

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Tree Vegetation on the Site Area at 'Rockbrae', Vevay Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow

Prepared for: Wicklow County Council

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

Date: 3rd February 2022

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1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Wicklow County Council to assess the site area at 'Rockbrae', Vevay Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow and report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within this site area. See condition tree assessment schedule within 'Appendix 1' of this report and drawing No.RBB001 which has been prepared as a 'Tree Constraints Drawing' for details.

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 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).

3.0 Aims and Report Brief

- 3.1 Arborist Associates Ltd. has been commissioned to provide a condition assessment of the existing tree vegetation on the site area at 'Rockbrae' Vevay Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow. The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see Appendix 1), 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 onto 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

3.2 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** – including 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 tree's 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, commemorative value.

3.3 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).

For the purpose of considering the proposed development layout and design, the trees included in categories 'A & B' are those which most merit retention. While those in category 'C' should also be considered for retention, they are not considered to be of sufficient value to be worthy of representing a significant constraint to the development design or site layout.

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. 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.

Any category 'U' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawing (No.RBB001) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions.

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 this area for the long-term.

Any category 'A' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawing (No.RBB001) 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 this area for the medium term.

Any category 'B' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawing (No.RBB001) 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, some of these would probably be removed for one reason or another. These trees should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands, but should be considered for retention where viable.

Any category 'C' trees identified within the site area have been shown on our drawing (No.RBB001) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

- 3.4 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (No.RBB001) by a land survey company. This drawing has been developed as a 'Tree Constraints Plan' 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.

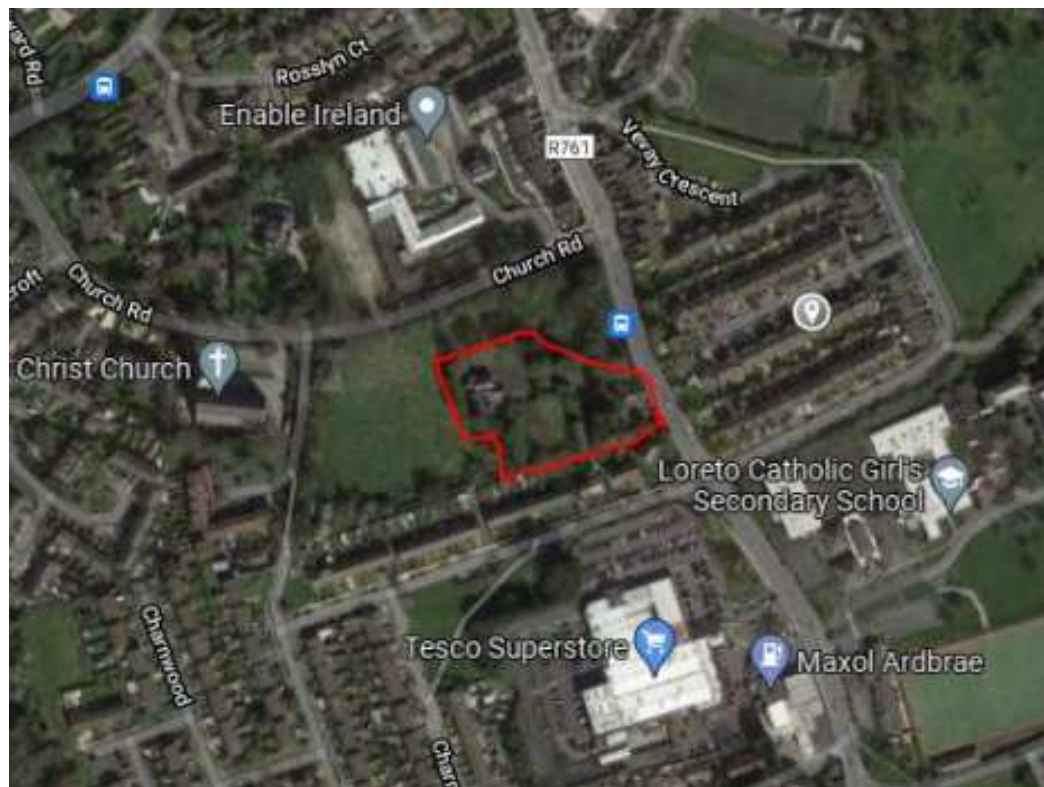
The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in meters measured from the tree stem.

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 site is located at 'Rockbrae', Vevay Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow. The site is of an irregular shape and it forms part of a larger site to its north and west. It is bounded by the 'Vevay Road' to the east, 'Charnwood Estate' to the south and undeveloped lands to the north and west.



Google Aerial Map shows the site area outlined in red.

