good though ivy cover is extensive about middle crown.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
70	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	F	17.00	4.00	2.00	3.50	5.00	3.50	1	668	8.02	Suppressed and one sided with extensive deadwood carriage. Cleanout and rereview.		M	C2
71	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	E/M	F	9.00	2.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	1	462	5.54	Suppressed and distorted but squat nature appears to present no tangible threat.	Review regularly.	M	C2
72	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	14.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	1	414	4.97	Heavily unbalanced to west, across and potentially leaning on boundary wall raising concerns regarding sustainability and safety. Is likely to require extensive structural pruning if retainable.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
73	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	G/F	20.00	2.50	4.50	4.50	2.00	3.00	1	430	5.16	One-sided and typically unbalanced to north. Wholly obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	B1-2
74	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	G/F	19.00	2.50	3.50	3.00	2.00	4.50	1	430	5.16	One-sided and typically unbalanced to north. Wholly obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	B2
75	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	E/M	F/P	12.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	1	439	5.27	Squat and spreading specimen wholly obscured by ivy cover but of a form suggestive of having lost apex in early life. Remains vigorous though structural concerns remain.	Cut ivy and rereview.	S	C2
76	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	1	274	3.29	Young and vigorous but heavily suppressed and supporting ivy cover.		M	C2
77	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	1	271	3.25	Young and vigorous but heavily suppressed and supporting ivy cover.		M	C2
78	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	D	5.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	1	525	6.30	Has collapsed and exists as a decapitated stump.	Remove.	N/A	U
79	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	G/F	19.00	10.00	3.50	2.50	1.00	3.00	1	414	4.97	Supports minor imbalance to north as well as extensive ivy cover.	Cut ivy and cleanout.	M	B2
80	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	G/F	18.00	2.00	4.50	3.00	3.00	5.00	1	783	9.40	Suppressed and typically unbalanced to west. Heavily divided from circa 2.00 m. Supports minor deadwood and some storm damage.	Cleanout.	M	B2
81	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	M	F	18.00	13.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	382	4.58	Tall and columnar with canopy cover limited to higher levels only.	Cleanout.	L	B2
81a	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M- O/M	G/F	19.00	2.50	6.00	3.50	4.50	9.00	1	987	11.84	Heavily unbalanced to west presumably as a result of suppression by trees now removed. Vigour and vitality appear reasonable. Tree arises from streamside embankment.	Cleanout review regard retention context.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
82	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	M	F	15.00	6.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	1	525	6.30	Tall and columnar through prior limb removal and storm damage. Tree appears to have been reduced in past and exhibits evidence of storm damage and previous decapitation. Tree is of questionable retention merit.	Review regarding retention context	M	C2
83	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	M	G/F	19.00	12.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1	446	5.35	Tall and columnar of apparently good vigour. Crown supports some deadwood.	Cleanout.	L	B2
84	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	F	19.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.50	4.00	1	780	9.36	Has undergone substantial cutting about southern crown with decapitated stem now subject to wounding and decay.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
Trees Associated with Western Boundary																
These trees are positioned close to the sites western boundary but appear to be outside of the site area																
85	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	F	15.00	3.00	5.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	1	993	11.92	A large specimen heavily divided at 2.00 m. Vigour and vitality appears reasonable with crown supporting limited deadwood.	Cleanout.	L	B22
86	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	G/F	16.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	1	910	10.92	A broad and spreading specimen. Vigour and vitality appear good though stem and lower crown is obscure by ivy cover. Crown supports some deadwood and evidence of storm damage.		M	B2
87	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	E/M	F/P	11.00	2.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	560	6.72	Tree appears to be in state of decline with extensive twiggy deadwood evidence throughout crown form.	Cut ivy and review during growing season of 2020 regarding better ascertaining likely sustainability.	S	C2
88	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	11.00	4.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	1	271	3.25	Northern portion of crown appears to be in state of decline with chronic dieback noted. Is ill-suited to retention.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
Main Site of Barrington Tower																
2664	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	E/M	F/P	5.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1	204	2.44	Remains vigorous but has sustained substantial stem and limb damage on lower north-western side as result of vehicular passage.	Consider removal and replacement.	S	C2
