

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree Vegetation on the Grounds of the former 'Central Mental Hospital', Dundrum, Dublin 14.

Prepared for: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council Applicant, and Land
Development Agency as Agent

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

Date: 28th August 2024

94 Ballybawn Cottages, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.

Tel: 01 2742011
Mobile: 087 2629589
Email: arborist@eircom.net

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council Applicant, and Land Development Agency as Agent (planning applicants) to assess the tree vegetation on the grounds of the former 'Central Mental Hospital', Dundrum, Dublin 14 and to report on the following:
- A -** To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within these grounds. See Condition Tree Assessment Schedule within '**Appendix 2**' of this report and drawing 'No.CMH001' which has been prepared as a constraints drawing for details.
 - B:** To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within and adjoining the site area indicating on a drawing those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5' of our report and 'Drawing No.CMH002' for detail.
 - C:** To prepare a tree protection plan to show the lines of protective fencing to be erected around the tree vegetation being retained along with other mitigation measures to aid in their successful retention. See 'Section 6' of our report and 'Drawing No.CMH003' for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

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

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

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

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
 - Tree species both common and botanical.
 - Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
 - Age Class
 - Physiological Condition
 - Structural Condition
 - Preliminary Recommendations
 - Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
 - Retention category/category grade
- 3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminium tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report.
- 3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.
- 3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to;
- Arboricultural Value:** An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or effects on other features located on site.
- Landscape Value:** An assessment of a trees locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.
- Cultural Value:** Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.
- 3.5 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated a low category (C).

The following summarizes each of the categories:

Category U – Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

These would be seen as trees that have little or no potential either due to their physiological and/or structural condition and their removal would be seen necessary either now or in the short-term as the most appropriate management option.

The category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos. CMH001 & CMH002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions.

Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

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

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the long-term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

The category 'A' trees have been identified on our drawings ((Nos. CMH001 & CMH002) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

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

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

The category 'B' trees have been identified on our drawings ((Nos. CMH001 & CMH002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

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

These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term. As part of the future management, most of these would probably be removed for one reason or another. This category consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature. These trees should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands, but should be considered for retention where viable.

The category 'C' trees have been identified on our drawings ((Nos. CMH001 & CMH002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

- 3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No. CMH001) by a land survey company and their positions are assumed accurate. This drawing has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

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

Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

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

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

- 4.1 The survey area encompasses the Part 10 Application site, as well as the remainder of the 'Central Mental Hospital' site which will be subject to a future planning application. The property is located on the eastern side of the 'Dundrum Road' where its entrance is located and the entire grounds extend to approximately 11.3ha in size. The grounds of the hospital are enclosed by mostly 5m (metre) high walls which disconnect the site from the surrounding residential areas and open spaces.



Figure 1: The site area at the 'Central Mental Hospital', Dundrum. Survey area outlined in red. *Line for indicative purposes only.*

- 4.1 There are a number of existing buildings on the grounds, including the 'Central Mental Hospital' itself which dates from 1852. The bulk of the grounds are laid out formally with lawn areas subdivided into smaller compartments by roads, paths, shrub borders, hedges and tree planting. The bulk of the tree planting is concentrated on the formal grounds around the existing buildings with more open areas outside this which are maintained in grass, some of which are used as playing pitches.

- 4.2 There is a good diverse mix of tree species within these grounds and these range in age from those that form part of the earlier planting which include some of the larger and more prominent tree species such as Limes, Horse Chestnut, Cedars, Wellingtonia, and Pines and a diverse mix of tree species that have been added to the open lawn areas over the years and this has helped to greatly improve the age class range and species diversity within the grounds which will help to secure the tree cover for the long-term.
- 4.3 Within the site area, 305 No. Trees have been tagged with reference numbers with 2No.Tree, 2 No. Tree Lines, 16 No. Hedges, 1No.Shrub Belt and 1No.Fruit Orchard numbered numerically.

The following table and pie chart gives a breakdown of the category grading allocation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:

Category Grade	No. of Trees
Category U 25 Trees	Tree Nos. 0301, 0349, 0356, 0819, 0821, 0372, 0380, 0373, 0398, 0400, 0402, 0420, 0421,0425, 0456, 0457,0458, 0459, 0466, 0472, 0473, 0496, 0836 (1792), 0498 & 0502
Category A 45 Trees	Tree Nos. 0306, 0307, 0308, 0309, 0334, 0335, 0336, 0337, 0338, 0339, 0340, 0342, 0343, 0344, 0345, 0346, 0347, 0350, 0351, 0352, 0353, 0357, 0362, 0363, 0365, 0366, 0367, 0368, 0383, 0384, 0385, 0386, 0387, 0388, 0389, 0390, 0394, 0415, 0418, 0419, 0423, 0426, 0428, 0441 (2000) & 0501,
Category B 59 Trees	Tree No. 0305, 0310, 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0315, 0316, 0317, 0318, 0319, 0320, 0321, 0322, 0323, 0324, 0326, 0327, 0328, 0329, 0330, 0331, 0332, 0333, 0338, 0341, 0348, 0354, 0358, 0359, 0360, 0364, 0369, 0370, 0381, 0375, 0377, 0378, 0382, 0391, 0392, 0393, 0395, 0399, 0424, 0430, 0431, 0435, 0436, 0437, 0443, 0444, 0480, 0481, 0482, 0483, 0487, 0497 & 0499
Category C 178 Trees + 2 Tree Lines + 16 Hedges + 1 Shrub Belt + 1 Fruit Orchard	Tree No. 0744-0747(4), 0302, 0304, 0748, Tree No.1, 0325, 0749-780 (32), 1797, 1798, 0781, 0355, 0361, 0820, 0822, 0823, 0371, 0396-0397 (4), 0374, 0376, 0782, 0783, 0379, Tree No.2, 0784, 0785-0787(3), 0788, 0789-0791(3), 0792, 0793, 0794, 0795, 0796, 0797, 0798,-0799 (2),1799, 0401, 0403, 0800, 0404-0407 (5), 0409, 0410, 0801, 0411, 0412, 0802, 0413, 0414, 0808-0812(5), 0813-0818 (6), 0417, 0422, 0427, 0429, 0433, 0434, 0438, 0439, 0440, 0803, 0442, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0807, 0445-0446(2), 0447, 0448-0449 (2), 1800, 0824, 0450, 0451, 0452, 0453, 0454, 0455, 0460, 0461, 0462, 0463, 0825, 0464, 0841, 0842, 0843, 0844, 0845, 0467, 0468, 0469, 0470, 0471, 0474, 0475, 0476, 0477, 0478, 0479, 0826-827 (5), 0828, 0829, 0830, 0486, 0488, 0489, 0490, 0491, 0492, 0493, 0495, 1793-1795 (3), 0835, 0837-0839 (3) & 0840. Tree Line Nos. 1 & 2. Hedge Nos. 1-16 Shrub Belt No. 1 1 Fruit Orchard
Totals:	307 Trees + 2 Tree Lines + 16 Hedges + 1 Shrub Belt & 1 Fruit Orchard

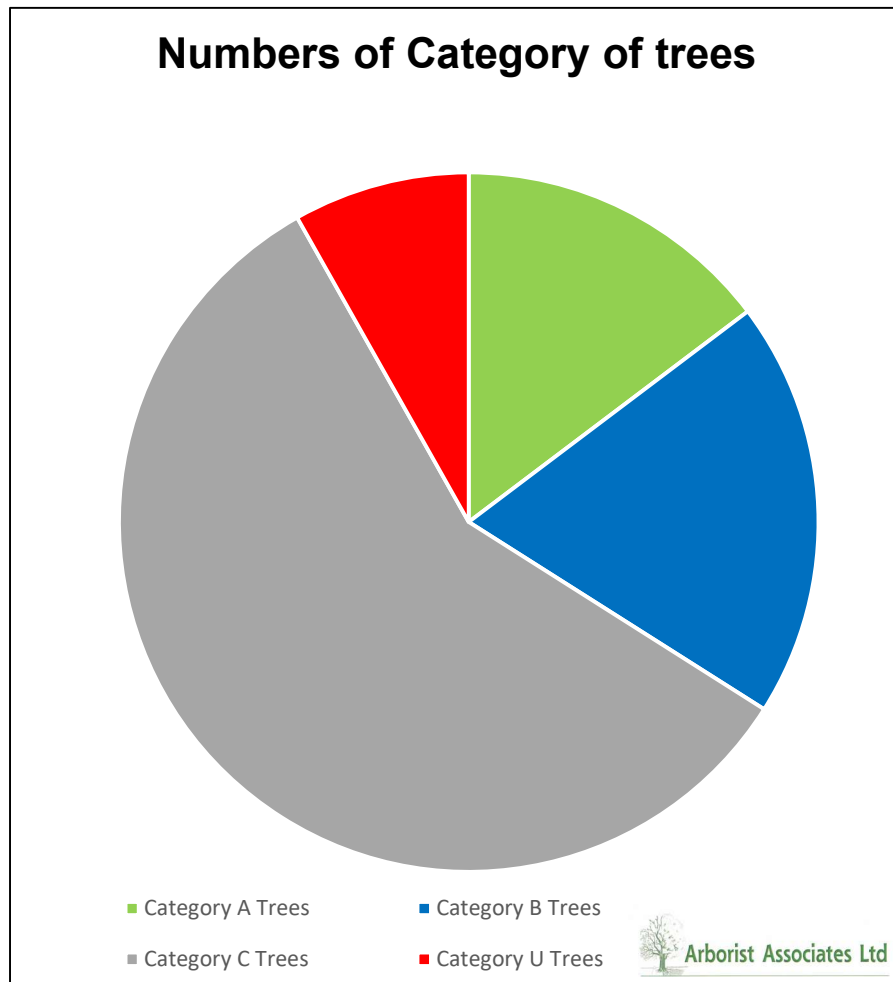




Figure 2: An aerial image of the site at the 'Central Mental hospital'. Areas with High, Medium, and Low-quality trees have been identified. *For illustrative purposes only.*



Figure 3: Photo assortment from around the site following the flow of the survey in ‘Appendix 1’.



Figure 4: Photo assortment from around the site following the flow of the survey in ‘Appendix 1’.

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study:

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, in partnership with The Land Development Agency, is seeking a ten year approval to carry out the following proposed development which is located on a total application site area of c. 9.7 ha, located on the former Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum Road, Dundrum, Dublin 14 and areas of Dundrum Road and St. Columbanus Road, Dublin 14. The subject site is in the immediate setting and curtilage of a number of protected structures, namely the 'Asylum' (RPS No. 2072), the 'Catholic Chapel' (RPS No. 2071) and the 'Hospital Building' (RPS No. 2073).

The development will consist of the construction of a residential scheme of 934 no. dwellings on an overall site of c. 9.7 ha.

The development will consist of the demolition of existing structures associated with the existing use (3,677 sq m), including:

- Single storey former swimming pool / sports hall and admissions unit (2,750 sq m);
- Two storey redbrick building (305 sq m);
- Single storey ancillary and temporary structures including portacabins (618sq m);
- Removal of existing internal sub-divisions/ fencing, including removal of security fence at Dundrum Road entrance;
- Demolition of section of porch and glazed screens at Gate Lodge building (4 sq m);
- Removal of walls adjacent to Main Hospital Building;
- Alterations and removal of section of wall to Walled Garden.

The development will also consist of alterations and partial demolition of the perimeter wall, including:

- Alterations and removal of section of perimeter wall adjacent to Rosemount Green (south);
- Formation of a new opening in perimeter wall at Annville Grove to provide a pedestrian and cyclist access;
- Alterations and removal of sections of wall adjacent to Dundrum Road (including removal of existing gates and entrance canopy), including reduction in height of section, widening of existing vehicular access, and provision of a new vehicle, cyclist and pedestrian access;
- Alterations and removal of section of perimeter wall adjacent to Mulvey Park to provide a pedestrian and cyclist access.

The development with a total gross floor area of c. 94,058 sq m (c. 93,980 sq m excluding retained existing buildings), will consist of 934 no. residential units comprising:

- 926 no. apartments (consisting of 342 no. one bedroom units; 98 no. two bedroom (3 person) units; 352 no. two bedroom (4 person) units; and 134 no. three bedroom units) arranged in 9 blocks (Blocks 02-10) ranging between 2 and 8 storeys in height (with a lower ground floor to Blocks 02 and Block 10 and Basements in Blocks 03 and 04), together with private balconies and private terraces and communal amenity open space provision (including courtyards) and ancillary residential facilities, including an 130 sq m internal residential amenity area at the Ground Floor Level of Block 3;
- 6 no. three bedroom duplex apartments located at Block 02, together with private balconies and terraces.
- 2 no. 5 bedroom assisted living units and private rear gardens located at Block 02.

The development will also consist of 4,380 sq m of non-residential uses, comprising:

- Change of use and renovation of existing single storey Gate Lodge building (former reception/staff area) to provide a café unit (78 sq m);
- 1 no. restaurant unit (266 sq m) located at ground floor level at Block 03;
- 3 no. retail units (1,160 sq m) located at ground floor level at Blocks 03 and 07;
- 1 no. medical unit (288 sq m) located at ground floor level at Block 02;
- A new childcare facility (716 sq m) and associated outdoor play area located at lower ground and ground floor level at Block 10;
- A management suite (123 sq m) located at ground floor level at Block 10; and
- A new community centre facility, including a multi-purpose hall, changing rooms, meeting rooms, storage and associated facilities (1,749 sq m) located at ground and first floor level at Block 06.

Vehicular access to the site will be from a new signalised access off Dundrum Road to the south of the existing access and the existing access of Dundrum Road will be retained for emergency vehicle, pedestrian and cyclist access only. The development will also consist of the provision of public open space and related play areas; hard and soft landscaping including internal roads, cycle and pedestrian routes, active travel routes for cyclists and pedestrians, pathways and boundary treatments, street furniture, wetland features, part-basement, car parking (524 no. spaces in total, including car sharing and accessible spaces); motorcycle parking; electric vehicle charging points; bicycle parking (long and short stay spaces including stands); ESB substations, piped infrastructural services and connections (including connection into existing surface water sewer in St. Columbanus Road); ducting; plant (including external plant for Air Source Heat Pumps and associated internal heating plantrooms); waste management provision; SuDS measures (including green roofs, blue roofs, bio-retention areas); attenuation tanks; sustainability measures (including solar panels); signage; public lighting; any making good works to perimeter wall and all site development and excavation works above and below ground.

- 5.1.2 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the trees shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.

On drawing No.CMH002, I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this development and management with a 'Red' crown spread and those to be retained to form part of the long-term tree cover on these grounds with a 'Green' hatched crown spread.

Drawing No.CMH003 has been developed from this as a tree protection plan with the trees to be retained shown with 'Green' crown spreads and the protective fencing/work exclusion zones shown using an 'Orange line and Hatching'. These tree protection fences and other tree protection measures will need to be put in place at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zones and crown spreads of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the completed development of these grounds.

The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development and what is required to allow for its construction.

5.2.0 Design Rational

- 5.2.1 The current site layout has been finalized and modified based on the information provided in the initial Condition Tree Assessment of the site area and the creation of the Tree Constraints Plan (DWG No.CMH001) which has resulted in changes in the layout of the proposed development and its construction to ensure the impact on the trees to be retained have been kept to a minimum.
- 5.2.2 The objective of the proposed development layout was such as to try and retain as many as possible of the prominent landscape trees on these grounds, and in particular those identified as either category 'A' or 'B' and to incorporate these into the communal areas of the completed landscaped development.

This approach has resulted in the retention of the main tree groups and lines which will help blend this development into its surrounds upon completion and this will be complimented and secured with the additional tree planting carried out as part of the landscaping of the completed development.