- 4.2 The site is accessed off the 'Vevay Road' by a vehicle entrance to this property and there are a number of buildings located on the site. There is a gate lodge located just inside the entrance gate on the right, a larger outhouse building located on the southern boundary with 'Charnwood Estate' and the largest building on the site is a substantial house, known as 'Rockbrae', which is located close to the western boundary. An entrance drive leads from the entrance to the

- house with areas of parking located around the north and east sides of the house. The site is bounded by block walls to the east and south, the western boundary is part stone wall and part wire fence and the northern boundary is mainly a low wire fence. The buildings are currently boarded up and there are signs of vandalism occurring to these buildings.
- 4.3 The grounds on either side of the entrance driveway were mostly maintained in grass with individual trees located at intervals throughout this area. The largest trees on the site are located in this area and include a Giant Redwood (Tree No.1603) and two Western Red Cedars (Nos.1614 & 1615). Other species in this area include Beech, Sycamore, Rowan, Flowering Cherry, Myrtle, Holly, Portuguese Laurel and Yew. There are signs of past tree removals including some large size trees. The Giant Redwood is visually prominent in the local treescape. The remaining parts of the site are unmaintained and quite overgrown with large areas colonised by Bramble and coarse undergrowth. Tree regeneration is starting to occur with seedling trees such as Sycamore, Ash and Goat Willow developing in parts adjacent to the 'Vevay Road' and in the area beside 'Charnwood Estate'.
- 4.4 There are a number of tree lines on the site that are located along boundaries and consist of mainly Leyland Cypress (Tree Line Nos.1, 2, 3, 4 & 5). They were most likely planted as hedges but have been allowed to grow up in an unmanaged manner. There are also two Tree Groups (Tree Nos.1616-1627) located on the northern boundary consisting of close planted Beech trees which have grown up together with combined canopies and these are also of some prominence within the treescape of the area. Another tree of size and prominence is a mature Beech tree (No.1628) located to the rear of the main house next to the western boundary.
- 4.5 There are also a number of trees located close to the site boundaries, mostly on the southern and western boundaries. On the southern boundary, there are a number of Horse Chestnut trees located in the rear garden areas of the houses within 'Charnwood Estate' and most of these have been heavily cut back/topped in the past with epicormic growth developing at the cut points with weak union formations. Further along the southern boundary is a large Willow located in a rear garden close to the site boundary. There is a number of Sycamores that have developed from self-sown trees located off the western boundary, and these have also been included.
- 4.6 Within the overall site area, the trees have been tagged with the reference numbers 1601-1638 inclusively giving a total of 38No.Trees with 12No. additional trees, 5No.Tree Lines and one Hedge numbered numerically.

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

Category Grade	No. of Trees
Category U 1 Tree +2 Tree lines	No Trees. Tree No.10 Tree line Nos. 1 & 2
Category A 1 Tree	No Trees. 1603.
Category B 16 Trees	Tree No. 1602, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627 & 1628
Category C 32 Trees + 3 Tree Lines + 1 Hedge	Tree No. 1601, Tree No.1, Tree No.2, Tree No.3, Tree No.4, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1629, Tree No.5, 1630, 1631, 1632, Tree No.6, Tree No.7, Tree No.8, Tree No.9, Tree No.11, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638 & Tree No.12. Tree Line No. 3, 4 & 5. Hedge No. 1
Totals:	50 Trees + 5 Tree Lines + 1 Hedge

5.0 Management

- 5.1 All tree and hedge vegetation being retained within the development of this site area will require their root protection areas enclosed by fencing to the recommendations of BS5837 2012 and this will need to be retained in place for the duration of the development works on these lands.
- 5.2 The tree and hedge vegetation being retained will need to be reviewed once the site layout has been completed and the necessary remedial tree surgery works have been carried out to promote safety to the end users of this development. All tree works both felling and pruning are to be carried out to the specifications of BS 3998:2010 by a competent tree surgery firm with adequate insurance.

This report is for the sole use of the above named client to inform the development of this site area. It refers to only those trees identified within and its use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose.

Signed Felim Sheridan

Date 3rd February 2022

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

Condition Tree Assessment.

On the Site Area at 'Rockbrae', Vevay Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Date: 3rd February 2022

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

Young:	A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.
Semi Mature	A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.
Early Mature:	A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.
Mature:	A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.
Over Mature:	A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

- Good:** A tree with no major defects, but possibly including some small defects.
- Fair:** A tree with some minor defects such as bark Wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding.
- Poor:** A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or defective 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.