2665	Ornamental Cherry (<i>Prunus variety</i>)	E/M	P	6.50	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	1	344	4.13	Distorted and heavily divided at 1.5 m with notable pocket of decay at fork union. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
2666	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	E/M	F/P	5.50	1.75	2.50	1.50	2.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Heavily suppressed with dieback noted throughout northern crown.	Remove and replace.	N/A	U
2668	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	S/M	F	4.00	2.25	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	153	1.83	Suppressed a result of encroachment by hedge. Small stature allows for ready replacement.		M	C2
2669	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	S/M	F	5.50	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	185	2.22	Vigorous but is encroached upon by hedge.	Review with regard to retention context.	L	B2
H1	Hedge 1 Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)	M	F	4.00-4.50	0.00	Spread 3.00-4.00m				m/s	0.60	2.00	A broadly continuous but unmanaged hedge, now substantially overgrown and encroached upon by Bramble thicket. General vigour and vitality is good.		M	C2
H2	Hedge 2 Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)	M	P	1.00-3.50	0.00	Spread 2.00-3.00m				m/s	0.45	1.75	A discontinuous and variable hedge located beneath a larger, dominating alignment of cypresses. This hedge has effectively failed through suppression and offers limited sustainability other than in parts.		S	C2
H3	Hedge 3 Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)	E/M	F/P	3.50-4.00	0.00	Spread 2.50-3.50m				m/s	0.45	1.75	Heavily suppressed and leggy hedge whose canopy cover is now limited to higher levels because of suppression and competition by adjoining plans. Hedge offers minimal potential for rejuvenation.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
H4	Hedge 4 Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)	E/M	F/P	3.50-4.00	0.00	Spread 2.50-3.50m				m/s	0.45	1.75	Ditto with Hedge 3. Heavily suppressed with foliage limited to higher levels only.		S	C2
2670	Mimosa (<i>Acacia dealbata</i>)	M	P	5.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	7.00	3.00	1	395	4.74	Has collapsed in a south easterly direction.	Remove.	N/A	U
2671	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	M	F	14.00	4.50	5.00	6.50	5.50	5.50	5	535	6.42	A large multi-stem specimen raising concern regarding mechanical integrity and potential for splitting. Remains vigorous and offers limited sustainability.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
2671	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	S/M	F	6.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	159	1.91	A close-knit suckering group is naturally arising. Considered to be of poor quality and dubious retention merit.		S	C2
2672	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	2.00	4.00	5.50	5.00	2.50	1	376	4.51	Suppressed and typically one sided, unbalanced to east. Is of good vigour but form is compromised by low level fork.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
2675	Weeping Birch (<i>Betula youngii</i>)	E/M	F	4.50	0.50	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	1	175	2.10	Suppressed distorted, typically unbalanced to south as a result of proximity to overwhelming Griselinia hedge.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
2676	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	E/M	F	5.50	1.00	3.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	1	407	4.89	Young and still vigorous. Previously pruned to raise crown.		L	B2
2677	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	E/M	F	5.50	1.50	2.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	1	347	4.16	Young and still vigorous but has suffered relatively crude lower crown cutting in past.	Cleanout review regard retention context.	M	B2
2678	Weeping Birch (<i>Betula youngii</i>)	E/M	F/P	5.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	5.50	3.50	1	216	2.60	Heavily unbalanced to south east as result of being overwhelmed by adjoining Griselinia hedge. Remains vigorous but is of dubious stability.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
2679	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	S/M	G	7.00	2.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	274	3.29	Young and vigorous. Asserts immense potential for continued growth over time.		L	B2
2680	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	G	12.00	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	226	2.71	Tall and column in but of good vigour and vitality.		L	B2
H5	Hedge 5 Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)	M	F/P	5.00-6.00	0.00	Spread 4.00-5.00m				m/s	0.75	2.00	Located in a line can, parallel to tree numbers 2681 – 2686 and heavily suppressed by same. Additionally, more recently planted trees to the south of these have served to compound suppression. Expectations of sustainability and management in the future are highly limited.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
2681-2686	Monterey Cypress (<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>)	E/M	F	15.00	2.00		Spread 10.00m			1	907	10.89	Relatively young and still vigorous, asserting immense potential for continued growth over time. Location, being within 2.00 m a roadside boundary wall raises some concern regarding sustainability in potential for tree to cause mechanical damage to wall through ongoing growth over time. Additional concerns relate to sustainability and species predisposition towards storm damage and issues relating to management over time. The trees propensity towards suffering impromptu storm damage including limb and branch shedding raises particular concerns in this context and in relation to the tree's proximity to an overhang of the roadside boundary. Current vigour and vitality is good. Offering some degree of sustainability however, tree should be considered of short to medium term sustainability and suitability for retention as opposed to long term retention.	Consideration should also be given to any actions or effects that will affect their current degree of shelter.	S	C1-2