5.3.0 Tree Loss

5.3.1 To accommodate the proposed development and as part of active management, it will be necessary to remove the following vegetation, which have been shown on Drawing Nos. CMH002 with an open 'Red' crown spreads:

Category Grade	No. of Trees for Removal
Category U 20 Trees	Tree Nos. 0301, 0349, 0356, 0819, 0821, 0372, 0373, 0380, 0400, 0402, 0420, 0421, 0425, 0466, 0472, 0473, 0496, 1792, 0498 & 0502. These trees although are required to be removed to facilitate the proposed development layout, are in such a condition that they will need to be removed as part of management either now or in the short-term irrespective of the development proposals for this site area.
Category A 14 Trees	Tree Nos. 0339, 0340, 0346, 0347, 0350, 0351, 0352, 0357, 0362, 0383, 0389, 0390, 0441 & 0501
Category B 12 Trees	Tree Nos. 0305, 0331, 0332, 0348, 0354, 0381, 0382, 0443, 0444, 0480, 0497 & 0499
Category C 123 Trees +13 No. hedges + 1 fruit orchard	Tree Nos. 0744, 0745, 0746, 0747, 0302, 0304, 0748, Tree No.1, 0749-0780 (32 trees), 0781, 0355, 0807, 0361, 0820, 0822, 0823, 0371, 0784, 0797, 0798, 0799, 0401, 0403, 0800, 0404, 0405, 0406, 0407, 1799, 0409, 0410, 0801, 0411, 0412, 0802, 0413, 0414, 0809, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0817, 0818, 0438, 0439, 0440, 0803, 0442, 0445-0446, 0447, 0448, 0449, 0824, 0450, 0451, 0452, 0467, 0468, 0469, 0470, 0471, 0474, 0475, 0476, 0477, 0478, 0479, 0826, 0827, 0828, 0829, 0830, 0486, 0488, 0489, 0490, 0491, 0492, 0493, 0495, 0502, 0831, 0832, 0833, 0834, 0835, 0837, 0838, 0839 & 0840. Tree Line no.1 Hedge Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, c.38m of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16. Fruit Orchard Shrub Belt No.1
Total	169Trees + 1 tree line, 13 hedges plus a section of another, 1No. Fruit Orchard & 1 shrub border.

In some areas, the stumps of the above trees to be removed will be retained at heights of 3-6m as monoliths for ecological and biological benefits. This will be done in consultation with the project ecologists.

5.3.2 **In summary**, 169 of the 307 No. Trees included within our Condition Assessment within 'Appendix 2' are proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed development. This equates to 55.0% of the overall tree population which is predominantly made up of the lower quality trees within the category U & C grades. It will also be necessary to remove 13No. Hedges and a section of one other plus one short young tree line, a Fruit Orchard and one shrub belt.

The trees to be removed are made up of the following category grades:

- 20No. of the 25 category 'U' trees = 80.0%
- 14No. of the 45 Category 'A' trees = 31.0%

- 12No. of the 59 Category 'B' trees = 20.3%
- 123No. of the 178 Category 'C' trees = 69.1%

5.3.3 From the above list of trees shown for removal, especially those in the category A & B categories, it is proposed to try and retain some of these trees within the completed development, but due to the uncertainty at present regarding the feasibility of retaining them successfully without impact, they are being shown for removal as part of the planning application. Once the development in these areas starts on site, the works around these trees will be reviewed on a case by case basis to see if any additional mitigation measures can be put in place to reduce the impact of the development layout to the point where the retention of these trees is feasible for at least the medium term until tree planting added as part of the landscaping becomes established and starts to contribute to the treescape of the area.

It is also proposed to retain Tree Nos.0453-0463 & 0825 as they are located around the badger set on site in order to have minimal impact in this area. There will be some construction works occurring within their root zones especially on their northern side, but this will not impact on their retention for the present time. Some of these trees are already in decline due to diseases such as 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' (*Pseudomonas syringae pv. aesculi*) and poor past heavy-handed pruning and the proposal is to retain and manage these out over time in conjunction with additional tree and undergrowth planting.

5.3.4 The loss of the above tree vegetation has been mitigated against as much as possible with the retention of a lot of the more prominent trees on these grounds and in particular the main groups of trees around the front of the existing buildings and on the entrance avenue which will help screen and blend the proposed development into its surrounds.

Tree planting is being added as part of the landscaping which will complement the development and its incorporation into the surrounding area. It will also help to provide good quality and sustainable long-term tree cover and as it establishes and grows in size, it will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created with the loss of the existing tree vegetation to facilitate the proposed development. See Landscape Architects Drawings and Schedules for detail.

The design of the landscape areas within the completed development has focused on tree, hedge and shrub planting as mitigation for the existing tree, hedge and shrub vegetation loss. A mix of tree species, forms and sizes including the use of semi-mature trees will form a strong and unifying element to the landscape areas.

The Planting Strategy key factors are to:

- Create a sense of identity using trees, shrub and hedge planting
- Create a robust landscape that performs all year round and is suitable for the current proposed use of these grounds
- To use vegetation to screen and enhance views
- To use a more diverse mix of plant species that provides forage for pollinators
- Plant robust species that tolerate drought and site-specific micro-climates
- Plant species that are maintenance friendly

5.4.0 Tree Retention

- 5.4.1 For those trees proposed for retention, all necessary mitigation measures will need to be put in place in order to prevent or reduce impact to its very minimum. Mitigation measures used will need to include the erection of protective fencing at the very start of the works, ground protection installation within root zones where fencing cannot be erected to enclose the entire root zones, monitoring of the site works by the project Arboriculturist throughout the construction process and the use of tree friendly techniques and products for the construction process.

At the initial site set up, the entire root protection areas of the trees are to be fence off by fencing and these entire areas are to remain closed off until such time as alternative tree protection or ground protection measures are put in place to ensure that the trees root zones are protected against negative impacts from the construction works at all times.

- 5.4.2 The approach taken in the development of this site area has seen the development works concentrated away from the main groups of trees proposed for retention, but due to the confines of the site area, there are elements of the development which will encroach in on the root zones of the trees being retained and these main elements can be summarised as follows:

Services:

We have reviewed all services with the project engineers and all efforts have been made to position these as far away from the trees proposed for retention as possible and in some instances, further fine tuning of the positioning of these services will be needed on the ground at installation time.

Prior to the installation of any service, the route of the service will need to be marked out on the ground and the method of installation discussed with the contractor to come up with the best option to minimize encroachment into root zones and the impact on these trees.

For the bulk of the deep services, which run through the root zones of the trees, these have been confined to the existing roads and surface areas which are located within the root zone of the trees where it is expected that there will be minimal if any root material from these trees due to the expected hostile growing environment underneath these sealed surfaces and previous disturbance/excavations in their creation.

The main service that needs to be installed within the root zone of the trees outside of the existing road surfaces is public lighting which is needed to light up the pedestrian paths through the landscape areas. To help minimize impact of the installation of this ducting, it has been looked at with the engineers and it is proposed to tunnel these sections of ducting in underneath the root zones of the trees below the depth of the roots. This avoids trenching through the root zone of the trees which would cause significant root damage. In some areas, the position of the public light pole or bollard will be located within the root zone of the trees and these will need to be dug out with care not to cause root damage. The position of these will need some adjustment on the ground to minimise impact and they will need to be

dug out manually with the aid of an air spade/lance and/or Vac truck which will remove the soil from around the root material and allow for the installation of the base for the pole or bollard without the need for root severance.

Where tunnelling cannot be carried out for the installation of the ducting, these sections will need to be installed by manually digging out the trenches with the aid of an air spade/lance and/or VAC truck to route the ducting underneath the undamaged root material.

For the installation of these ducts where they are located on existing soft landscape areas within the root zone of the trees, the work areas will need ground protection in the form of boarding, metal plates or event mats capable of spreading out the loading of the works over the area to avoid downward pressure of the ground and compaction and damage of the underlying soil.

Paths

In a number of areas, the proposed paths will run through the root zones of the trees proposed to be retained and in these areas, they will be installed using a 'No-Dig' method where the path surface is brought above the existing ground levels and installed using a product such as 'CellWeb' to provide support and protection to the soil and roots underneath. See 'Section 6.8' of our report for details on the installation of such surfaces both to create work areas and path surfaces.

These areas have been discussed with the design team and levels have been amended to ensure finished ground levels come above the existing levels within these areas to ensure that the path surface can be installed above the root material from the trees. The edges of the path surfaces will be graded into the surrounding levels with a layer of soil marrying the two levels together.

Roads

All efforts have been made to use the existing roads which transverse the root zones of the trees as it is expected that there will be minimal amount of root material underneath these surfaces due to the hostile growing environment created by these surfaces and the fact that previous excavation works would have been carried out.

The upgrade works on these existing roads surfaces will need to be mindful that there may be some root material present and these works will need to be undertaken under the supervision of the project arborist and where roots are encountered, the construction technique and material used will need to be reviewed with the project design team to ensure that the necessary tree protection measures are put in place.

Along by Tree Nos. 0453-0463 & 0481-0487 the road surfaces will be positioned within the outer periphery of their root zones and the installation of these roads within these areas may have some impact on their long-term health and this may result in the need for their removal in the future, but at this time, it is expected that the trees added to this area as part of the landscaping will have established and be of a size where they will help to mitigate their loss at this time if this becomes necessary.

Construction

The site area is constraint so it will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times to ensure that the tree protection areas are not jeopardized by these works; this will need to involve careful planning of all works and the storage of building material coming both on and off the site.

It is the intention, with the exception of the items of work highlighted above that all other works would occur from outside the areas demarcated as work exclusion zones by the tree protection fencing.

During the above aforementioned works, the tree protective fence lines are not to be moved to accommodate these works until such time as the required ground protection and other tree protection measures are in place to the recommendations of 'Section 6 of BS5837 2012' and are signed off by the project engineers and Arboriculturist. This ground protection can take the form of boarding or 'CellWeb' depending on the type of works that will need to occur within these areas of the root zones of the trees.

Once the works are complete and the ground protection put in place for these works has been removed, the original position of the tree protection fencing is to be erected again to enclose the root zone of the trees.

5.5.0 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	<p>As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, as well as the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment including clearance over the existing ground levels. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning work should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>For the stumps of trees that need to be removed, particularly those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained, these are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.</p>
Tree Management	<p>Within the proposed development, as is the current situation, trees will be positioned within close proximity to buildings and usable surfaces such as roads, footpaths and neighbouring properties. As a result, it will be necessary to continue to review the condition of these trees on a regular basis and to carry out any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety.</p> <p>Any new tree planting carried out will require maintenance to encourage good growth habits and to alleviate any safety concerns that they may present as they grow in size. It will be important to ensure all is watered.</p>
Tree Protection	<p>Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff.</p> <p>Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (DWG No.CMH003) prior to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard <i>BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)</i> specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details. All weather notices should be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".</p> <p>When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorised by the project Arboriculturist.</p>
Construction	<p>It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times, so that the site does not become congested.</p> <p>All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones.</p> <p>Where workspace between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of this report for sample of ground protection for light weight construction works.</p> <p>Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant machinery with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.</p> <p>Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.</p> <p>Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction. Notice boards, wires and such like should not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking should all be outside the work exclusion zone.</p>
Services	<p>Services entering and leaving the site area are routed so they are located outside the root protection zones of the trees to be retained. This has been discussed with the project engineers and in some areas, there will be a need for some twigging of the service routes on the ground at installation time to achieve this.</p> <p>Where the public lighting ducts along paths within the root zones of trees being retained need to be installed manually, this will need to be done with the aid of air spade and/or vac hydro truck which will allow the trench for the ducting to be dug without damaging any roots encountered. Once the trench is opened, the ducting for the lighting can be installed under any roots encountered. Alternatively, any cabling for the lights along the paths where they</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>come within the root zone of trees being retained can be installed in ducting within the buildup of these paths to ensure no soil or root damage is caused.</p> <p>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, these are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement will need to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the surrounding tree vegetation shown for retention.</p>
Landscaping	<p>The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.</p> <p>All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.</p> <p>In a number of places, paths/surfaces will encroach into the root zone of the tree vegetation to be retained and these sections of paths and surfacing will need to be installed using a 'No-Dig' method over the existing ground levels to avoid causing damage to the soil and roots underneath. Where it is necessary to provide extra support for heavier loading, it will be important to use a cellular confinement system such as 'CellWeb' within the construction of these sections of paths/surfaces. See 'Section 6.8.0' of this report for general details on the installation of such as surface.</p>

5.6.0 Monitoring

- 5.6.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained trees are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the 'Root Protection Area (RPA)' of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.6.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.6.3 Copies of the tree retention/ removal and protection plans (DWG No. CMH002 & CMH003) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.6.4 On the completion of the construction works, all trees retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

- 6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main building contractor/site manager on how trees need to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site-specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to any development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See 'Drawing DWG No.CMH003', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the tree vegetation shown for retention is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of the retained trees.

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

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

6.5.0 Site Meeting

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

6.6.0 Tree Works

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

consideration the trees within their new built environment and prior to these works being carried out; they are to be agreed with the local authority.

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

- 6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per DWG. No. CMH003.
- 6.7.2 The fencing needs to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see Fencing Detail on 'Drawing No.CMH003 & **Appendix 1**') using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.
- 6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within 'Drawing No.CMH003' & '**Appendix 1**'.
- 6.7.4 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.
- 6.7.5 **Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking** - These areas must be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways, Roads and Working Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

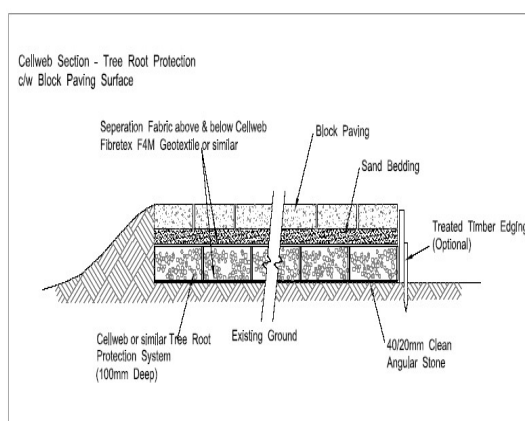
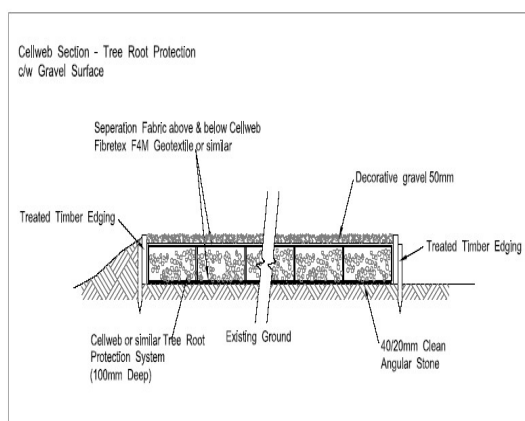
Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

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



Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.

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



Stage 2:

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

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

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

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

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

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

No roots are to be severed by the construction works without prior approval by the project Arboriculturist. Where roots are encountered, the project Arboriculturist is to assess these prior to cutting and these are to be pruned back to appropriate pruning points beyond the excavation line. Where roots cannot be cut; alternative methods of construction will need to be considered. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and the death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

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

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

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

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

6.10.0 Other items

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

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

Stage 3:

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

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

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

This report and findings have been reviewed by:

Signed *Felim Sheridan*

Date 28/08/2024

Felim Sheridan

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

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:

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

Appendix 1

1.1 Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.