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

Main categories

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

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

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

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

Sub categories

1 – Mainly Arboricultural Values

2 – Mainly Landscape values

3 – Mainly Cultural and conservation value

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

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

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

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

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

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

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
		A Condition Assessment of the trees within the site area at 'Rockbrae', Vevay Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow. The survey commences on the southern side of the property entrance off 'Vevay Road' and proceeds in a broadly anti-clockwise direction around the site.												
1601	Portuguese Laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	7	480	3	4	3	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor The main stem divides at c.3m into two stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown which is beginning to suppress its crown. There is significant damage to the main stem on the south side from low down to c.2.4m exposing the underlying wood to decay, with decay pockets developing.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.	10-20	C1
Tree No. 1	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	8	400	5	5	6	3	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Located on the adjacent landside of the boundary wall, it is a multi-stem tree with a broad spreading crown. No obvious defects from the site side.	This tree is outside the management control of the site.	20+	C2
Tree No 2 – Tree No.4	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (three trees)	A 14	A 900	A 5	A 7	A 3	A 4	A 3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A short line of three large trees located the adjoining property side of the boundary wall. They have been topped in the past reducing their height to c.7m and this has affected their structure. Epicormic growths have developed from the cut points with weak unions to the main stems. The regrowth is small at present; however it will become problematic as it grows in size. There are also branch stubs and pruning cuts from past pruning works and signs of past storm damage in their crowns.	These trees are outside the management control of the site. Their crowns will require management to avoid limb/ branches breaking out in winds.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
Tree Line No. 1	Leyland Cypress × <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	A 14	A 500	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 6	A 3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/ Poor A short line of trees growing at the base of an internal boundary wall, having potential to cause structural damage to this wall. They extend in a broadly north to south direction and were most likely planted as a screen hedge, but have been allowed to grow unmanaged. Light Ivy growth is extending up the main stems and will require management in the future.	I would recommend their removal as part of management and to protect the boundary wall.	<10	U
1602	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10	1602	4	5	5	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree growing slightly forward of Tree Line No. 1. It is a single stem tree to c.1.8m from where it divides into two stems with a distorted structure. The crown contains deadwood and Ivy growth is extending up into the canopy. The lower branches have been removed in order to raise up its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove lower branches to raise up the crown.	20+	B1
1603	Giant Redwood <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	25	1700	5	6	6	5	3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A very large, visually prominent tree in the local area with a somewhat distorted structure. A number of large scaffold limbs have developed up along the main stem. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown.	Lighten in heavy exposed side branches by 1-2m, to lessen the risk of further branch failure. Cut Ivy at ground level.	40+	A2
Hedge No.1	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	A 5	-	A 4				0	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Poor A short line originally most likely planted as a screen hedge along the base of an internal boundary wall. It has been allowed to grow up unmanaged and would benefit from some cutting to control its height and spread.	Reduce height by c.2m and sides by c.1m.	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
The following trees are located to the right- hand side of the entrance avenue														
1604	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus</i> sp.	6	230	4	3	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c1.8m from where the crown develops. The lower branches have been pruned in the past leaving wood exposed where decay pockets are likely to develop.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1
1605	Myrtle <i>Luma apiculata</i>	9	A 160 x 6 stems	4	4	5	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair A multi-stem tree from low down, one of the stems on the west side is dead. There is heavy Ivy growth around the base which will require management in the future.	Remove dead stem on the west side. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C2
Tree Line No. 2	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	A 8	A 200	A 2	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A short line of trees of self-sown trees, growing along the base of the boundary wall. They are growing up together and the crowns are beginning to merge. Ivy growth is extending up into the crowns. They are likely to impact the boundary wall as they develop and cause structural damage. They have no long-term potential in this location.	I would recommend their removal as part of management to protect the boundary wall.	<10	U
Tree Line No. 3	Leyland Cypress × <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i> 'Castlewellan gold'	A 8	A 240	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 0	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A mixed age category line of trees, most likely planted as a screen hedge. They are growing up unmanaged and their crowns are merging. They provide an internal screen.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
1606	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	360/ 280/ 540	4	5	7	8	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A prominent twin stem tree from low down, the stems are co-dominant with an acute union formation between the stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends up into the crown, which has been cut previously.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.	10-20	C2