A	Laburnum (<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>)	M	P	5.00	1.50	3.50	1.00	2.50	3.50	1	344	4.13	Multi-stemmed and substantially damaged. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
2691 – 2700, 2703 – 2728 and 2729 – 2733, 2735 2742 – 2745 2747	Monterey Cypress (<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>)	M	F/P	19.00-24.00	1.00-4.00	Spread Contiguous				1	796	9.55	Effectively, comprising a contiguous and continuous alignment, possibly once intended to create a hedge like format. These trees are now acting as a mature and cohesive group of specimens, creating a singular aerodynamic form. En masse, the trees remain vigorous but are already showing widespread evidence of issues considered commonplace. In respect of mature cypress including mechanical failure, limb and branch shedding, attack by Seiridium canker. Notwithstanding the repair of existing issues, the predisposition towards and the continuance of these issues into the future, cannot be offset by management. Accordingly, it is advised that Monterey cypress of this nature should be considered as being of poor quality, dubious sustainability and minimal suitability for retention within areas of high use and occupation. Notwithstanding the above, there remains some potential for retention however such retention would be advised in respect of large open spaces only and would not be applicable to areas of housing, access, thoroughfares or any other area of high use and occupation. If retained, the mechanical failure limb and branch shedding noted to date must be appreciated as ongoing and will require constant and regular maintenance.		S	C2
2701	Purple Plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	E/M	F	4.50	0.50	1.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	1	216	2.60	Slightly unbalanced as a result of suppression. Has undergone prior pruning.	Review with regard to retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
2702	Blue Atlas Cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>)	E/M	G/F	12.00	1.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	1	439	5.27	Slightly one-sided having been suppressed on north-eastern side as result of proximity to larger monterey cypress alignment. Lower canopy has been previously cut presumably in relation to the provision of access. Tree remains vigorous however exhibits evidence of species typical storm damage. Trees sustainability and suitability for retention will be linked with the ability to maintain shelter and thus will be linked with the retention or otherwise of the adjoining monterey cypress group. If shelter loss is extreme. Tree is highly likely to suffer catastrophic storm damage and will be predisposed to failure.	Review regard to retention context.	M	B2
H6	Hedge 6 Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)	M	F/P	3.00-4.00	0.00	Spread 4.00m				m/s	0.50	2.00	A short, curved section of hedge encroached upon by additional shrubs and small trees. Remains vigorous.		M	C2
2702a	Cordyline (<i>Cordyline australis</i>)	E/M	F	3.00	1.75	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.50	1	143	1.72	Distorted but maintaining reasonable vigour.		M	C2
2702b	Cordyline (<i>Cordyline australis</i>)	E/M	F	3.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	4.00	1	127	1.53	Slightly unbalanced to west.		M	C2
2702c	Korean Fir (<i>Abies koreana</i>)	S/M	F/P	3.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1	121	1.45	Suppressed and of reduced vigour.	Consider replacement planting.	S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
2734	Cider gum (<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>)	M	F	21.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	6.00	0.00	1	493	5.92	Heavily unbalanced and north-east presumably as a result of suppression by adjoining monterey cypress. Is nonetheless a large and vigorous specimen though imbalance raises concern in respect of sustainability. Tree suitability for retention will be intrinsically linked with the retention or otherwise of the cypress alignment of which it is a member.		M	C2
2743	Cider gum (<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>)	M	G/F	27.00	6.00	7.00	12.00	7.00	6.00	1	1031	12.38	Is a particularly large specimen with much of crown extending above adjoining cypresses. Size and context. Raises concern in respect of sustainability and possible predisposition towards storm damage and deadwood development is noted within crown already.	Review regard retention context.	L	B1-2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
2748-2790	Monterey Cypress (<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>)	M	F/P	19.00-22.00	1.00-4.00	Spread Contiguous				1	796	9.55	Within this alignment, it is noted that through suppression and competition, various members have already died, including 2748, 2755, 2756,. Additionally, concerns exist in respect of the proximity of some trees, most notably 2790 to the existing structure it being located within 2.5 m of same. This tree is also compromised as a result of its development with a compression fork scenario predisposing it to increased rates of mechanical failure. These trees have suffered substantial and irreparable suppression, particularly tall and drawn up and suffering issues considered typical to Monterey cypress. Accordingly, there sustainability must be regarded as being minimal and their suitability for retention is equally limited.		S	C2