1.2 Sample of Ground Protection within Root Zone.

1.3 Sample of Trunk Protection

1.4 Sample of Toolbox Talk Sheet

1.5 Sample of Site Monitoring Sheet

Appendix 1.1

Type 1 Protective Fence –

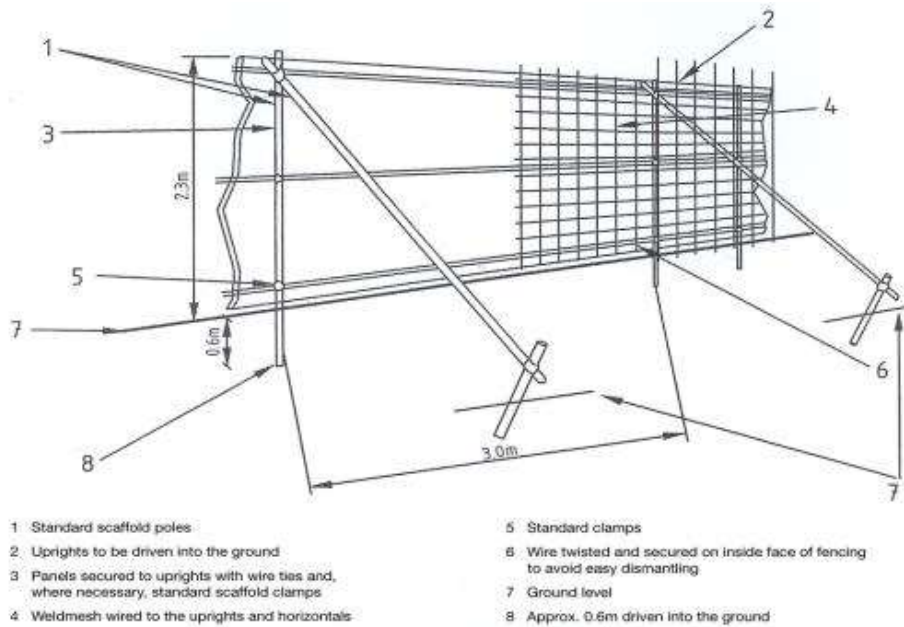


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

Appendix 1.2 – Samples of ground protection within root zones

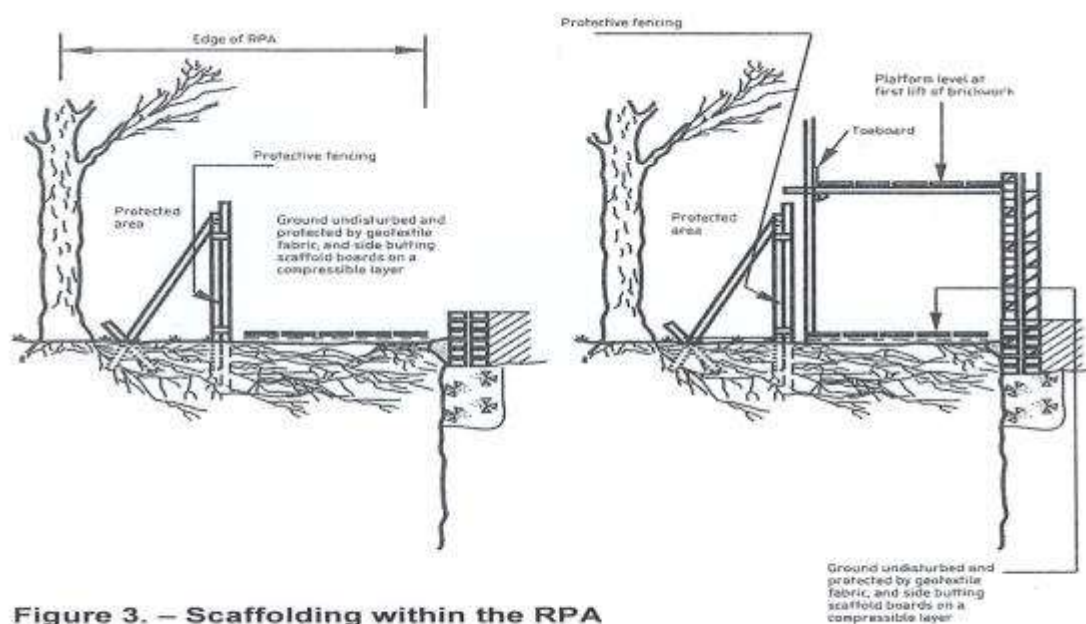
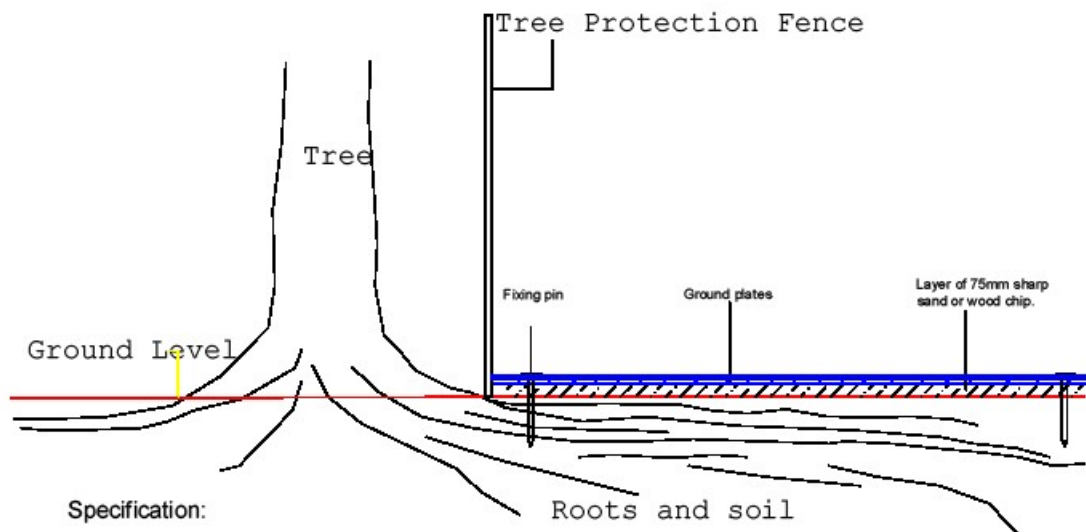


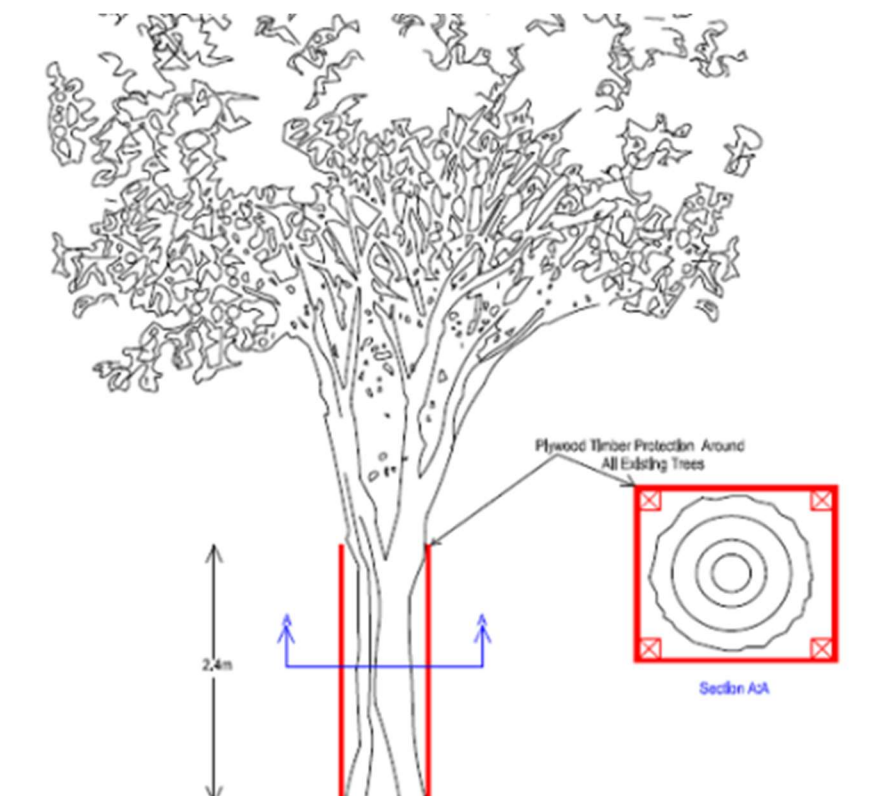
Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



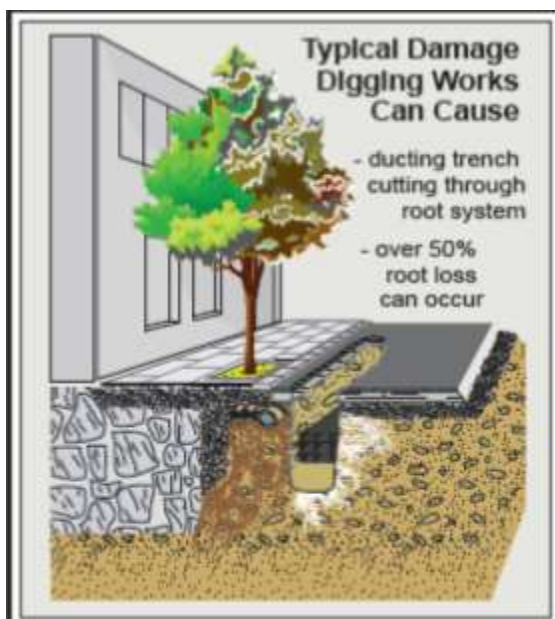
Specification:

1. Lay min. 75mm depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs
4. Erect protection fence (where feasible).
5. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping only.

Appendix 1.3 – Sample of trunk protection.



Appendix 1.4 – Sample of Toolbox talk.



Don't

- ✘ Dig near any trees without asking the foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- ✘ Use an digger/excavator or hand dig within 10m of a tree on the street
- ✘ Excavate near trees without having the tree specialist on site to monitor the works
- ✘ Leave trees roots uncovered or dried out

Do

- ✓ when excavations are to be carried out within 10m of a tree ask a foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- ✓ report any signs of trees roots to your foreman or site engineer
- ✓ always have the tree specialist on site when excavations are in close proximity to urban trees
- ✓ always use a vacuum extractor or air spade for excavations under or near urban trees even if the trees are located on the pavement
- ✓ cover any exposed tree roots with hessian matting and soak matting throughout the period of excavation
- ✓ backfill excavations near trees with similar soils that were originally excavated

Appendix 1.5 – Sample of site monitoring sheet

Protected Tree Monitoring Form Site Inspection Report

Zone:

Location:

Tree Group / Number

Tree Protection Checked By:

Date:

Status of tree protection:

Remedial measures / comments:

Copied to:

Project Manager

Yes / No

Project Manager's Arboricultural Consultant:

Yes / No

Copied To Project Manager:

Yes / No

Contact Name

Signed:

Date

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

Of the Trees on the grounds of the former 'Central Mental Hospital', Dundrum, Dublin 14.

Date: 15th April 2024

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition (Phy Con)

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

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

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

Structural condition and other comments –

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

Estimated Remaining Contribution in years

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

Less than (<) 10 years remaining contribution

10 + years remaining contribution

20 + years remaining contribution

40 + years remaining contribution.

Category Grade (Cat Grade)

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

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

Summary

Main categories

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

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

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

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

Sub categories

1 – Mainly Arboricultural Values

2 – Mainly Landscape values

3- Mainly Cultural and conservation value

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

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

Stem diameter (Stem Dia) is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimetres (mm). Where a measurement is given in brackets, this is the calculated stem diameter for multiple stemmed trees as per BS5837 2012.

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

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

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

Recommended Works

All tree works are to be performed to BS3998 and ANSI A300 pruning guidelines may also be referred to.

Pruning is defined as the selective removal of branches from the tree for specific results. All pruning is to be as specified in the schedule and all pruning cuts are to be made in accordance with 'natural target pruning' methods. All final cuts to be made outside the branch collar and at an angle equal but opposite to that of the branch bark ridge.

If during climbing works, a climber (tree surgeon) discovers any defects not noted in the Arborist report, he should inform and consult the Arborist in question. If it is a minor defect, it would be expected that the tree surgeon would deal with it as part of his contract. If it is deemed a serious problem, then there will be a need to consult with the client/owner and to carry out the agreed works at an additional cost. This problem may arise for example as a result of additional storm damage since the last inspection and it must be borne in mind that the survey is a visual inspection from ground level only and problems in the aerial part of the tree may not be visible from ground level or be hidden under Ivy.

Terms used in explaining this work:

Deadwooding

This is the removal of deadwood (>5cm) without attempting to remove it from the branch tips or green foliage areas as in conifers.

It is expected that major deadwood is removed from all trees that are climbed, even if it is not stated on the survey.

Crown Clean

This includes the removal of deadwood, diseased and dying wood, broken or split branches, epicormic growth, and basal suckers if requested and crossing or rubbing branches.

Crown Thinning (%)

This includes overhauling the crown and the thinning out of the crown in order to allow the wind to travel more freely through the crown and to reduce its wind sail. This mainly involves the removal of secondary branches in the inner crown. This is normally expressed as a percentage of the whole crown volume, which should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Reduction (m)