1607	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	520	5	5	4	9	0	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A single stem growing just to the east of Tree Line No.3, impacting upon crown development. Large scaffold limbs extend out to the west from c.2.0m, somewhat unbalancing the crown. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the crown's windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Reduce scaffold branches by 1 – 2m to improve balance and ground clearance.	20+	C2
1608	Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	16	420	5	3	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree growing up on the northern site boundary. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the crown's windsail. The foliage of the lower crown is somewhat thin and sparse.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.	10-20	C1
1609	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	120/ 200	3	1	2	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A self-sown seedling, growing up on the northern site boundary. It divides at the base into a twin stem tree with a very acute union formation between the stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high in to the crown. The crown is somewhat suppressed by the surrounding trees.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1
1610	Sycamore <i>Acer</i>	14	400/	5	4	8	6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.1.3m where it divides	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove from base of the	10-20	C2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
	<i>pseudoplatanus</i>		420/ 600								into three large stems growing in a co-dominant manner. There is an acute union formation between the stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing wind sail and limiting the visual assessment.	trunk, to allow for a more detailed assessment. Review again in twelve months.		
1611	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	7	A80 x 6 stems	3	2	2	2	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair A multi-stem tree from ground level, with a broadly conical habit. The crown is somewhat suppressed on the east side due to surrounding trees.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10-20	C1
1612	Rowan <i>Sorbus</i> sp.	8	270	2	4	3	3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.1.8m where it divides into two stems, one major and one minor. There are signs of past pruning on the lower crown. There is a large area of damage to the base of the main stem at c.1.0m with underlying wood exposed to decay as a result.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1
1613	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus</i> sp.	10	420	5	5	6	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It divides at c.1.8m into two co-dominant stems. Two previous stems in the union have been cut away in the past exposing wood to decay. The lower crown has also been pruned in the past to raise up the crown, leaving wounds where decay pockets are likely to develop in the future.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1
1614	Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	18	1040	7	7	7	5	3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A large single stem tree and the lower branches have been pruned in the past to raise up the crown. Ivy growth extends up the main stem increasing the crown's windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Carry out a more detailed assessment in the area of basal decay.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
											There is an area of damage / decay at the base on the north side. There are hollow areas under the bark on the south side and on the west side below a decaying branch stub.			
1615	Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	24	1350	8	8	7	6	4	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A large single stem tree with signs of past pruning in the lower crown, this was in order to raise up the crown. Very large scaffold branches extend out all along the main stem. Heavy Ivy growth is increasing the crown's windsail.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.	20+	B2
Tree Group 1616 - 1622	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (7 trees)	A 20	A 500	A 9	A 9	A 5	A 4	A 2	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A short line of trees that have grown up together along the sites northern boundary. They share a combined canopy. Ivy growth is extending up the main stems, increasing the crown's windsail of some stems.	Remove dead and unstable growth and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by 1-2m. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees.	20+	B2
Tree Group 1623 - 1627	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (5 trees)	A 20	A 700	A 7	A 7	A 4	A 4	A 2	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A short line of trees that have grown up together with a combined canopy along the northern site boundary. Tree No. 1627 is slightly isolated from the line with the remaining trees closely planted and they have been drawn up for light, affecting the structure.	Remove dead and unstable growth and lighten in heavy side limbs/ branches by 1-2m. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is heavy on trees.	20+	B2
1628	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	24	980	9	5	6	7	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A single stem tree to c.4m from where it divides into three large stems which are growing in a co-dominant manner. Heavy Ivy extends high into the crown, increasing the	Cut Ivy at ground level. Review again in twelve months.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
											crown's windsail. There is a utility line under the lower crown on the east side and lower branches have been pruned in the past to clear the adjacent house which has resulted in a slightly asymmetric crown. It is a visually prominent tree in the local treescape.			
Tree Line No. 4	Leyland Cypress × <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i> (33 trees)	A 15	A 400	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair Most likely planted as a screen hedge along the western boundary of the site area. They are of mixed age class and have been allowed to grow up unmanaged. There is a small gap in the line towards the north end providing access into the larger field to the west.	Retain for now as part of the screening of the site. Management may consider pruning to reduce size to contain as a lower hedge type structure and to improve its juxtaposition with the house.	10-20	C1
1629	Rowan <i>Sorbus</i> sp.	11	150/ 120/ 300	4	4	3	4	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A multi-stem tree from low down with an acute union formation between the stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown increasing the crown's windsail. The crown has been suppressed by larger trees to the west and it has a pronounced lean to the east over the laneway. Lower branches have been pruned in the past for clearance.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
Tree No. 5	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	250/ 220	2	2	2	3	5	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair Most likely a self-sown seedling, it is growing on the adjacent landside of the boundary fence and our assessment has been limited to the site side only. It is twin-stemmed from near base with an acute union formation between	This tree is outside the management control of the site.	20+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