H7	Hedge 7 Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)	M	F	5.00-5.50	0.00	5.00m				m/s	0.70	2.60	A broadly continuous hedge, heavily overgrown to a lack of management in recent years. Is periodically suppressed by emergent Sycamore and has been dominated by Monterey Cypress at both ends of hedge line and large Eucalyptus for much of length. Potential for management and recuperation is questionable.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
2808	Blue Atlas Cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>)	E/M	G/F	12.00	1.00	4.00	6.50	5.00	3.50	1	455	5.46	Heavily suppressed on western north-western side leaving tree notably unbalanced to south-east. Tree has sustained minor limb cutting about lower levels. If exposed, tree would be both unsightly and predisposed to elevated rates of mechanical failure relating to its typically brittle nature.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
2812	Cider gum (<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>)	M	G/F	28.00	3.00	12.00	14.00	5.00	14.00	1	1420	15.00	A particularly large specimen of good vigour and vitality that asserts notable degree for continued growth over time. Structural integrity remains good with tree being subject to minimal storm damage at present. Tree must be reviewed and regarded in respect of possible exposure if adjoining cypress groups are lost.		L	B2
2813	Blue Atlas Cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>)	E/M	G/F	11.00	1.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	1	548	6.57	Young and still vigorous and is maintaining reasonable form. Has sustained minor lower crown pruning.	Review regard retention context, particularly in respect of brittle nature.	L	B2
2815	Monterey Cypress	M	F/P		1.00-4.00	Spread Contiguous					796	9.55	2815 and associated group, same general comments as previously noted in respect of monterey cypresses.		S	C2
2829	Ornamental Cherry (<i>Prunus variety</i>)	E/M	P	4.50	1.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	0.00	3	274	3.29	Subject to chronic distortion and decline.	Remove.	N/A	U
2830	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	S/M	D	4.50	0.00	1.50	1.00	4.00	1.00	1	175	2.10	Completely suppressed and unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
2831	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	M	F/P	8.00	0.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	1	398	4.77	Suppressed with limited foliage retention on southern and south-western canopy. Is of dubious retention merit.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
2832	Colorado Blue Spruce (<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>)	S/M	F	5.50	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1	229	2.75	Young and appears be maintaining reasonable vigour notwithstanding substantial twiggy deadwood within middle crown.	Review in respect of retention context.	L	B2
2829	Ornamental Cherry (<i>Prunus variety</i>)	M	P	5.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	3	306	3.67	Chronically suppressed and approaching death. Unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
TL1	Tree Line 1 Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	E/M	G/F	8.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	414	4.97	A contiguous alignment of relatively young trees creating an almost hedge like structure. General vigour and vitality appear good with immense potential for growth over time. Proximity to one another means that sideway suppression is unavoidable and that trees will develop into a hedge like structure over time.		M	B2
CA	Cypress A Monterey Cypress (<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>)	E/M	F	17.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1	789	9.47	Young and still vigorous. Has immense potential continued growth over time. Species must be regarded as offering limited and or dubious sustainability.		M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
H8	Hedge 8 L Shaped Group Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)	M	F	6.00	0.00	Spread 5.00-7.00m				m/s	223	2.67	Presumed at one time included a hedge surrounding what would have been a rear garden area. There is little or no evidence of management at this time with the hedge being substantially outgrown. Species is typically regarded as resilient and can withstand pruning however, the potential for retaining the hedge and managing it as a hedge in the future must consider the extent to which cutting back will be required at this time and the effect this will have on appearance over the short to medium term. Western end of alignment od suppressed by larger Cypress and young Sycamore are emerging from hedge centre. Note should be made that thicket are to south-east supports a number of inaccessible young trees including Rowan and Red Oak		M	C2
H9	Hedge 9 Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	E/M	P	1.50-2.50	0.00	2.00-6.00m				m/s	0.50	1.50	Once intended as a grizzling you hedge, this hedge has become overwhelmed and is now intermittent and highly variable along its length with some sections comprising no more than Bramble thicket. Throughout the alignment competition and encroachment by Bramble thicket is becoming extensive questioning whether hedge can at all be managed or improved.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