This includes overhauling the crown and the reduction (careful shortening) of the entire crown or an individual limb in length in all directions to leave a balance branch structure. The finished pruning cuts should not exceed one-third the size of the branch or stem that it is located on. The reduction works are normally expressed as in meters (m) from the outer canopy edge of the crown or branch end and should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
		A Condition Assessment of the trees around the grounds of the former 'Central Mental Hospital' Dundrum, Dublin 14.												
		The smaller, less significant trees are not being tagged individually.										Existing tag numbers are being used where visible and where not new tag numbers are being used.		
		The following trees are located on the open grass area to the left and right of the area between the two entrance gates.												
		The first lot of trees to be assessed are located on the northern side of the entrance gate (left-hand side).												
0744 - 0747	Cypress cv <i>Cupressus cv</i> Thuja occidentalis	A 6	A 170	0	1	1	1	1	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A mixed group of ornamental varieties of conifer trees providing evergreen interest. The lower crowns contain naturally suppressed deadwood due to overcrowding/ competition. The area has become overgrown in recent times and been left unmanaged from its previous condition.	Tidy up around their base and trim back the area.	10-20	C2
0301	Weeping Ash <i>Fraxinus pendula</i>	7	450	2	4	3	2	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is in declining health with deadwood within its crown and it is infected by 'Ash Dieback' (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>). Lighting has been attached to the main scaffold limbs/ branches and some of these have been attached with cable. The lower branches have been trimmed in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces. The decay along the limbs and stem has progressed significantly and its structural stability would be questionable as a result.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
0302	Japanese	11	340	3	2	3	3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor	Retain at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	Cedar <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>										There is some basal decay present, and it has suffered wounds up along the main trunk where lower branches have been removed in the past. This decay at its base may have a knock-on effect on its stability in the future.	Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis in particular its stability. It is likely to require removal in the short-term.		
0303	--	--	--	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	Tag missing	--	--	--
0304	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	14	450	4	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.2m up with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. The lower branches have also been removed in order to raise up its crown, leaving its crown slightly top-heavy and more open.	Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis.	10-20	C1
The following trees are located on the open lawn area to the right (south) of the entrance.														
0748	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	6	150	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair A recent planting, it is single stem tree developing at the outer edge of a group. It has potential to form part of the long-term cover of the site.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	C1
Tree No.1	Pittosporum sp.	7	180 (3 stems)	3	1	1	1	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base with acute union formations between stems. Its lower branches have been removed to raise up its crown and its crown structure has been affected by overcrowding from Tree No.0305	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0305	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	510	3	7	4	7	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. The lower branches have been removed in	Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis and its stem union.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											order to raise up its crown with some stubs remaining. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.3.5m up with a slightly acute union formation between stems. The union would require monitoring for movement as there is possible evidence of movement there.			
0306	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	1050	3	8	9	9	9	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large, prominent tall tree. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered a small bark wound at its base with some localised decay present. It contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small to medium size. Some limbs within the crown have fused together. There is a hanging branch in the crown.	Remove hanging branch.	40+	A1
0307	Atlas Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	20	720	7	5	4	5	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall prominent tree forming part of the group canopy formation with the neighbouring trees. The lower heavy side branches have been trimmed/ lightened back previously and the lower branches have also been removed. It contains deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small size.	Requires no works at the present time	40+	A1
0308	Atlas Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	16	440	7	3	1	5	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms a tall central tree within this group and is being sheltered by the trees on its east and west sides. The lower branches have been removed in the past	Remove dead/unstable growth and lighten in heavy side branches particularly over entrance by 1-2m.	40+	A1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small to medium size.			
0309	Atlas Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	22	1050	4	8	8	8	8	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/ Good It is a large, tall, prominent tree forming part of the group canopy formation with the neighbouring trees to the west. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small to medium size. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown, in particular over the entrance avenue. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base in the past.	Remove dead/unstable growth and lighten end weight on heavy side branches extending out over entrance by 1-2m.	40+	A1
		The following Trees (0310-0330) form part of a large group of Pine trees which are located on either side of the internal security fence to the right (south) of the second set of entrance gates. As a group, they provide support/ shelter to one another, and they are best maintained/ managed within this group environment.											B2	
0310	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	24	900	11	8	8	5	8	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of a group with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood and heavy side branches throughout its crown, and it may be prone to storm damage as a result. The security fence is located within its drop zone.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and lighten end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches, in particular those extending out to the south, south-west by c.1-2m.	20+	B2
0311	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub</i>	19	490	4	1	1	5	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>sp.</i>										environment and is a tall tree. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown.			
0312	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	24	750	4	2	4	7	4	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a tall, central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small to medium size. There is a decay pocket on the main trunk at a height of c.1.6m where a limb was removed or broke off in the past and this decay would appear to be localised at the present time.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0313	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	500	4	6	0	4	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment and is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches throughout its crown. It forms part of the outer canopy formation and contains deadwood throughout, generally of a small to medium size.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and remove lower branch extending north-east with the wound present. Lighten end weight on lower scaffold limb extending to the north-west by up to c.2m in order to reduce end loading and the risk of breakage.	20+	B2
0314	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	710	5	4	7	4	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and has been left more open/ exposed due to storm damage and possibly the removal of some neighbouring trees. It contains small to medium sized deadwood throughout its	Requires no work at the present time Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											crown. A large scaffold limb on the southern side has a structural weakness and this may leave it prone to failure as a result. The services are running within its root zone.			
0315	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	23	680	9	5	8	5	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall tree. It contains deadwood throughout, and its crown is becoming more open/ exposed due to its group growing structure becoming more open. The services are running within its root zone. One heavy, overextended side branch extends out to the south. It contains deadwood throughout its crown and has suffered storm damage in the past. There is damage at the base on the north side with underlying wood exposed to decay.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten back the scaffold branch extending out to the south by c.1.5m.	20+	B2
0316	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	680	10	7	3	6	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and is located close to the entrance avenue. Its crown size is slightly sparser than the other trees and it contains deadwood throughout, generally of a small to medium size. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B2
											The following group of Pine trees are located on the inside of the security fence at the entrance.			
0317	Corsican Pine	22	780	15	4	4	4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair	Remove dead/ unstable	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>										It is a tall, central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It contains deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small to medium size. It has possibly been impacted upon during the excavation/ construction works of the entrance.	growth from within its crown.		
0318	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	20	360	16	1	5	1	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall, poorly tapered tree growing up within a group environment and is being sheltered by the surrounding trees at the present time.	Requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis.	20+	B2
0319	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	19	380	16	3	1	1	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a tall, central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small size.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	B2
0320	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	19	490	16	7	0	1	1	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms part of the group canopy formation and forms part of the outer canopy with an asymmetrical crown weighed out over the entrance avenue. It contains some poorly tapered scaffold limbs/ branches and may be prone to storm damage. It divides at c.3m into two stems with an acute union formation between the stems. A stem has been removed at c.6m.	Make safe large size dead/ unstable growth and lighten in heavy, exposed side limbs/ branches extending out north over the entrance avenue by c.1-2m.	10+	B2
0321	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	560	16	5	2	3	3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation of the group and is a tall tree.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											The lower branch has been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.			
0322	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	390	16	3	4	3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree and it has been drawn up for the light and is sheltered within its present group environment. It has suffered a small bark wound on the lower trunk with localised decay, most likely caused by machinery working within this area.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B2
0323	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	22	410	17	1	2	4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and is a tall, sheltered tree with evidence of previous soil alterations around its base. It has suffered some bark wounding on the lower trunk during the past works. It is being sheltered by the surrounding trees. There are branch stubs up the main stem.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0324	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	22	540	14	4	4	7	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree forming part of the outer group canopy formation. It is twin-stemmed from c.3m up with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. It contains tall, poorly tapered limbs. It has been pruned back from over the entrance avenue in recent times.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B2
0325	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	17	320	16	0	1	2	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a tall, poorly tapered tree forming part of the outer canopy formation and it is not integral to the group canopy	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											structure. It has been pruned back from over the entrance avenue in recent times.			
0326	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	18	420	8	1	4	3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall, central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small to medium size. There are branch stubs on the main trunk. It has suffered some soil alterations around its base and has suffered bark wounding on surface roots.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0327	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	16	600	5	0	8	0	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation on the southern side of the group and is of value to the overall group canopy structure. The crown is asymmetric and is weighed out to the south. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small to medium size. There is some evidence of soil alterations and bark wounding on surface roots and at its base, exposing the underlying timbers to decay.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B2
0328	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	17	350	16	1	0	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a tall, poorly tapered tree growing up within a group environment where it is sheltered by the surrounding trees. It has suffered bark wounds on its lower trunk and base exposing the underlying timber to decay. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood,	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
										generally of a small size.				
0329	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	480	17	4	5	4	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall, central tree of value to the group canopy structure. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small size.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2
0330	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	590	6	0	8	1	8	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy formation on the southern side of the group and is sheltered at the present time. There are branch stubs on the main stem. There is evidence of some soil alterations around its base.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B2
<p>The following two trees are located on the southern side of the above group on the south side of the security fence, and they form part of the overall group canopy formation of the Pine group.</p>														
0331	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	800	6	4	9	11	5	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a large size tree overhanging the security fence and the lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small to medium size. It has suffered storm damage in the past, in particular on the west side.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
0332	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	800	7	3	6	4	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the outer canopy formation of this group environment. It contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown. Some soil alterations have occurred around its base in the past.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											The lower limbs/ branches have either been pruned or have been broken back in the past.			
0749 - 0780	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior.</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus.</i> Red Oak <i>Quercus rubra</i> Damson <i>Prunus domestica</i>	A 10	A 240	A2	A4	A4	A4	A 4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair Located to the south of Tree No. 0332 is a group of semi-mature trees consisting of Ash, Red Oak and Sycamore and one Damson (Tree No. 0780). They have received some pruning of their lower branches in the past in order to raise up their crowns. They are growing up together providing mutual support shelter to each other and the canopies are beginning to merge. They would benefit from some formative pruning and selective thinning of poor / dead trees. The area has recently become very overgrown and unmanaged, and some trees are suppressed with Ivy. Some small stems have died off within some of the trees. A large section of 0761 has broken away and is hung up against it and partly within the crown. Minor signs of 'Ash Dieback' is evident on some of the Ash trees within the group.	Carry out selective thinning from time to time of the group as they grow in size as part of management to reduce density/competition. Remove dead trees. Prune Tree No. 0772 to remove dead stem on the north side. Ivy growth will require management in the future Tidy up fallen and hung-up sections on Tree No. 761.	10-20	C2
		The following line of Lime Trees extends up along the southern side (right-hand side) of the entrance avenue leading up to the front of the main buildings. They have received pruning of their lower crowns to maintain clearance over surrounding surfaces and some of the trees have received pruning to their crowns to address structural issues. Basal suckers and epicormic growth have been maintained. As a tree line, they are of prominence and value to the sylvan character of this entrance avenue. The assessment of this tree line works from west to east.									These trees may require pruning from time to time in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces/ structures. Continue to maintain Basal suckers and lower			

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											epicormic growth.			
0333	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	15	610	3	6	3	4	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It has suffered bark wounding on some surface roots, possibly during the previous development works. It contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small size. There are some decay pockets developing where the lower limbs/ branches have broken out or were removed in the past. There is a large decay pocket developing at c.2.5m on the south side. It has been pruned in the recent past to remove deadwood and lighten in side branches.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1/ B2
0334	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	15	580	3	3	4	4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the group with dieback evident within its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The basal suckers and lower epicormic growth have been maintained. There is epicormic regrowth within the crown possibly from 'dieback'. There is decay along the main scaffold limbs where branches were removed in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A2
0335	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	15	590	3	4	3	3	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the tree line and contains deadwood throughout its crown with some 'dieback' evident. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	40+	A2
0336	Lime	15	610	3	4	2	3	4	Mature	Fair /	Fair	Requires no works at the	40+	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Tilia sp.</i>									Good	It forms part of the line of trees and contains deadwood throughout its crown. Some lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown creating pruning wounds where decay is developing. It has been pruned in the recent past.	present time		
0337	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	17	650	3	4	5	6	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located within the tree line and divides at c.3m into two co-dominant stems with an acute union formation between the stems. It has been pruned in the recent past.	Requires no works at the present time.	40+	A2
0338	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	17	740	3	3	2	4	3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair The lower branches/limbs have been removed in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds have been created as a result. It has been pruned in the recent past with epicormic regrowth developing up along the main trunk.	Requires no works at the present time	10-20	B1
0339	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	18	670	3	4	5	5	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of a line of trees. It contains some heavy side branches extending towards the entrance avenue and its crown has received pruning to address exposure.	Remove dead/unstable growth.	40+	A2
0340	Lime	16	560	3	4	3	3	3	Mature	Fair /	Fair	Remove dead/unstable	40+	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Tilia sp.</i>									Good	It contains deadwood throughout its crown. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Dieback/deadwood is present in its upper crown.	growth.		
0341	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	16	610	3	4	4	4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood throughout its crown. Decay pockets are beginning to develop at the sites of previous branch loss/ removal.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B2
0342	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	16	780	3	2	3	3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It contains deadwood throughout its crown and the lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has been pruned in the recent past to remove dead/unstable growth. There is signs of 'dieback' within the crown and signs of bark dysfunction.	Requires no works at the present time. Monitor areas of dead bark.	40+	A2
0343	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	18	720	3	6	3	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It has a broad crown formation, the lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and heavy side branches have been pruned in to address exposure. It has suffered pruning wounds up along the main trunk where the lower limbs/ branches have been removed, in particular at a height of c.2.5-3m. It has lower epicormic regrowth developing in the main trunk.	Remove dead/unstable growth.	40+	A2
0344	Lime	17	810	3	3	4	4	6	Mature	Fair	Fair	Remove dead/unstable	40+	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Tilia sp.</i>										It forms part of the tree line and was pruned in the recent past. There are some decay pockets developing at the old pruning wounds with bark wounds on the lower trunk and buttress roots. There is a large amount of Epicormic regrowth in the crown.	growth.		
0345	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	16	910	3	1	4	4	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the tree line. It has received pruning of side branches to address exposure. There is a decay pocket on the south side at c.1.7m which is holding water. There are signs of decline/dieback within its crown.	Requires no works at the present time	40+	A2
0346	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	19	800	3	4	4	6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of a line of trees .The lower branches have been removed/pruned in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood throughout its crown, both small and medium size. Decay pockets are developing at the sites of previous branch loss/pruning.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.	40+	A2
0347	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	22	630	3	3	5	6	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms the end tree within this tree line. It has an open/ exposed crown with a heavy scaffold branch extending towards the entrance avenue. It has received pruning to reduce in heavy side branches and the lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is epicormic regrowth within the crown as a result.	Remove dead/unstable growth and reduce size of limbs extending north by c.2m.	40+	A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	Lawn Ares	This is an open lawn area between buildings. It is being formally maintained with a mix of trees, some of them planted in recent years and of a small size. They have not been individually picked up in the tree survey due to being of a small size												
0348	Blue Cedar <i>Cedrus Atlantica</i> 'Glauca'	14	600	1	5	6	6	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has a low crown formation with heavy scaffold limbs/branches. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and it may be prone to storm damage due to structure. A large branch has been lost on the west side at c.1.8m and there are signs of recent pruning.	Requires no work at the present time	20-40	B1/ B2
1797 & 1798	Birch <i>Betula sp.</i>	A8	270 150	A 1.5	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair These two trees growing on the open grass area have been planted in here in more recent years and are establishing well.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
Tree Line No. 1	Ornamental Cherry <i>Prunus cv.</i>	A3	A120	A 1.5	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a double in of trees planted on either side of a pedestrian path through this lawn area. Trees planted in more recent years are of even spacing and are establishing well. Their lower branches were pruned to raise up their crowns. There are c.15 trees in this tree line	They will require some pruning to lower branches to maintain clearance.	10-20	C1
0349	Golden Rain <i>Laburnum sp.</i>	6	370	2	3	2	2	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Basal decay is present with decay also present on the main trunk up to a height of c.1.5m and this may create a structural weakness which may leave this tree prone to failure in the future. There is	I would recommend its removal as part of management in the short term.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											decay development where a branch failed in the past. It has a compact crown at present and is located within the open grass area.			
0781	Larch <i>Larix sp.</i>	7	160	1	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good A single stem tree planted in the recent past. It is growing with a lean to the east and the crown is slightly unbalanced and weighed out to the east.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	C1
0350	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	18	740	4	7	7	4	6	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It forms a large, central tree on the open grass area. Twin stem from c.5m up with an acute union formation between co-dominant stems. It has possibly been left more open/ exposed due to the removal or failure of a tree on its western side. It contains heavy side branches I suspect that its crown has been reduced / topped in the distant past with a new crown of upright stems developing. The lower crown has recently been pruned. There is some decay points at old pruning wounds.	Requires no works at the present time.	40+	A1/ A2
0351	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	18	710	4	3	4	5	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the grass area and forms part of a group environment. There is some damage to exposed basal roots due to mowing machinery. Its height would have been heavily reduced/ cut back in the past. It contains deadwood within its crown, with signs of minor decline within its crown. There is	Continue to maintain basal suckers and lower epicormic growth. Mulch around the base to protect basal roots from machinery damage.	40+	A1/ A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											epicormic regrowth along the stems extending into the crown.			
0352	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	18	730	6	5	7	7	3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has also been left more open/ exposed by the failure/ removal of trees on its south-west side with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. There are some signs of storm damage within its crown.	Requires no works at the present time.	40+	A1/ A2
0353	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	18	740	3	4	6	7	6	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/ Good It is a large size tree with a broad, spreading crown formation. It forms part of an open group and contains small to medium sized deadwood within its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There are minor decay pockets developing at the sites of previous branch loss. It has received pruning of some low hanging branches.	Remove dead/unstable growth.	40+	A1/ A2
0354	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	19	620	3	5	5	7	5	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a large size tree with the car park located within its crown spread on the southern side and it may have suffered root damage in the past. It contains some heavy side branches throughout its crown, particularly on the south side. It would appear to have developed its crown from where it was heavily topped/	Remove dead/unstable growth and lighten in heavy side branches by 1-2m.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											pruned in the past. Cabins and fencing have been erected close to its base within the carpark in recent times. It forms a pair with Tree Nos. 0353.			
0355	Cedar of Lebanon <i>Cedrus libani</i>	12	320	3	3	3	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing from underneath the canopy of the neighbouring trees and its crown development/ structure has been affected as a result. The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no works at the present time	10-20	C1
0356	Walnut <i>Juglans regia</i>	12	590	3	4	4	5	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor There is evidence of basal decay, particularly on the west side, with decay developing into the root plate below ground level. It is likely to be impacted upon by the previous development/ construction works due to its close proximity. The upper crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout and it has received pruning to address structural issues. There are decay pockets on the main stem at the site of previous branch loss. Cabins have been located within crown spread on the south side in recent times.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Retain at present and monitor its condition, particularly its response to the pruning carried out and stability. It will most likely need to be removed in the short-term as part of management.	<10	U
0357	Cedar of Lebanon <i>Cedrus libani</i>	17	770	5	4	6	7	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds have been created. It forms a three-stemmed tree from c.3.5m up with an acute union	Requires no works at the present time.	40+	A1/ A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											formation between stems with some included bark present. Works have taken place around installing cables, cabins and pipes on the surface.			
0358	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	16	940	3	8	6	9	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located in the centre of the lawn area next to the swimming pool. It is a twin stem tree from c.2m with included bark present and this is a structural weakness. The south stem divides again at c.3m with included bark present in the union formation. Some lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. A large crossing branch which had fused to one of the stems has also been removed exposing the underlying wood to decay. It contains deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small size. Its lower branches have been removed to raise up its crown.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B1/ B2
0359	Blue Cedar <i>Cedrus Atlantica</i> 'Glauca'	16	800	7	6	7	7	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large tree located on the edge of the roadway on this grass area and some soil compaction is being caused by cars being allowed to drive on the grass. The lower branches/ limbs have been removed over the years to raise up its crown and its crown size has been lightly reduced as part of management. There is an area of basal decay present at an old wound on its southern side and this	Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis. Mulch area around its base and restrict vehicles driving on root zone.	20+	B1/ B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											may have a knock-on effect on its health and stability.			
0360	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	16	720	4	6	5	5	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the boundary with the road and some soil compaction is being caused by cars being allowed to drive on the grass. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown, creating pruning wounds. It was pruned in the recent past and this has left some wounds for decay to form. Two large branches were removed on the northern side.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Mulch area around its base and restrict vehicles driving on root zone.	20-40	B1/ B2
The survey now continues back on the northern side of the entrance road working westwards from the front of the building.														
Tree Line No. 2	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	A 3	A 100	A 0	A2	A2	A1	A1	Semi Mature	Good	Fair A short line of trees recently planted to screen the access road to the swimming pool car park. They have been close planted and have been pruned to form a pleached screen.	Continue present maintenance.	20+	C1
Hedge No.1	Bay Laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Average Height = 1m Average Width = 1m							Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the north side of the roadway cordoning off the soft landscape area from the road. It has been maintained as a low formal hedge with a number of breaks within to allow access through.	Continue present maintenance.	-	C2
0361	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	8	210 210 260	2	2	2	2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located within the shrub border to the front of the building and the lower branches have been pruned/ removed in	Requires no works at the present time.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											the past in order to raise up its crown.			
0819	Strawberry Tree <i>Arbutus unedo</i>	5	190	1.8	2	2	3	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It was a multi-stemmed tree from ground level and some stems have been previously cut away at the base and a large section recently fell away leaving the base open and exposed. There is decay present at its base.	Monitor its condition, it may need to be removed completely in the short term.	<10	U
0820	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	215	2	4	2	3	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A single stem tree growing with a slight lean to the north. Lower branches have been pruned for clearance.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0821	Cypress cv <i>Cupressus cv.</i>	9	180/ 240/ 210	3	2	2	4	3	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor A multi-stem tree from near ground level and some stems have been cut away at the base in the past, leaving the remaining crown more open/ exposed. There are decay pockets developing at sites of previous branch loss / pruning. The crown is somewhat thin indicating stress decline.	Requires no work at the present time. It will most likely need to be removed as part of management in the short term.	<10	U
0822	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia.</i>	4	140	1.8	1	1	1	1	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good A single stem tree with typical growth habit.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0823	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium.</i>	4	140	1.8	1	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A twin-stem tree in the past, the stem on the west side has been cut away at the base in the past. It is growing up under Tree no. 0362 and there is some suppression of the crown on the west side. It has been topped in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0362	Lime	18	810	5	4	7	7	5	Mature	Fair/	Fair	Remove dead/unstable	40+	A1/