											the stems. Ivy growth extends up into the crown.			
1630	Cabbage Palm <i>Cordyline australis</i>	5	220	2	1	2	1	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A single stem tree that divides at c.1.6m into two stems with a broad union formation. Heavy Ivy growth is suppressing the crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
1631	Cabbage Palm <i>Cordyline australis</i>	6	A 140 x 7 stems	2	3	2	3	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A multi-stem tree from the base, consisting of one main stem and a number of minor stems.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1
1632	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	280/ 200	1	3	3	3	1	Early mature	Fair / Good	Fair A twin stem tree from c.1m with an acute union formation between the stems. The stems are co-dominant and have been drawn up for light.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10-20	C1
		The following trees (No. 6– 11) are located outside the sites south-western boundary and the assessment is limited to the site side only.										Management of these trees is outside this site area.		
Tree No. 6	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	800	5	5	5	6	4	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It divides into a multi-stem tree from c.2m up, with heavy Ivy growth extending high into the crown limiting the visual assessment.	This tree is outside the management control of the site. It would benefit from Ivy being cut at ground level.	10-20	C1
Tree No. 7	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	200 x 5	4	4	4	4	0	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A self-sown seedling, it is a multi-stem tree from ground level with an acute union	This tree is outside the management control of the site.	10-20	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
			stems								formation between the stems. Light Ivy growth is starting to develop on the main stem.			
Tree No. 8	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	200 x 6 stems	3	4	3	4	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A self-sown seedling, it is a multi-stemmed from low down. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown.	This tree is outside the management control of the site. It would benefit from Ivy being cut at ground level.	10-20	C1
Tree No. 9	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	12	200 x 6 stems	5	5	6	6	0	Mature	Fair	Fair A multi-stem tree from low down with an acute union formation between the stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown.	This tree is outside the management control of the site. It would benefit from Ivy being cut at ground level.	10-20	C1
Tree No.10	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	200	2	2	2	2	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor A self-sown seedling, it is growing out of the base of the site boundary wall. Ivy growth extends up into the crown. It is likely to impact the structure of the wall as it develops in size. It has no long-term potential in this location.	This tree is outside the management control of the site. I would recommend its removal as part of management, and o prevent damage occurring to the boundary wall.	<10	U
Tree No.11	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	900	7	7	6	7	4	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It divides at c.2m into three large stems which are growing in a co-dominant manner. It has a broad spreading crown and heavy Ivy growth extends high into the canopy. There is a decay area developing in the union formation, creating a structural weakness.	This tree is outside the management control of the site. This tree needs a more detailed assessment.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
1633 & 1634	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	A 14	A 420	A 5	A 5	A 5	A 5	A 3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A pair of self-sown trees growing up close to the boundary wall. Tree No. 1633 is multi-stemmed from the base with an acute union formation between the stems. Tree No.1643 is growing from the base of the boundary wall with potential to cause structural damage. Ivy growth extends high into the crown increasing the crown's windsail.	Remove Tree No. 1634 as part of management, to prevent damage to the boundary wall. Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1
Tree Line No. 5	Leyland Cypress × <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i> 'Castlewellan Gold' (12 trees)	A 14	A 400	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 4	A 2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A line of close planted trees that have grown up together with a combined canopy most likely planted as a hedge/ screen but have not been managed as such. They are mostly single stem trees with naturally suppressed deadwood in their lower crowns. Ivy growth is extending up the stems.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2
1635	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	290	3	3	2	2	4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A self-sown seedling growing on top of a bank, between Tree Line 5 and the boundary wall. The crown structure and development has been affected by overcrowding. It divides at c.2.5m into three stems with an acute union formation between the stems. Ivy growth extends up into the crown.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1
1636	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	400/ 280/ 200/	5	5	5	4	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair/ Poor It divides into a multi-stem tree near ground level, with an acute union formation between the stems. Self-seeded and is growing tight to	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category A-average		
			180								the boundary wall. It is likely to impact the adjacent wall as it develops.	Monitor the boundary wall.		
1637 & 1638	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	A 13	A 200 x 5 stems	A 5	A 6	A 5	A 5	A 3	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A pair of self-sown trees that have grown up together with a shared canopy. They are multi-stem trees from low down with an acute union formation between the stems. There are suckers / epicormic growths developing on the main stems. There has been some recent cutting of stems on Tree No. 1637.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. They may be considered for removal as part of the restoration works within this area.	10+	C1
Tree No.12	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	12	A 200 x 5 stems	5	6	5	5	3	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A large tree growing just off the adjacent land side of the boundary. It is a multi-stem tree from low down. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the crown's windsail. There is a second stem / tree developing on the south-west side. It has been drawn out for light with a pronounced lean affecting the structure.	This tree is outside the management control of the site.	10-20	C1
Notes:														