H10	Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>) Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	M	F/P	5.00-6.00 (10.00)	0.00	Spread 10.00+				m/s	0.85	5.00	An intermittent and variable grizzling you hedge exhibiting no evidence of recent management. The hedge profile is now squat and sprawling with immense spread. Continuity is undermined in the middle reaches by spurious species such as Elder and to the south by an emergent population of Sycamore that have in parts seemed in complete loss of the original hedge beneath. Accordingly, only small sections of this hedge, typically towards its mid-northern end of any potential for retention even so, and apparent need for harsh management would question the feasibility of same.		M	C2
H11	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)	M	P	4.50-18.00	0.00	Spread 10.00-12.00m				1	1.50	6.00	A particularly large and outgrown hedge for the most part however, southernmost section has recently been cut, effectively killing a number of stems through total canopy loss. The remaining hedge, typically comprising the northernmost extent remains intact. These trees are however unmanageable and of no realistic sustainability.	Consider early removal.	N/A	U
H12	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	M	F/P	5.00	0.00	Spread 2.00				1	0.85	2.50	A Cypress hedge arising from neighbouring property that has undergone recent management and substantial cutting back		M	C

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
Trees at Winterbrook																
The next group of trees are all located within or adjoining the Winterbrook site																
A	Himalayan Birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>)	S/M	F	6.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1	159	1.91	Badly suppressed but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		M	C
B	Ornamental Cherry (<i>Prunus variety</i>)	S/M	P	5.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	4.00	1	207	2.48	Previously decapitated and is distorted.		S	C
C	Himalayan Birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>)	S/M	G/F	6.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous though slightly suppressed.		M	B
D	Corkscrew Willow (<i>Salix matsudana</i>)	E/M	F	12.00	2.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	2.00	1	306	3.67	Unbalanced to south but apparently good vigour.		M	B
E	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	S/M	F	7.00	0.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	1	239	2.86	Badly suppressed but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		M	C
F	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	S	F	6.00	1.00	1.50	0.50	0.50	2.50	1	159	1.91	Heavily suppressed.		M	C
G	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	S/M	F	5.50	0.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.25	1	207	2.48	Suppressed and spreading.		M	C
H	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	S/M	G/F	6.50	1.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	3.00	1	191	2.29	Badly suppressed but maintaining good vigour and vitality		M	C
I	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	S/M	G/F	6.00	1.25	1.50	1.00	1.50	3.00	1	204	2.44	Suppressed and unbalanced to west.		M	C
J	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	S/M	F	6.50	0.50	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	229	2.75	Young and vigorous but slightly suppressed and distorted.		L	B
K	Himalayan Birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>)	S/M	G	7.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	2.00	1	197	2.37	Slightly one-sided but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
L	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F/P	7.50	1.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1	261	3.13	Previously decapitated because of position beneath overhead power cables. Is no longer sustainable.	Remove and replace.	S	C
M	Himalayan Birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>)	S/M	G	7.00	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	1	191	2.29	One-sided through suppression but maintaining good vigour and vitality.		L	B
N	Himalayan Birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>)	S/M	F/P	7.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	1	191	2.29	Primary stem has suffered extensive damage. Tree is of limited sustainability.		S	C
O	Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	E/M	F	5.50	2.00	3.25	2.50	3.00	3.00	1	341	4.09	Has suffered prior cutting and damage to lower western crown. General vigour and vitality appear good.		L	B
P	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	G/F	11.00	3.00	2.00	2.25	2.00	2.00	1	261	3.13	Young and vigorous though affected by suppression by adjoining pines and heavy ivy development.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B
Q	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	S/M	F	5.50	0.50	5.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	1	229	2.75	Squat and suppressed. Remains vigorous but is at risk of contracting Dutch elm disease.		M	B
R	Sweet Gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	S	G/F	3.50	0.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1	80	0.95	Young and vigorous.		L	B
S	Japanese Maple (<i>Acer japonicum</i>)	S/M	G/F	4.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous.		M	B

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
TL1	Tree Line 1 Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	G/F	14.00-16.00	2.00-4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	446	5.35	A broadly continuous and contiguous alignment of trees typically located at circa less than 2.00 m centres. This is created a situation whereby higher canopies have effectively coalesced creating an almost hedge like feature. General conditions tend to be reasonably good, in line with their young age profile. Nonetheless, most trees support some degree of deadwood development and a majority are affected by substantial and developing ivy cover. The alignment makes a striking feature.	Cut ivy and cleanout.	L	B2