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Tilia sp.</i>									Good	It is a large tree with a broad, spreading crown formation. It is located in front of 'Unit 7' and has received pruning in the past, in particular to reduce its crown overhang on the entrance road and to raise up its crown over the surrounding buildings.	growth.		A2
0363	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	23	850	4	7	6	4	6	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/ Good It is a large size tree with a broad, spreading crown formation. It contains some heavy side branches and scaffold limbs throughout its crown. It has received pruning in the past, in particular on lower branches, in order to raise up its crown and to lightly reduce its crown size. The area has been fenced off in recent years. There is epicormic regrowth within the crown.	Requires no works at the present time	40+	A1/ A2
0364	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	20	1040	5	7	8	9	7	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a tall tree with a multi-stemmed upright crown most likely developing from where it was heavily cut/ topped in the past. Its crown extends in over the building. It has suffered storm damage within its crown. Its crown size, particularly the height of the upright regrowth, has been reduced back in recent years to address structural issues.	Requires no works at the present time	20-40	B1/ B2
0365	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	20	880	9	6	8	7	6	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall tree located at the gable end of the church and the lower branches have been pruned/ removed in order to raise	Requires no works at the present time.	40+	A1/ A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											up its crown, in particular over the surrounding buildings. Pruning has also been carried out to reduce end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches.			
		The survey now continues along the northern side of the main entrance avenue working back towards the entrance.										Continue to maintain basal suckers and lower epicormic growth on the Lime trees.		
0366	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	24	720	3	2	4	3	5	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It was pruned in the recent past. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is a large amount of epicormic regrowth along the main stems.	Remove dead/unstable growth.	40+	A1/ A2
0367	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	25	860	3	4	7	9	7	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It forms a twin-stemmed tree from c.3m up with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown, particularly on the south side over the avenue.	Requires no works at the present time.	40+	A1/ A2
0368	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	25	830	5	7	4	9	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has been pruned in the recent past and the lower scaffold limbs/ branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown. Decay has developed at some of the old cut points and are extending into the main stem.	Remove dead/unstable growth and lighten in heavy side branches by c.2m. Monitor its condition on a 12-monthly basis.	40+	A1/ A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
0369	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	20	850	6	3	8	7	7	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a large size prominent tree which has suffered some bark wounding on the lower trunk and buttresses roots exposing the underlying timber to decay. There is a scaffold limb developing on the main trunk at a height of c.4m with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds have been created allowing for the entry of decay to the underlying timber.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B1/ B2
0370	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	20	470	7	5	3	3	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up with the previous Tree (No.0369) and forms part of the overall group and its structure has been affected due to competition. It is located within the hedge line and the lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. One heavy scaffold limb extends south towards the entrance avenue.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and lighten back the heavy side branch extending south towards the avenue by c.1m.	20+	B1/ B2
The following trees are located around the grounds of the 'Red Brick' House.														
Hedge No.2	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Average Height = 1.5m Average Width = 2m							Mature	Fair	Fair Located on the south side of the 'Red House', it forms the boundary between the garden of the house and the entrance road. There are some areas of 'dieback' and some sections are showing chlorosis (yellowing of leaves). It has been clipped	Continue present maintenance. It may benefit from a feed to address chlorosis.	-	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											to current height and spread.			
Hedge No.3	Griselinia <i>Griselinia littorals</i>	Average Height = 1.5m Average Width = 2m							Mature	Good	Fair / Good It runs at ninety degrees to Hedge No.2 and is located on the east side of the 'Red House'. It forms the boundary between the gardens of the house with an open lawn area. There is some 'dieback' present along the line. It has been clipped to current height and spread	Continue present maintenance	-	C2
Hedge No.4	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Average Height = 1.5m Average Width = 2m							Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the north side of the 'Red House' and forms the boundary to the side of the house. It has been clipped to current height and spread	Continue present maintenance	-	C2
0371	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	9	250	2	3	8	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered some bark wounding on surface roots. There is Ivy on the lower stem.	It requires no work at present.	10+	C1
0372	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	9	330	2	6	8	7	6	Mature	Poor	Fair / Poor There are a lot of surface roots present and some of these have been damaged by the grass maintenance. The lower branches have been pruned / removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The crown is thinning and is in decline with a lot of deadwood present.	Due to its condition, I would recommend its removal in the short-term	<10	U
0380	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	10	530	2	1	4	4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is located at the gable end of the house within a confined space. There is	Due to its condition and location, I would recommend its removal as	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											evidence of basal decay and some ridge development on the lower trunk indicating towards irregular movement. It has received pruning in the past in order to raise up its crown and to take back from the building. It has outgrown its usefulness within this area.	the most appropriate management option.		
0381	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	14	410	2	3	5	4	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located within the corner of the garden and the lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown. The crown is quite well balanced.	Requires no work at the present time. It may require further pruning from time to time in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces/ structures.	20+	B1
0373	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	11	400	2	3	3	3	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor The central stem has most likely broken out in storms leaving its crown more open/ exposed as a result. Its crown was reduced in and some shoots have grown back from this. There are some liquid exudations present on the lower trunk indicating towards the dieback of bark and a 'pathogenic fungi' infection and this is likely to have an impact on its long-term potential.	It will need to be removed in the short term as part of management.	<10	U
Hedge No.5	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Average Height = 1.4m Average Width = 2m							Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a boundary to the lawn / planted area with a service road to the north. It was previously somewhat taller but has been cut down to current height and spread	Continue present maintenance	-	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
0374	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	10	360	2	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair The crown is thinning and 'Witches Broom' is present throughout. The lower branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is minor deadwood present.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0375	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	19	820	3	4	4	8	8	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a large size, visual tree with a slightly asymmetrical crown. There is a heavy scaffold limb developing on the east side from c.3.5m up with a structural weakness on its underside at a height of c.4m up and this has been pruned back to address structural issues. This limb has either suffered storm damage or has received pruning in the past leaving it more open/ exposed as a result. The lower deadwood has been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1/ B2
0376	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	9	220	3	5	0.5	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing up between two larger trees with an asymmetrical crown as a result of overcrowding. The crown is somewhat suppressed by surrounding trees. It forms part of the bulking and the lower branches have been pruned /removed in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
0377	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	18	1100	6	7	10	8	8	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and subdivides into multiple-stems at a height of c.3.5m with an acute union formation between stems. It	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1/ B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small size. The lower limbs/ branches were removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. A service manhole is located at the base of this tree on the southern side and this may have a knock-on effect on this tree.			
0378	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	21	740	4	6	4	5	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of an open group and is a tall tree and possibly formed part of a larger group in the past with trees being removed on its northern side. The lower limbs/ branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown in the past. It contains some heavy, lower side branches and it may be prone to storm damage.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and lighten in lower heavy side branches, in particular those extending out to the east-west by c.1-2m, taking care not to open up/expose its remaining crown. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1/ B2
0782	Winter Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	5	150/ 180/ 190	1	3	1	5	4	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor A multi-stem tree from c.1.5m, it has a somewhat distorted structure due to competition from surrounding trees. There is 'dieback' present in the crown. Some of the limbs have areas of decay and bark dieback.	Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis.	10+	C1
0783	Purple Plum <i>Prunus cerassifera 'Nigra'</i>	6	200	2	3	2	2	1	Semi Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It divides near ground level with an acute union formation between the stems. It has poor structure and there is dieback present in the crown. Its side branches have been removed, impacting on its crowns structure.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
0379	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	10	320	2	4	4	4	4	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in order to raise up its crown. There is an overhead utility line running along the north side of the crown.	Requires no works at the present time	20+	C1
0382	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	15	350 x 6 stems	1	8	8	8	9	Mature	Good	Fair / Good It is multi-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems. It has a broad spreading crown and the lower branches have been pruned/removed in order to raise up its crown. There is an overhead utility line running through the north side of the crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
0784	Cypress cv <i>Cupressus sp.</i>	7	260	1.5	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Good	Fair A recent planting, it is establishing well. It has a slight lean at the base and the crown is well balanced. Its lower branches have been removed to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
Tree No. 2	Winter Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus serrulata</i>	4	110 x 4 stems	2	3	2	4	3		Fair/ Poor	Fair It is multiple stemmed from base. Some of its stems were removed previously.	It requires no work at present.	10+	C1
<p>The following line of Cedar trees extend along the left-hand side of the service road that extends around to the maintenance buildings. It runs from south-west to north-east in direction. Their lower branches have been removed in order to open the area underneath these trees and raise up their crowns.</p>											They may require some pruning from time to time in order to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces.			
0383	Blue Cedar <i>Cedrus Atlantica</i>	14	480	2	5	5	5	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good There are scaffold limbs developing from	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	'Glauca'										low down. The smaller sized lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and there are signs of recent pruning. There is an acute union formation between some of the lower scaffold limbs and this may lead to problems in the future. Soil has been dumped around its base.			
0384	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	14	680	3	5	5	6	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair There is a slight lean on the main trunk, possibly an indication of root movement in the past. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and there are signs of recent pruning.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0385	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	14	500	3	5	5	1	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good The lower branches have been pruned in order to raise up its crown. It has also suffered small sized branch breakage within its crown and contains some naturally suppressed deadwood.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0386	Blue Cedar <i>Cedrus Atlantica</i> 'Glauca'	14	620	2	8	6	5	5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A large scaffold limb has developed from low down on the main trunk. There is an acute union formation between some stems and this may give rise for concerns in the future. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has suffered small sized branch breakage within its crown in winds. There are signs of further recent pruning to raise up its	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											crown. A concrete path has been installed within its root zone and it may have suffered some soil and root damage during these works.			
0387	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	14	720	3	5	3	3	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There are some upright stems developing throughout its crown and this may lead to problems in the future.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0388	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	14	520	3	5	5	4	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair/Good It is reasonably well-structured tree and the lower branches have been pruned / removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains small sized deadwood throughout its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0389	Blue Cedar <i>Cedrus Atlantica</i> 'Glauca'	14	570	2	7	6	6	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown. The upper section of its main stem may have been lost or been removed in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0390	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	14	700	3	4	5	7	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair/Good The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
The following trees are located along the northern boundary wall.														
0785 - 0787	Holly <i>Ilex altaclerensis</i>	A 6	A 340	A4	A3	A3	A3	A3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A group of three trees growing up together in a short line and there are smaller stems in between the main trees. They are multi-stem from near ground level. The north stem of Tree No. 0787 is decaying and dying back.	Remove deadwood and cut ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
0788	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus.</i>	7	150	1	2	2	2	1	Semi Mature	Good	Good A single stem tree with no obvious defects.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0789 - 0791	Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i>	A 10	300 200 180	A 2	A2	A2	A2	A2	Early Mature	Good	Fair A group of three trees growing up together with a combined canopy in a small lawn area in front of the chapel building. They are being slightly suppressed on the east side by the larger Tree No. 0394.	They require no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0792	Cypress <i>Cupressus sp.</i>	8	320	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree located in a narrow planting area surrounded by roads. The roots may have been impacted by past construction works. It may eventually outgrow this location.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
The following trees are located in the ornamental garden area to the rear of the chapel building.														
0793	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium.</i>	9	280/ 290	5	3	3	3	3	Mature	Fair	Fair A twin stem tree from near the base with an acute union formation between the stems. The west stem divides again at c.3m with a broad union formation. Lower branches have been pruned for clearance leaving its crown slightly top heavy.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0794	Japanese Maple <i>Acer palmatum.</i>	4	120/ 130	2	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Good	Fair A twin stem tree, it divides at c.1m with an acute union formation between stems. Lower branches have been pruned in the past to improve clearance.	It will require further, light pruning to clear the wall of the chapel.	20+	C2
0795	Domestic Apple	4	150/ 110/	2	2	2	2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It divides near ground level with an acute	It would require a more detailed inspection of its	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Malus sp.</i>		110								union formation between stems with included bark developing. Access has not been possible to carry out a more detailed inspection.	base and lower stem.		
0796	Domestic Pear <i>Pyrus communis.</i>	6	280	2	3	2	3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.1.8m where it divides into two stems with an acute union formation between stems. Access has not been possible to carry out a more detailed inspection.	It would require a more detailed inspection of its base and lower stem.	10-20	C1
0391	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	18	720	8	4	5	5	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has a broad spreading crown formation and has received pruning in the past in order to remove dead/ unstable growth. There is some new deadwood occurring within its crown, generally of a small size.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1/ B2
0392	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	15	660	7	7	7	4	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a group and is a central tree with a broad, spreading crown formation. It contains some heavy side branches and small sized deadwood throughout its crown.	Requires no works at the present time	20+	B1/ B2
0393	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	15	520	11	5	6	7	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of a group and the lower deadwood has been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains some new deadwood within its crown, generally of a small size. It has suffered storm damage within its upper crown in the past. Some soil disturbances have occurred on its east side and this may	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	B1/ B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											have caused root damage.			
		The following two trees are located on the grass area between the back of the chapel building and the maintenance office building.												
0394	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	19	1170	4	8	8	7	6	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair / Good It is a large, broad spreading tree and it contains some heavy, scaffold limbs/ branches throughout its crown. It has received pruning to remove deadwood and branches in the past, especially over the church side which opened up this section of the crown. It has suffered storm damage over the year's most recently with the loss of a large limb on the southern side. This has left a large stub. The stub should be retained and allow to callus naturally. It is quite a focal tree to this location and brings landscape character and amenity value to the landscape setting of the church.	Remove dead/unstable growth and reduce weight on extended side branches by up to 2m to alleviate further storm damage.	40+	A1/ A2
0395	Tree of Heaven <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	16	860	4	8	8	10	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree located on the edge of the surfaced area with some structural damage being caused to this surface by its roots. Its crown has received pruning over the years, ranging from crown raising to crown pruning in order to reduce in size. Its crown shows slight signs of sparseness at present.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis.	20+	B1/ B2
Hedge No.6	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Field Maple	Average Height = 1m Average Width = 2m							Mature	Fair	Fair It is located along the northern boundary on the side of the perimeter drainage ditch. Sycamore seedlings are	Continue maintenance to contain as a low hedge.	-	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Acer campestre</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>										establishing along the line. It is an unusual species for a hedge. It has been recently trimmed to reduce its size and width with a flail hedge cutter.			
0396-0397	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (4 in total)	A.8	A.400	A.0	A2	A.2	A.2	A.2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A short line of trees located at the back of the large hanger/ shed to the rear of the main buildings. They screen off the buildings from the main house. They have an undergrowth of shrubbery.	They may require some pruning of lower branches in order to maintain clearance with the surrounding surfaces/ structures. The undergrowth would benefit from some general tidying works.	10-20	C1
Hedge No.7	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis x leylandii</i>	Average Height = 3.5m Average Width = 3m Average Trunk diameter = 250mm							Mature	Fair	Fair It is located to the rear of the buildings, the area which was once the staff restaurant. It had been trimmed over the years to contain its size and most recently it has been flailed to contain its size overall. There is some 'dieback' present along the line.	Continue present maintenance	10+	C2
		The following trees are located down along the eastern side of the building starting at the hay barn and working southwards.												
0398	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	13	560	2	1	1	2	2	Mature	Poor	Poor It is heavily infected by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut resulting in strips of dead bark up along the main trunk from base up into its scaffold crown. It initially formed part of a group of trees, however, a tree to its south has been removed	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											leaving it more open/ exposed and to compensate for this, its crown size has been substantially reduced in size. There is significant decay at the wounds and 'dieback' in the upper crown. A section of stem which was dead has broken away.			
0399	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	1020	3	7	6	7	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of a group and a tree to its west has been removed leaving its crown more open/ exposed and to compensate for this exposure, its crown size has been reduced in size. There is some mechanical damage to the underside of some of the lower branches on the east side, most likely due to machinery passing underneath.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
0400	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	13	980	3	6	5	6	3	Mature	Poor	Poor It is located at the entrance to the farmyard and has suffered some surface root damage on the northern side and this may have a knock-on effect on its stability. Its crown size has been reduced and it currently has a compact crown, however it has not responded very well to this pruning with decline evident. It is infected by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut, leading to strips of dead bark on the main trunk. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed to the east.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
Hedge	Privet								Mature	Fair	Fair / Good	Continue present	-	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
No.8	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i> Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Euonymus <i>Euonymus</i>										It is located along the northern boundary. It has been heavily reduced with a tractor flail cutter in recent times to lower its height.	maintenance.		
Hedge No.9	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Average Height = 1.6m Average Width = 2m							Mature	Fair	Fair It forms the boundary around the north, south and west sides to a small vegetable garden in the field, south of the barn and farm buildings. The east end is open and consists mainly of Bramble. It is a continuous hedge except for an entrance on its north side. It has been recently reduced with a tractor flail hedge cutter.	Requires no work at the present time.	-	C2
0797	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	6	180	2	3	3	3	3	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A single stem tree and a stem has been removed on the west side at c.1.4m. It is suckering at base.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0798 - 0799	Birch <i>Betula pendula.</i>	A 7	A 160	A2	A1	A1	A1	A1	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A short line of three trees growing up together. Tree No. 0798 divides at c.1m into two stems with a broad union formation between the stems.	They require no work at the present time.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
1799	Robinia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	6	150, 170	0	2	2	2	2	Y	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing along the fence boundary that divides the paddocks. It may have been planted here in the recent past. It was reduced in height a number of times and has poor upper crown formation. A large piece of regrowth has snapped out and is hung up in its crown	Carry out structural pruning of the crown	10+	C1
Hedge No.10	Contoneaster sp. Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Ornamental Shrubs	Average Height = 2.5m Average Width = 4m							Mature	Fair	Fair It extends along the edge of the service road and consists of a mix of species. It has been recently trimmed with a tractor flail hedge cutter.	It will require ongoing maintenance to maintain a formal hedge structure.	-	C2
0401	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	1200	4	6	4	7	5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor Its crown size has been substantially reduced with a large amount of epicormic regrowth developing as a new crown. There is some infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' present throughout its crown with bleeds on the main trunk; This may have an impact on its health and stability in the long-term. It subdivides into twin-stems at a height of c. 1.8m with an acute union formation between stems with some included bark present and the crown reduction works carried out have reduced the pressure on this union formation.	Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis.	10-20	C1
0402	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	14	680	4	2	4	5	4	Mature	Poor	Poor It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0401 and its	It has very limited potential. I would recommend its	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											crown size has been reduced in line with this tree with a compact crown of regrowth developing at the present time. There are large strips of dead bark up along the main trunk as a result of infection by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut. Its lower stem on the east side has a large decay cavity which has decay progressing into the centre of the tree.	removal as the most appropriate management option.		
0403	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	460	2	4	4	5	7	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of multiple-stems competing for leadership. Its crown overhang towards the building on the west side has been cut back leaving stubs with regrowth developing and minor decay at these points. There is an acute union formation between two stems within its mid crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0800	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	12	300	2	3	2	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree growing up between two larger Trees (0403 and 0404) and it has been drawn up for light as a result affecting its structure. Lower branches have been pruned for clearance.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0404-0407	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	A. 15	A.450	A.2	A4	A.3	A.5	A.5	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair They are growing at close spacing's and are beginning to grow up together to form part of the one group/ canopy formation. Their lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up their crowns. There is a slight crack in the union of Tree No. 0405 with included	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											bark present. Ivy growth is being controlled.			
Shrub Belt No.1	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Mixed Ornamental Shrubs	It extends on from Hedge No.10 on the boundary of the service road and the adjoining field to the east. There is a path through the centre with vegetation growing on both sides. It consists of a mix of ornamental shrub and hedge species including some clumps of Hawthorn, Elder and Holly. It provides screening in this area. It recent times it has become more unmanaged and unmaintained. Bramble and Ivy has begun to overcome many of the shrub species.										It requires horticultural maintenance.	-	C2
0409	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	1100	3	5	8	6	6	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It forms part of a group, and its crown size has been reduced in the past due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' and exposure. It has a compact crown of regrowth at the present time as a result of the pruning. It is twin-stemmed from near base with stems intertwining with one another at a height of c.4m with an acute union formation also present at a height of c.3m between two of the main stems. Pruning works have reduced pressure on these weak unions. There is a large amount of epicormic growth on the lower trunk with decay cavities present where the lower limbs/ branches were removed in the past.	Maintain lower epicormic growth and basal suckers. Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis.	10-20	C1
0410	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	270	2	1	5	1	6	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is being slightly overcrowded by the surrounding vegetation and is gaining	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											space to grow/ develop. It may have potential for the future.			
0801	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	180	2	2	2	2	3	Semi Mature	Good	Fair It divides at c.3m with an acute union formation between the stems. It has been drawn up for light, but it may have potential to form part of the long-term cover of the site.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0411	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	360	3	3	5	5	1	Semi Mature	Good	Good It is of medium quality and is beginning to establish above the surrounding vegetation. Large amount of epicormic regrowth in the crown may indicate dysfunction. Ivy is progressing along its main stem	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0412	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	1200	3	9	7	7	6	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is a large size tree and was previously infected by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' resulting in large strips of dead bark on the main trunk and scaffold limbs exposing the underlying timber to decay and this may have an impact on its future potential. Its crown size has been reduced substantially as a result with a compact crown of regrowth at the present time. There is heavy Ivy cover on the lower trunk. The lower branches have been removed, particularly on the west side over the path with an asymmetrical crown weighed out over the grass area to the east.	Monitor its condition.	10-20	C1
The following trees extend in a westward's direction on the lawn area that extends in front of the main														

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
					buildings and over to the swimming pool.									
0802	Holly. <i>Ilex aquifolium.</i>	6	240/ 140	1	2	5	3	1	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair A twin stem tree from near ground level, the stems are growing in a co-dominant manner. It has been drawn out to the south for light due to competition from Tree No. 0413. Some branches have broken due to growth habit. Ivy is progressing up its main stem.	Cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up and poor formed and broken branches.	10+	C1
0413	Sycamore cv. <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> cv.	18	560/ 540	3	2	7	2	9	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the outer canopy edge of the neighbouring trees with an asymmetrical crown forced up and out for the light as a result and it is sheltered within its present group environment. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and this has created some pruning wounds. Heavy Ivy cover on the lower stem	Cut Ivy at ground level	20+	C1
0414	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	920	4	5	5	5	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of a group with a slightly asymmetrical crown weighed out to the south. It is twin stemmed from base with an acute union formation The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds were created, with decay present at the old wounds. It may have been impacted upon by the previous development works on the south-side. It contains deadwood within	Cut Ivy at ground level. It requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											its crown, generally of a small size.			
The following trees are planted in an open lawn area in front of the main buildings.														
0808 - 0812	Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var <i>jacquemjontii</i> (5 trees)	A 9	A 230- 250	A 2	A3	A3	A3	A3	Semi Mature / Early mature	Good	Fair/ Good Consists of two groups of three trees planted at each end of an open lawn area. One tree has been removed from the eastern group and a more recent replacement tree has been planted in here to recreate the two groups of three. They are growing up together and the canopies are beginning to merge. They are multi-stem trees from low down. They were part of the previous landscaped grounds and have been left unmanaged in recent times.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0813 - 0818	Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var <i>jacquemjontii</i> (6 trees)	A 9	A 150- 200	A 2	A3	A3	A3	A3	Semi Mature / Early mature	Good	Fair/ Good Consists of two groups of three trees planted at each end of an open lawn area. They are growing up together and the canopies are beginning to merge. They are multi-stem trees from low down.	Continue mulching around the base. Remove bin storage area, reinstate previous maintenance regime.	20+	C1
The following trees and hedges are located in and around the car parking areas. This side of the site around the old buildings was once formal landscaped gardens and these have in recent times been left unmanaged.														
Hedge No.11	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Privet <i>ligustrum sp</i>	Average Height = 1.7m Average Width = 2m							Mature	Fair	Fair It forms the northern boundary of the car park area. It is mostly continuous along its length. It has been recently trimmed on top to contain its height with a tractor flail hedge cutter.	It would benefit from trimming the sides in and reducing the use of the flail hedge cutter on it.	-	C2
Hedge	Cherry Laurel	Average Height = 1.6m							Mature	Fair	Fair	It would benefit from	-	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
No. 12	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Privet <i>ligustrum sp</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>				Average Width = 2m						It extends at 90 degrees from Hedge No.11 and it runs in a broadly north to south direction. It is continuous along its length. In recent times it was left unmanaged and was recently cut with a tractor flail along the top. It once formed an avenue with hedge 13 but has now become overgrown.	trimming the sides in and reducing the use of the flail hedge cutter on it.		
Hedge No. 13	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Euonymus <i>Privet ligustrum sp</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>				Average Height = 1.6m Average Width = 2m				Mature	Fair	Fair It extends at 90 degrees from Hedge No.11 and it runs in a broadly north to south direction, parallel to Hedge No. 12. It is separated from hedge No. 12 by a narrow path. It once formed an avenue here but it has begun to close in. It is continuous along its length. In recent times it was left unmanaged and was recently cut on top by a tractor flail hedge cutter.	It would benefit from trimming the sides in and reducing the use of the flail hedge cutter on it.	-	C2
Hedge No. 14	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>								Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It extends northwards from Hedge No.13. It consists of a number of clumps of hedging which have been recently flailed along the top to contain their height. They have competed for light somewhat.	It would benefit from trimming the sides in and reducing the use of the flail hedge cutter on it.	-	C2
Hedge No. 15	Laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i>				Average Height = 0.75m Average Width = 1m				Early Mature	Fair	Fair It extends along the roadway in an east to west direction. It defines the northern side of the lawn area. It was recently trimmed to contain its overall size with a tractor flail hedge cutter.	Continue present maintenance	-	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
The following trees are located on the open lawn areas south of the main building.														
0415	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	20	970	5	7	7	6	7	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a large size tree and some lower branches/ limbs were removed in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds were created as a result where decay pockets are developing. It overhangs the pathways and contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small size. The small roadway may have impacted its roots over the years.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1/ A2
0417	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	17	1190	5	7	9	8	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a central tree and the lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown creating some pruning wounds with decay cavities developing at the larger of these wounds. Its crown was severely reduced in size and this has led to a crown made up of epicormic regrowth at poor growth points. It will require management to create a structured crown for the future. It shows vitality in its growth and is coming into leaf well after such a heavy reduction.	Carry out structural pruning within the crown to remove poor formed branches and deadwood. Bear in mind not to thin the crown. The restructuring works can be carried out over a number of years	10-20	C1
0418	Atlas Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	23	930	5	10	6	8	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0419 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has suffered storm damage within its crown in the past with limbs breaking out which has left its crown	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth only and prune in heavy, end loaded side limbs/ branches, in particular where they are left open/ exposed by the previous storm damage	40+	A1/ A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											more open/ exposed, particularly on the eastern side. It contains some large size deadwood throughout its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The access road from the car parking area is located on the east side of this tree within its crown spread. It has suffered recent storm damage and a number of limbs/branches have broken away in the upper crown.	and those on the southern side by up to c.1m		
0419	Atlas Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	23	1060	6	10	6	6	8	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation with Tree No. 0418 with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It has received some pruning in the past in order to reduce end loading on heavy side limbs/ branches, in particular those extending out to the north over the entrance / service road. It contains small to medium size deadwood throughout its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It is a very focal and impressive tree in the landscape.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0420	Holly cv. <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> cv.	8	420	3	4	5	4	2	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is located at the corner of the two road surfaces/ entrance to the car park. It is twin-stemmed from base with basal decay present. It is infected at its base by the fungus ' <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> ' which is now actively advancing. There	Its condition is likely to decline and it will need to be removed as part of management.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											are other decay pockets present where the lower limbs/ branches were pruned or broke out in the past; in particular at a height of c. 1.8m up and due to structure, it is prone to failure. It has an open/ exposed crown due to previous pruning works. The canopy is thin/ sparse for this species. It has suffered bark wounds on one stem on the northern side exposing the underlying timber to decay.			
0421	Variegated Holly cv. <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> cv.	7	360	4	4	4	3	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is located on the western side of the entrance road to the car park. It was initially twin-stemmed from base, however one stem has either broken out or was removed leaving a decaying stump with decay progressing down into the root plate. Ivy has covered this area over and limited the inspection of the depth of the decay. The lower branches have been removed on the remaining stem in order to raise up its crown and some pruning wounds were created as a result.	Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis. It is likely it will need to be removed in the short term as part of management. Cut Ivy at ground level and clear away from the base and lower stem to assess the decay.	<10	U
0422	Sycamore cv. <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> cv.	12	740	4	8	4	6	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the edge of the entrance road to the car park. It contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small size and some of this overhangs the entrance road/ path. It shows signs of 'dieback' in the bark indicating a	Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis and as it comes into leaf to assess crown cover.	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											dysfunction. There is 'dieback' and sparseness within its crown. These issues may point to a decline in its overall condition.			
0423	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	19	1080	3	6	8	6	7	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large prominent tree within this area. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed over the years in order to raise up its crown with decay developing into the old pruning wounds and some have calloused over well. It contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small size.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1/ A2
0424	Sycamore cv. <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> cv.	16	630	3	6	8	8	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It is reasonably well structured and forms part of the group environment. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood within its crown, generally of a small size. Its crown is showing minor signs of stress/ decline.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1/ B2
0425	White Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus Sp.</i>	6	350	2	7	0	5	4	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor It is growing from underneath the canopy of a larger neighbouring tree to the west with an asymmetrical crown weighed out for the light as a result, affecting its structure. There are substantial decay pockets developing at a height of c. 1.2m where limbs have broken out or were removed in the past creating a structural weakness.	Reduce end weight on crown by 1m. Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis. It may need to be removed in the future as part of management.	<10	U
0426	Atlas Cedar	20	920	6	10	4	10	9	Mature	Fair/	Fair	Remove large size dead/	40+	A1/