T	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	S/M	G/F	5.50	1.50	3.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	1	185	2.22	Slightly suppressed and unbalanced to north.		M	B2
U	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	S/M	F	5.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1	153	1.83	Suppressed unbalanced and supporting extensive ivy cover.		S	C2
V	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	S/M	F	10.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	2.50	1	229	2.75	Young and vigorous though heavily unbalanced to north. Lower stem sees enveloped metalwork.		S	C2
W	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	S/M	F	7.00	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.00	3.50	1	175	2.10	Heavily suppressed and distorted. Is of questionable sustainability		M	C2
X	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	S/M	F	5.50	1.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	2.50	1	197	2.37	Heavily suppressed and unbalanced and north-west. Is of questionable sustainability.		M	C2
Y	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	S/M	F	5.00	1.25	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.50	1	175	2.10	Young and vigorous though heavily suppressed.		M	C2
Z	Willow (<i>Salix Sp.</i>)	S/M	F/P	12.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	1	197	2.37	Heavily one-sided through suppression. Supports extensive ivy cover. Is of dubious sustainability.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
1	Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>)	S/M	F	8.00	1.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	2	293	3.51	Supports extensive ivy cover but appears vigorous. Is likely to succumb to Dutch elm disease.		S	C2
2	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	S/M	F	5.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	1	194	2.33	Young and vigorous though multi-stemmed. Supports extensive ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	B2
3	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	S/M	F	4.50	1.00	3.50	3.00	0.00	1.00	1	197	2.37	Heavily suppressed through position beneath canopy of larger neighbouring trees. Is of dubious sustainability		S	C2
4	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	G/F	10.00	2.25	4.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	1	306	3.67	Young and vigorous, overhanging from adjoining site.		L	B2
5	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	M	G/F	15.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.00	1	385	4.62	Large specimen arising from adjoining property. Appears to be of good vigour and vitality though much of crown is obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2
6	Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	E/M	G	16.00	2.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	1	382	4.58	Young and vigorous, previously pruned.		L	B2
7	White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	M	G/F	12.00	1.00	5.00	6.50	6.50	7.00	1	780	9.36	Large specimen arising from adjoining property. General vigour and vitality appear good.		L	B2
8	Weeping Birch (<i>Betula youngii</i>)	S/M	F	4.00	0.00	1.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	1	185	2.22	A poor-quality specimen being distorted and having sporting vertical growth.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
9	Bay Laurel (<i>Laurus nobilis</i>)	M	G/F	5.00	0.00	3.50	4.50	4.00	2.00	1	366	4.39	A vigorous shrub arising from wall footing. -term.		M	B2
10	Japanese Maple (<i>Acer japonicum</i>)	E/M	F	4.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1	191	2.29	Young and vigorous though encroached upon by scrub thicket and bramble.		M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
11	Atlas Cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>)	M	F	16.00	3.00	8.00	7.00	5.50	4.00	1	844	10.12	Large specimen arising from neighbouring property. Species is regarded as brittle and prone to storm damage with evidence of such damage already notable within northern crown.	Review with regard retention context and overhang of site.	M	C2
12	Snake Bark Maple (<i>Acer capillipes</i>)	S/M	F	4.50	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.50	3.00	1	175	2.10	Heavily suppressed and unbalanced to west.		M	C2

Trees at Aras Eibhear

The next group of trees are located within or adjoining the Aras Eibhear property, to the east of the Barrington Tower proerty

1	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	D	3.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1	271	3.25	Comprises a decapitated stump.	Remove.	N/A	U
2	Lime (<i>Tilia europea</i>)	M	G	17.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	1	844	10.12	Relatively young and quite vigorous. Is heavily divided from 1.75 m with possible bark inclusion. Crown supports some deadwood.	Cleanout and cut ivy. Review regard retention context.	L	B2
3	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	S/M	D	8.00	2.00	0.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1	372	4.47	Completely dead and subject to chronic decay. Collapse is imminent.	Remove.	N/A	U
4	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	P	12.00	3.00	2.50	4.50	2.00	1.00	1	579	6.95	In a state of chronic decline with majority of crown dead and/or partially collapsed.	Remove immediately.	N/A	U

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
5	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	M	F	9.00	2.25	2.50	4.00	4.50	3.50	1	366	4.39	A squat, spreading and slightly distorted specimen having suffered notable peripheral crown storm damage. Much of middle crown is obscure by dense ivy cover, possibly obscuring major crown distortions.	Cleanout and cut ivy. Review subsequent to ivy shedding.	M	C2