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>									Good	It is a large size tree with a broad crown formation. It contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches and deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small size. The lower limbs/ branches have been pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown.	unstable growth only. Lighten in heavy, exposed side branches by 1m, in particular, those extending out to the north.		A2
0427	Purple Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	6	220	1	8	2	3	5	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing from underneath the canopy of Tree No. 0426 with an asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north-west with a heavy crown in this direction. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The underlying wood has been exposed to decay and the fungus ' <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> ' is growing along the main stems. This will lead to its slow decline and the need for its eventual removal. It recently lost a large limb, and this has left a large wound open to decay.	It may require some pruning of lower branches in order to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	10+	C1
0428	Monkey Puzzle <i>Araucaria Araucana</i>	17	670	8	4	5	3	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation, in particular with Tree No. 0426, with an asymmetrical crown as a result. It contains some deadwood throughout its crown and along its lower stem.	Remove lower deadwood only on main stem. Best retained in a group environment.	40+	A1/ A2
0429	Larch <i>Larix decidua</i>	14	850	4	10	6	7	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large size tree forming part of the group canopy formation with a slightly	Remove dead/unstable growth.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											asymmetrical crown as a result. It contains some heavy side branches, and the lower branches have been pruned back in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is a swelling on the lower trunk, possibly due to the presence of internal decay, however there are no outer signs evident at the present time. It may have been reduced in height in the past.			
0430	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	19	670	6	6	4	7	5	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is establishing well and contains some naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown, generally of a small to medium size. Its crown structure is being slightly affected by Tree No.0429.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1/ B2
0431	Lawson Cypress cv. <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.</i>	9	360	0	3	3	3	3	Early Mature	Good	Good It has a branch formation down to ground level with a goof conical habit.	Requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1
0432		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	This tree has been removed as part of management.	--	--	--
0433	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	10	410 280 290 400 210	2	3	3	3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is multi-stemmed from low down on the main trunk with tall upright stems. The crown is asymmetric and is weighed out to the west. The lower limbs/ branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0434	Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	15	430	3	4	3	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up within a sheltered group environment underneath the canopy of a	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth.	10-20	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											larger neighbouring Tree (No. 0435) and its structure has been affected as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It contains deadwood within its crown and some of this is hanging.			
0435	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	21	990	5	7	8	7	6	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large size tree of value to the group canopy structure in this area. It has suffered storm damage leaving its crown more open/ exposed as a result and its crown contains some hanging branches. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Remove large size dead/ unstable growth and prune in any other limbs/ branches that are left open/ exposed to winds by c.1- 2m to lessen the risk of further storm damage.	20+	B2/ B1
0436	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	18	700	5	4	5	8	4	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and is a central tree being sheltered by the surrounding trees. The crown is somewhat suppressed on the north side due to presence of the larger Tree No. 0435. It contains a lot of naturally suppressed deadwood throughout its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is a large hanger caught between the two trees.	Remove hanging branches and remove dead/unstable growth in its crown.	20+	B1/ B2
0437	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	17	740	4	4	5	8	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the group canopy formation and is a tall tree. It has been impacted upon / damaged by winds and contains deadwood throughout its crown,	Remove large sized dead/unstable growth.	20+	B2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											generally of a small to medium size. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.			
0438	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	8	220	3	1	4	2	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It is growing from underneath the canopy of larger neighbouring trees and its crown structure has been affected as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It splits into 3 stems at circa 2.5m.	Remove small piece of deadwood.	10+	C1
0439	Purple Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'</i>	6	310	3	1	2	1	2	Mature	Fair	Poor It has lost limbs on the lower trunk with decay developing at these points. It is also infected at old wounds by the fungus ' <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> '. Suckers are developing at the base. It forms part of the bulking within this area. It is located within a relatively low risk area and may be prone to storm damage. Ivy is progressing along its stem.	Retain as part of the bulking at the present time. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
0440	Holly <i>Ilex altacolarensis</i>	8	150 100 170 90	0	2	2	2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair Heavy Ivy cover on the main stems is beginning to extend up into its crown and is increasing its crowns windsail. The lower epicormic growth and basal suckers have been kept trimmed. It is multi stemmed from low down, heavy undergrowth of Holly, Ivy and Cherry Laurel has limited the basal inspection.	Cut Ivy at ground level in order to improve the windsail of its crown. Tidy around the base.	10+	C1
0441/ 2000	Wellingtonia <i>Sequoiadendron</i>	16	1060	0	4	4	4	4	Early Mature	Good	Good It is growing into a good conical tree, and	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1/ A2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
Retagged 2000 . Original tag lost due to squirrel damage	<i>giganteum</i>										it has a branch formation down to ground level.			
0803	Tree of Heaven <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	8	240	3.5	5	4	4	4	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is growing with a slight lean from base. There is bark damage/ wounding at the base on the west side, exposing underlying wood to decay.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0442	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus kanzan</i>	9	380	4	5	5	5	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Poor It divides at c.2.5m with an acute union formation and included bark between the stems. It has some girdling roots at the base, some of which have been damaged by mowing machinery. It is suckering from the base. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Mulch base of tree to protect roots from further damage. Remove basal suckers.	10-20	C1
0443	Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	14	680	0	5	5	5	5	Early Mature	Good	Good It is establishing well and is a good quality tree with long-term potential. The lower branches have been recently pruned and kept trimmed/ maintained to prevent encroachment out onto the lawn area.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B1
0444	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	16	790	5	8	8	7	6	Early Mature	Good	Fair The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The crown shows signs of sparseness within it and there is some large lower deadwood. Ivy is progressing	Remove large size deadwood. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											up the main stem.			
Fruit Orchard	Apple <i>Malus domestica</i> Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	It is a large fruit orchard, and the trees are of a mature age class in fair condition physiologically and structurally. The area underneath these trees is in grass. The orchard has gone unmaintained for some time now, but I had been previously well maintained. There is some decay at old pruning wounds, natural for an orchard of its age. Many of the trees have Ivy on their lower stems. It now requires some maintenance work such as pruning of the crown structures, severing Ivy, removing minor deadwood and mulching around their base. The orchard is of value and quality to the site providing habitat, food for wildlife life, and historical significance to the site.									Carry out general light pruning and maintenance work.	20+	C1/ C2	
The following trees are located on the landscaped area in front of the swimming pool building.														
0804	Sweetgum <i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	9	160/ 170	0	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair A twin stem tree from near ground level with acute union formations between stems.	Requires no work at the present time. Carry out formative pruning.	20+	C1
0805	Sweetgum <i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	7	100, 120, 90, 90, 100	1	3	2	3	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair It is multi-stemmed from circa 1m with a distorted structure as a result of past pruning. The stems may have been cut back and possibly regrown to its current form.	Requires no work at the present time. Carry out formative pruning.	20+	C1
0806	Sweetgum <i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	8	280/ 210	0	1	3	3	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair A twin stem tree from c.1.2m up with an acute union formation between the stems with included bark present. A branch has been removed on the east side near its base leaving a site of developing decay.	It would benefit from formative pruning to address structural issues.	20+	C1
0807	Rowan <i>Sorbus sp.</i>	7	300	1.5	2	3	2	2	Semi Mature	Good	Fair It divides at c.1.6m into a multi-stem tree with an upright habit. A desire line path has formed at its base causing soil compaction.	Requires no work at the present time. Direct pedestrians to appropriate paths to reduce compaction.	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
0445-0446	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Line of 6 trees)	A 10	A 240-310	A2	A6	A4	A3	A3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They have been planted in a line on the southern side of the car parking spaces. Their lower branches have been pruned/ removed in order to raise up their crowns. They would have become more open/ exposed due to the removal of a line of trees on their southern side.	They would benefit from some formative pruning to address structural issues and to improve structure.	20+	C2
0447	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	360/ 300 180, 220, 280.	2	6	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It has been left more isolated/ open due to the removal of neighbouring trees, particularly on the south side. It is multi-stemmed from base with an acute union formation between some stems and this may develop into a structural weakness in the long-term. The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0448-0449	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (3 in total)	A9	A.250	A.3	A5	A3	A3	A3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They have been left more isolated and open due to the removal of trees on the southern side. They have been impacted upon by the previous development works and soil alterations. The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up their crowns.	Requires no work at the present time	20+	C2
The following trees are located next to the 'Donkey Stables'.														
1800	Ash	5	190	2	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It may have initially been cut back and has since regrown. It grows from a central stub point within the crown. It is showing some evidence of infection by	Requires no work at the present time	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											"Ash Dieback".			
0824	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	140	2	3	3	3	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree with no obvious defects. It is starting to show decline by "Ash Dieback"	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
0450 & 0451	Eucalyptus <i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	18 18	340 390	2 2	4 2	3 3	5 5	1 1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor They have been drawn up and out for the light due to competition from the trees to their west. The area has gone unmanaged for some time. The area once housed animals, and this may have caused root damage over time. They have suffered wind damage on the south-eastern side, and they may become more problematic as they grow further in size.	Monitor their condition on a twelve-monthly basis.	10-20	C1
		The following trees are located on the northern side of the garden and are bordering with the 'Hen Coup'. All of the trees within this area have been heavily reduced / topped in the past and they currently have small, compact crowns. These trees have an understory of mixed ornamental shrubs, and these provide lower-screening and colour.											C2	
0452	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	650	6	4	3	2	4	Mature	Fair	Fair Its size has been reduced in the past with a compact crown of regrowth developing at the present time. There is an acute union formation between stems where it subdivides at a height of c.4m. There is some decay at old pruning wounds up along the main trunk where the lower limbs/ branches were removed in the past. It may have been impacted upon by the previous development works. The excessive crown reduction has caused a large amount of epicormic	It will require work in the future to create a better crown formation from the regrowth.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											regrowth.			
0453	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	800	2	2	5	2	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It forms part of the group canopy formation within this area. It is infected by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' with strips of dead bark on the lower trunk and scaffold limbs with decay developing into the underlying timber. There is a large decay cavity present at a height of 2m, and its crown size has been reduced to compensate for this weakness. It currently has a small compact crown with epicormic growth and basal suckers present.	It requires no work at present. It may need to be removed in the short to medium term as part of management.	10+	C2
0454	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	18	800	2	0	5	3	3	Mature	Poor	Poor It forms part of the group canopy formation with a somewhat asymmetrical crown weighed out to the north. The crown size has been substantially reduced due to structural issues. It is infected by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'. There is epicormic growth and basal suckers present.	It requires no work at present. It may need to be removed in the short to medium term as part of management.	10+	C2
0455	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	640	2	0	5	3	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It forms part of a group and is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown formation. It has been substantially reduced in size in the recent past with a small compact crown at the present time. It has suffered bark wounds on the lower trunk with some localised decay present. It has heavy epicormic growth as a result	It requires no work at the present time. It may need to be removed in the short term/medium term as part of management.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											of 'Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker' and poor pruning. There is a lower water filled decay cavity.			
0456	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	600	3	4	1	1	2	Mature	Poor	Poor It forms part of a group with a compact crown formation. It has suffered bark wounding on the lower trunk and buttress roots with decay developing into the underlying timber as a result. Its crown size has been reduced in line with the surrounding trees with a compact crown of poorly formed regrowth developing. Epicormic growth and basal suckers are present. .	It may need to be removed in the short term	<10	U
0457	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	610	3	5	3	3	1	Mature	Poor	Poor It is in decline and its size has been reduced in line with the surrounding trees and it has not responded well to this pruning with further decline evident. It is infected by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut up along the main trunk with strips of dead bark and decay developing into the underlying timber. It is infected up along the main trunk by the fungus ' <i>Dryad's Saddle</i> '.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0458	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	9	620	2	1	2	3	1	Mature	Poor	Poor It may have been impacted upon by the previous development works carried out around its base. It has been reduced to	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											a 4m tall stump and is developing a new crown from this but is showing signs of reduced vigour and health. There are large strips of dead bark on the main trunk due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' exposing the underlying timber to decay and this may have an impact on its future potential.			
0459	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	9	900	-	1	1	0	2	Mature	Dead	Poor It consists of a tall stump c.4m in height with some growth developing from this; however, it has generally declined with further 'dieback', decay and strips of dead bark up along the main trunk as a result of infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'. It may deteriorate further and become unstable. There are fungal bodies present at the base on the east and west side.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0460	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	520	2	1	4	3	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Its crown size has been pruned/ reduced considerably with a compact crown of poorly formed regrowth developing at the present time. It is showing some signs of stress with strips of dead bark and liquid exudations due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'.	It requires no work at present. It may need to be removed in the future as part of management.	10+	C2
0461	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	10	580	2	4	0	1	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has been pruned/ topped in line with the surrounding trees with a compact crown of regrowth developing at the present time. It is growing up within a	It requires no work at present. It may need to be removed in the short/medium term	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											group environment. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown. There are some strips of dead bark up along the main trunk and on scaffold limbs due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut. There is damage to the underside of a large scaffold limb on the west side. There is epicormic growth on the main trunk.	when its neighbouring trees are removed.		
0462	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	810	2	4	4	4	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor Its crown size has been reduced in line with the surrounding trees with a compact crown developing at the present time. The work has a serious impact on the trees overall health and is leading to its overall decline. Ivy cover on the main trunk is beginning to extend up into its crown and is becoming heavy. There is lower epicormic growth developing on the main trunk. It is infected by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' on the main trunk with strips of dead bark present as a result.	It requires no work at present. It may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part of management.	10+	C2
0463	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	13	630	2	4	4	6	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It forms the end tree at the eastern end of this tree line. It has been pruned/ topped in line with the surrounding trees with a compact crown of regrowth developing at the present time. It has been severely impacted by the pruning with large limbs removed. It is in decline and there is	It requires no work at present. It may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part of management.	10+	C2,

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											some decay present at the old pruning wounds with infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' also evident. A tree to its east has been removed in the past leaving it more open/ exposed as a result.			
0825	Monterey Cypress <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	6	400	1.8	2	4	3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a single stem tree located beside the field entrance. It is growing on a small bank. The crown is somewhat suppressed by surrounding, larger trees. Another stem has grown on the fence line.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
0464	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	660	5	5	6	8	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large, isolated tree located along the internal boundary wall within this garden area. There are some structural cracks on the boundary wall, possibly associated with damage being caused by this tree. Its crown size has been reduced in the past with a compact crown of regrowth now developing as a result. A smaller stem developing from c.2m up on the southern side has suffered bark wounds with decay present and it may be prone to breaking out as a result. The main stem has been girdled by wire at numerous points in the past.	Monitor and assess the boundary wall for structural damage. Remove the central girdled stem to a tall stub and allow to decay.	10-20	C2
		The following trees are located centrally in the eastern side of the walled garden. They have been planted symmetrically around a central focal bed. The walled garden area has now been left to go unmanaged around them.												
0841	Hawthorn	6	230	1.8	3	3	3	3	Semi	Fair/	Fair	Requires no works at the	20+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>								Mature	Good	It is a single stem tree with no obvious defects.	present time.		
0842	Rowan cv <i>Sorbus aucuparia cv.</i>	6	170	2	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A single stem tree to c.1.8m where it divides in two with an acute union formation between the stems and included bark is beginning to develop in the union which is a point of structural weakness into the future.	Requires no works at the present time.	10-20	C1
0843	Crab Apple cv <i>Malus cv.</i>	5	160	2	4	3	3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.2.0m from where the crown develops. The crown is somewhat thin and lower branches have been pruned for clearance.	Requires no works at the present time.	10-20	C1
0844	Sycamore cv. <i>Acer pseudoplatanus cv.</i>	8	140/ 160	1.8	3	3	3	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It divides at c.1.0m with an acute union formation between the stems. Lower branches have been pruned for clearance. It possibly self-seeded here. There are areas of dead bark at its base with liquid exudations. I suspect it will decline in time.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	C1
0845	Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i>	10	200	1.5	3	3	3	3	Semi Mature	Good	Good A single stem tree located in the central flower bed. No obvious defects.	Requires no works at the present time.	20+	C1
		<p>The following line of Horse Chestnut Trees are located on the western side of this garden area. They are growing up together within a group environment and they provide support / shelter to one another, and this will need to be taken into consideration during their management. They may have been impacted upon by the previous construction/ development works within this area. All of these trees have been heavily reduced/ topped in height in the past and are developing small compact crowns of regrowth at the present time and are likely to become more problematic as this new growth develops and they will require future management. Infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' is also impacting on</p>												

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
		the health of these trees.												
0466	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	14	580	3	2	3	2	2	Mature	Poor	Poor A tree to its south has been removed leaving it more open/ exposed and its crown size has been reduced considerably with a compact crown of regrowth developing at the present time. There is some infection/ strips of dead bark on the main trunk due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut and It has severely declined.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0467	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	14	590	3	1	1	2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms a central tree and its crown has been reduced heavily in line with the surrounding trees with a new crown of regrowth developing. There are decay pockets at the old pruning wounds.	Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis. It may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part of management.	10+	C2
0468	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	14	830	2	3	1	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair /Poor It forms a central tree and is growing up within a group environment. Its height and size has been reduced in line with the surrounding trees with a compact crown of poorly formed regrowth developing at the present time. Sections of the Epicormic regrowth are breaking off. There are some decay pockets developing at old wounds up along the main trunk and signs of bark necrosis. Some decay cavities are filled with water. There are also some strips of dead bark present due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'.	Remove poorly attached epicormic growth.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
0469	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	14	580	2	2	1	2	1	Mature	Fair	Fair /Poor It is growing up within a group environment and is a tall, central tree. It has been reduced/ topped in height in line with the surrounding trees with a compact crown of poorly formed regrowth developing at the present time and some of these have broken away. There are some strips of dead bark present due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'.	Remove poorly attached epicormic growth.	10-20	C2
0470	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	450	2	2	1	2	1	Mature	Fair	Fair /Poor It forms part of the outer canopy formation and the end tree at the northern end of this tree line. It has been pruned/ reduced in height in line with the surrounding trees with a compact crown of regrowth developing at the present time. It has been left more open/exposed due to the failure and pruning works carried out on the neighbouring trees.	Remove poorly attached epicormic growth	10-20	C2
		<p>The following tree line is located to the west of the previous tree line. All of these trees have been heavily reduced/ topped in the past and they currently have small compact crowns of regrowth developing from the previous pruning points and this is likely to become problematic as it grows in size. Infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' is also impacting on the health of these trees.</p> <p>The assessment starts at the northern end and works to the south.</p>										They will require ongoing management.		
0471	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	14	640	2	4	4	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It forms the northern tree within this tree line. Its crown size has been reduced	Remove lower epicormic growth and basal suckers.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											considerably with a new crown of growth developing from this height to form a crown. There is heavy epicormic regrowth as a result of the pruning. It has possibly been impacted upon by the previous development/ construction works.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove poor structured and weakly attached regrowth throughout the crown.		
0472	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	13	830	2	4	2	4	4	Mature	Poor	Poor Basal decay is present and it is also infected at its base by the fungus ' <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> '. Ivy cover on the main trunk has been controlled in the past but is beginning to re-establish. Its crown size has been pruned/ reduced heavily in line with the surrounding trees and it is of a compact size at the present time. A lower hollow cavity is forming on the north west side.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0473	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	680	4	1	2	2	2	Mature	Poor	Poor It is a tall, central sheltered tree and it has been cut / pruned in line with the surrounding trees. It has not responded well to this pruning with further decline evident. Decay is present on the main trunk with large strips of dead bark present. The fungus ' <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> ' (<i>oyster</i>) is growing from the decay on the main stem.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0474	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	8	500	2	1	1	2	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor There is a large decay cavity on the main trunk at a height of c.1.5m up filled with	Retain at present. It may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											water. The lower trunk is being girdled by wire with damage occurring as a result. Its size has been reduced considerably in line with the surrounding tree with a small compact crown developing at present. There is Ivy cover on the main trunk.	of management.		
0475	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	14	500	3	4	3	2	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout its crown most likely due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk with some epicormic growth present. Its size has been reduced considerably in line with the surrounding tree with a small compact crown developing at present. Ivy is beginning to progress up the main stem again.	Retain at the present time and monitor its condition. It may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part of management. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C2
0476	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	590	3	1	1	2	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It is growing up within a group and its crown size has been reduced substantially in line with the surrounding trees. It has a small compact crown with regrowth at present; however its crown is showing some signs of stress/ decline throughout. It may not respond very well in the long-term. There are some decay pockets present on the lower trunk where the lower limbs/ branches have been removed in the past. There is heavy Ivy cover on the main trunk. Ivy is beginning to reestablish.	Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis. It may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part of management.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
0477	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	650	2	2	2	2	3	Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair / Poor It has been heavily pruned/ topped in line with the surrounding trees and it has not responded well to this pruning with stress/ decline evident throughout with decay present at the old pruning wounds. Its crown is made up epicormic regrowth. Ivy is beginning to grow around its lower stem.	Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis. It may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part of management.	10+	C2
0478	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	800	2	3	2	3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor It has been pruned/ topped in line with the surrounding trees with a small compact crown of heavy regrowth developing at the present time. It is multi-stemmed from low down and it has suffered bark wounds on its lower trunk and base.	Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis It may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part of management.	10+	C2
0479	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	700	2	2	2	3	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/Poor It forms the end tree at the southern end of this tree line. It has been reduced/ topped in size in line with the surrounding trees with a compact crown of heavy regrowth developing. Some of these are weakly attached and are breaking out. There are some strips of dead bark on the scaffold limbs and on the main trunk as a result of infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'. Epicormic growth is present on the lower trunk and base. It has suffered bark wounds on surface roots caused by the machinery operating within this area.	Retain at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve-monthly basis. Remove weakly attached and poor formed regrowth. It may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part of management.	10+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
		The following trees run in a north to south direction along the field side of the west boundary of the walled garden.												
0826 - 0827	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (5 trees in total)	A. 7	A.190	A 2.5	A 2	A 2	A 3	A 3	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A short line of trees, most likely self-sown seedlings. They are growing up from the base of the boundary wall to the walled garden. They are likely to impact the wall as they develop and increase in size. The area has been left recently unmanaged and undergrowth is developing around them. Some material was dumped at their base in the past. Some have poor basal unions due to their growth habit.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area but plan for removal. Tidy up the area around their base	10+	C1
		The following trees run in an east to west direction along either side of the stream that runs through the open lands. The remnants of the old hedge line runs along this boundary with clumps of Hawthorn and Bramble also present. The assessment starts at the east end and works westwards.												
0828	Bay Laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	6	A.90 (12 stems)	0	3	0	2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair A group of stems growing up together beside the field entrance. They have been cut back at the lower level to maintain clearance over the access. They have been recently trimmed in to contain their size.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0829	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6	320	0	1	2	2	1	Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor A single stem tree growing up beside the field entrance. The Ivy has extended up along the main stem and is heavily suppressing its crown. This has made assessment difficult.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Clear around the base to allow a more detailed inspection	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
0830/ 1790	Bay Laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	6	360	0	2	2	3	1	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up underneath the canopy of the larger Tree No. 0480 and is being somewhat suppressed as a result. It divides at c.1.8m into two stems with an acute union formation between the stems. The lower crown has been clipped to maintain clearance over the field access in recent times. It's heavily suppressed with Ivy, and this is putting weight on its main stems especially the stem growing over the stream.	Continue present maintenance. Cut Ivy at ground level and reduce weight on the stem over the stream by 1m.	10-20	C1
0480	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	660	4	6	6	6	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is single-stemmed from base and is growing on the northern side of the stream. It contains some small sized deadwood throughout its crown. The lower branches have been removed in the past.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
0481	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	460/ 500	3	5	5	3	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the northern side of the stream on the bank and forms a twin-stemmed tree from base with further subdivisions above this point. There is some suckering developing from its base that had initially been managed/ maintained. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1
0482	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	440	4	5	4	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the northern side of the stream on the bank. It divides at c.2m	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											into two stems. The lower branches have been removed/ pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown with some decay pockets developing at its base where some secondary stems and basal suckers have been removed in the past. Ivy is progressing up its main stem.			
0483	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	380 x 2 / 460	3	4	2	5	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms a three-stemmed tree from base and is growing on the northern bank of the stream. There are some decay pockets developing where the lower limbs/ branches have been pruned/ broken off in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is heavy ivy cover on the main trunk. and its beginning to progress into their crowns.	Cut ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
0486	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	420/ 540	3	6	5	4	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is located on the northern bank of the stream and forms a multiple-stemmed tree from base. There are some decay pockets present where smaller secondary stems were removed in the past. There is a decay pocket on the west stem at c.1.6m. The lower branches have been cut/ pruned in the past in order to raise up its crown. Ivy is progressing up the stem.	Cut ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
0487	Sycamore	18	1000	4	6	8	8	6	Mature	Fair	Fair	Requires no work at the	20+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>										It is a large size prominent tree located on top of the culvert with a mass of suckers growing from its base. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. The suckers were trimmed in the recent past.	present time.		
0488	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	11	430	3	6	2	4	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the outer canopy edge of a larger neighbouring tree and has been slightly drawn up and out for the light as a result. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown with some stubs remaining.	Cut Ivy at ground level	10-20	C1
0489	Black Poplar <i>Populus nigra</i>	20	1000	4	6	6	10	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Poor It is a large size prominent tree within this area tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It contains some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches throughout its crown. It forms part of the group canopy formation with a neighbouring tree to the west with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Due to structure, this species has brittle timber and is prone to storm damage. Some branches are extending out over the pathway and the palisade fence. There is light deadwood throughout the crown. Ivy growth at the base is beginning to extend up the main stem and will require management in the future. It has lost a number of limbs in the crown due to storm damage.	Reduce end weight on all heavy side branches by up to 2m and reshape crown and remove any dead/ unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level	10-20	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
0490	Black Poplar <i>Populus nigra</i>	20	880	3	13	8	2	7	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Poor It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown with some heavy scaffold limbs/ branches throughout and some of these overhangs the palisade fence to the south. It has some minor deadwood and epicormic growth which has grown on to form part of the crown structure.	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown and reduce end loading on heavy scaffold limbs/ branches by c.2m to lessen the risk of storm damage and branch breakage. Cut Ivy at ground level	10-20	C2
0491	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	A.170 (12 stems)	2	3	5	5	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is multi-stemmed from base and is growing on the north side of the stream. The lower branches have been cut / removed in order to raise up its crown. Ivy growth at the base is beginning to extend up the main stem and will require control in the future.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
The following trees are located within a line on the northern side of the playing pitch and lawn area.														
0492	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	8	200/ 270	2.5	3	3	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A twin stem tree from c.1.0m with an acute union formation between the stems. There is some minor damage on the base of the main stem. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. Rubber mats have been placed around its base and this has caused some damage to the rootzone.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
0493	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	11	480	2	5	5	4A	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor There is large column of decay on the main trunk from base up to a height of	Monitor its condition. A lightening of the crown to	10+	C1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											c.2.5m and this is likely to create a structural weakness. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It forms part of the group canopy formation.	the north east side by 1m may give it some extra time but it may need to be removed in the short/medium term as part of management.		
0494	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	This tree has been removed as part of management.	--	--	--
0495	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	10	310/ 160	2	2	1	2	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the group and had been slightly drawn up for the light as a result. It has been left more open/exposed by the failure/ removal of a neighbouring tree to the south. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1
0496/ 1791	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	13	410	2	6	6	6	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor A single stem tree to c.2m where it divides into two stems with an acute union formation between the stems. The lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. It has been badly affected by 'Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker' and much of the bark has died off and the tag has fallen away. It is now in decline and due to its location has limited future.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
0836 /1792	Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	5	110	2	6	2	1	1	Young	Poor	Poor It is growing up under the canopy of adjacent, larger trees and the crown is suppressed as a result. It has no long-term potential in this location.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
0497	Sweet	12	470	2	6	6	5	5	Early	Fair/ Good	Fair / Good	Remove basal suckers.	40+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
	Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>								Mature	Good	It has a broad spreading crown formation and the lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown. There is a large scaffold limb extending to the south at c.2m. It contains some deadwood throughout its crown. Minor Ivy cover is beginning to grow on its lower stem	Prune lower branches to clear tents.		
0498	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	780	2	4	5	4	5	Semi Mature	Poor	Poor It divides at c1.5m and sub divides again at c2.0 and 3.0m. It is heavily infected by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut leading to large strips of dead bark and decline. A branch has been cut away on the west side. A large stem has snapped out and is hung up in the crown.	I would recommend its removal as the most appropriate management option.	<10	U
1793-1795	Siberian Spruce <i>Picea omorika</i> (4 trees)	A.6	A.180	A1.5	A1	A1	A1	A1	Semi Mature	Fair/Good	Fair A short line of four trees located to the north of the previous trees. They are growing on well for young trees. The tents have been erected close to the trees.	They require no work at the present time. Monitor its stability.	20+	C1
0835/1796	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5	140	1.8	2	2	1	2	Young	Fair	Fair Originally a twin stem tree, the second stem has been cut away at c.1.0m. It shows signs of minor "Ash Dieback" infection.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1
0499	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	9	580	2	4	5	5	4	Semi Mature	Fair/Good	Fair It divides at c.1.7m into two stems with a broad union formation between the stems. There is minor storm damage on	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	B1

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											the south side. It has a broad spreading crown and the lower branches have been pruned/ removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.			
0501	Monterey Pine <i>Pinus radiata</i>	14	800	2	7	7	7	7	Early Mature	Good	Good It has a broad spreading crown formation and the lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1
0502	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	460	2.5	5	4	5	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It forms the end tree at the western end of this tree line. The lower branches have been removed in the past in order to raise up its crown with some epicormic growth developing at the old pruning points. There is infection up along the main trunk on scaffold limbs by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'. The infection is beginning to really take hold of the tree and it has a large amount of epicormic regrowth as a result.	Monitor condition at present. It may need to be removed in the short term.	<10	U
Hedge No.16	<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.	Average Height = 5m Average Width = 4m							Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is planted along the palisade fence at wide spacing's and it provides screening in this area. It has been let grow unmanaged for a number of years and has grown outward and upward.	It would benefit from trimming works to contain.	-	C2
0837 - 0839	Birch <i>Betula pendula.</i> (3 trees)	A.8	A.200	1.5	2	2	2	2	Young	Good	Fair A group of three trees in a short line, growing up together. They have been planted at c.5m centres. Tree No. 0838 is a twin stem tree from near ground level	They require no work at the present time.	20+	C2

Tree No	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	C-Ht. (m)	Branch spread (m)				Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations	ULE	Cat Grade
					N	S	E	W						
											with an acute union formation between the stems.			
0840	Weeping Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Pendula'	7	120	0	1	1	1	1	Young	Good	Fair A recently planted tree in an open lawn area. No obvious defects.	Requires no work at the present time.	40+	C1