6	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	P	11.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	1.50	1	474	5.69	Unbalanced to north east and in a chronic state of decline and deterioration. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
7	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	M	F	10.00	1.50	3.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	1	548	6.57	Squat and spreading becoming multi-stemmed above 1.00 m. Vigour appear reasonable though crown has been subject to widespread peripheral storm damage that has resulted in some localised decay. Management may allow for interim retention.	Cut ivy and cleanout. Consider crown reduction works.	M	C2
8	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	M	F	12.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.00	3	525	6.30	Multi-stem from low level growing from position close to block-built boundary wall. Middle and lower crown is heavily obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2
9	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	E/M	F	7.00	2.00	1.00	2.50	4.00	3.50	1	369	4.43	Heavily distorted through suppression. Lower stem is obscure by ivy cover. Proximity to block-built boundary wall raised concerns regarding growth related damage over time.		M	C2
10	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F	7.00	1.75	1.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	1	261	3.13	Badly unbalanced through suppression but is still vigorous. Proximity to boundary wall suggests high likelihood of growth-related damage over time. Trees sustainability is questionable.		S	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
11	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	M	F	6.00	2.00	0.50	1.50	2.00	1.50	1	197	2.37	Badly unbalanced through suppression but is still vigorous. Proximity to boundary wall suggests high likelihood of growth-related damage over time. Trees sustainability is questionable.		S	C2
12	Ornamental Cherry (<i>Prunus variety</i>)	E/M	F	5.50	1.00	1.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	1	379	4.55	Young and still vigorous but of small stature thus offering some potential for replacement planting.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
13	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	M	P	15.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	1	366	4.39	In a state of chronic decline with entire apex already dead and little viable crown remaining. Is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
14	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	E/M	F	14.00	1.75	2.50	5.00	4.50	1.00	1	668	8.02	Heavily one-sided through long-term suppression. Tree is heavily divided from 1.00 m with bark included compression fork development. Tree offers limited sustainability.		M	C2
15	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	M	F	15.00	4.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	4	879	10.54	Multi-stem from low level suggesting natural arise. Crown supports notable deadwood suggesting possible onset of decline. Western side of crown has been previously decapitated. Entire middle crown and primary stem system is obscure by ivy cover preventing detailed review.	Cut ivy and rereview to better ascertain condition of tree. Cleanout and consider crown reduction work if retained.	M	C2
16	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	F	13.00	2.50	1.50	4.00	6.50	5.00	1	716	8.59	Entirely one-sided, unbalanced to south. Entire middle crown system is obscure by dense ivy cover though general vigour appears good.	Cut ivy and rereview.	M	C2
17	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	E/M	F	7.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1	248	2.98	Young and still vigorous but is affected by climbing plants.	Review regarding retention context.	M	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
18	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	G	10.00	1.00	4.50	3.50	3.00	3.50	1	274	3.29	A young and vigorous specimen of reasonable form but potentially compromised by compression fork at 2.00 m.	Review regularly.	L	B2
19a	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	S/M	F	5.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5	229	2.75	Young and vigorous but probably naturally arising. Is compromised by multi-stem form.		M	C2
19b	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	S/M	F	6.00	0.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.75	2	229	2.75	Young and vigorous, most likely naturally arising. Is compromised by basal fork.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
19c	Common Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	S/M	F	6.00	0.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1	159	1.91	Young and vigorous arising from position at patio age suggesting natural arising.		M	C2
20	Deodar Cedar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>)	S/M	G/F	7.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1	229	2.75	Tree has developed minor growth imbalance to south east.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
21	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	G	10.00	1.00	3.50	2.50	2.00	3.00	1	229	2.75	Young and vigorous and of good form.		L	B2
22	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)	M	F	20.00	2.00	7.00	6.50	6.00	6.00	1	993	11.92	A large and imposing specimen, developing multi-stem stature by 2.00 m. Whilst tree remains predominantly intact, evidence of localised storm damage is already apparent. Concerns arise around structural integrity and sustainability over time.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
23	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	F	8.00	2.00	3.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	1	236	2.83	Wholly one-sided through suppression. Tree arises from position directly adjoining boundary and upon raised bank raising concerns regarding contextual sustainability.	Cut ivy and review regarding retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
24	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	G/F	13.00	3.00	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.50	1	395	4.74	Young and vigorous though distorted through suppression. Arises from position close to boundary and upon raised bank that may result in contextual issues if retained.	Review regard retention context.	L	B2
25	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	E/M	G/F	12.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	17.5	376	4.51	Broad and spreading but unbalanced through suppression to west. Remains vigorous though position arising from raised ground near boundary may incur contextual issues.	Review regarding retention context.	L	B2
26	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	M	G/F	16.00	2.00	8.00	7.50	5.50	6.50	1	1022	12.26	A large specimen arising from neighbouring property but greatly overhanging site. Has undergone prior pruning. General vigour and vitality appear good though crown supports notable deadwood possibly indicative of vigour reduction.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
27	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	M	F	17.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	5.50	0.00	1	668	8.02	Heavily one-sided and is typically unbalanced to south east but greatly overhanging site.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
28	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	E/M	F	11.00	2.00	3.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	1	516	6.19	Multi-stem from low level. Prior ivy cover appears to have been previously managed.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2
29	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	E/M	F	10.00	2.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	366	4.39	A young specimen of limited vigour and vitality.	Review regularly.	M	C2
30	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>)	M	G/F	6.00	0.00	3.50	2.50	4.50	4.00	3	465	5.58	A large misshapen shrub suppressed by position beneath adjoining sycamore. Remains vigorous.	Review regarding retention context.	M	C2
31	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	M	G/F	15.00	2.25	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	1	993	11.92	Mature specimen of multi-stemmed mid crown formation but reasonable vigour. Middle crown is obscured by dense ivy cover.	Cut ivy and rereview.	L	B2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
32	Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	M	F	19.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1	548	6.57	Remains vigorous though is a species more typically associated with forestry practice. Isolation and exposed aspect should be considered regarding sustainability and stability.		M	B1-2
33	Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	S/M	P	8.00	2.50	3.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	1	229	2.75	Heavily suppressed and unbalanced to north. Is unsustainable.	Remove.	N/A	U
SG1	Shrub Group 1 Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster Sp</i>) Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos Sp.</i>) Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) Viburnam (<i>Viburnam Sp.</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	P	2.00-3.50	0.00	Spread Contiguous				m/s	0.50		What appears to have been an informal planting border has now been overwhelmed by bramble and ivy with many sections of the hedge comprising bramble thicket only. This vegetation offers little potential for management or retention.	Remove.	N/A	U
H1	Hedge 1 Griselinia (<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>)	M	F	2.50	0.00	Spread 1.50m				m/s	127	1.53	A formal hedge surrounding northern end of original tennis court. Hedge has undergone no apparent formal management in recent times and thus has become overgrown. Hedge appears to define slight ground levels disparities within locality.	Review regard retention context.	M	C2

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	N	E	S	W	Stm	Dia	RPA	Structural condition	Pmr	Yrs	Cat
SG2	Shrub Group 2 Blackthorn <i>(Prunus spinosa)</i> Bramble <i>(Rubus fruticosus)</i> Ivy <i>(Hedera helix)</i> Elder <i>(Sambucus nigra)</i>	E/M	P	4.00-5.00	0.00	Spread Contiguous				m/s	159	1.91	An area of thicket development associated with the boundary that is now taken on near hedge like dimensions. There is little evidence to suggest artificial planting but at this time, the combination of plants has developed into an unkempt thicket like affect. Offers minimal potential for sustainable retention.		S	C2
TG1	Tree Group 1 Monterey Cypress <i>(Cupressus macrocarpa)</i>	M	F	17.00	2.00	6.00	7.50	4.00	5.00	1	844	10.12	End of a group that extends to south. Tree exhibits evidence of substantial and harsh cutting back in past though remaining crown appears still vigorous. Concerns exist regarding species natural predispositions towards damage at older age and generally diminished levels of sustainability.		M	C2
H3	Hedge 3 Griselinia <i>(Griselinia littoralis)</i>	E/M	F	3.00	0.00	Spread				m/s	143	1.72	A short section of hedge running perpendicular to north of garage structure. Exhibits no realistic evidence of recent management.		M	C2
H4	Hedge 4 Privet <i>(Ligustrum ovalifolium)</i>	M	P	3.00-3.50	0.00	Spread				m/s	159	1.91	Still vigorous but heavily overgrown raising substantial concerns regarding any potential for rejuvenation through management. Consideration might best be given to replacement planting.		S	S2

Tree Lines, Groups and Hedges

No.	Species	Age	Con	Ht	CH	Spread	Stm	Dia.	RPA	Structural Condition	PMR	Yrs.	Cat