Tree Survey
Development Site
Port Road
Killarney
Co. Kerry

Project No. 6620

BSM
Est. 1968

Brady Shipman Martin
Built. Environment.

Survey
Assessment
Built Environment

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6620 – RP04 Tree Survey Report

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1 INTRODUCTION

There are plans to develop land off Port Road, Killarney, Co. Kerry for residential housing. The site includes a number of trees and hedges, and this report has been produced to provide an arboricultural assessment of the trees to help with the design and planning application for the site. The report includes a tree survey, arboricultural impact assessment and method statement, tree constraints and tree protection plan in accordance with BS5837: (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

The accompanying drawing 6620-100 shows the locations of the trees and tree groups identified on the site during the survey.

2 REPORT LIMITATIONS

The inspection has been carried out from ground level using visual observation methods only.

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. Trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year. The conclusions and recommendations of this report are valid for one year.

The fruiting bodies of some important species of decay fungi only emerge at certain times of the year and may not have been visible during this inspection.

There is no such thing as a 100% safe tree in all conditions, since even perfectly healthy trees may fall or suffer branch break.

Climbing plants such as Ivy and dense undergrowth (including epicormic growth) can obscure structural defects and some symptoms of disease; where such plants prevent a thorough examination it is recommended that they be cut at ground level and the tree re-inspected.

3 METHODOLOGY

The site was accessed on foot and the trees and woody vegetation assessed using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques only. Field data was collected in accordance with BS5837: (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* where practicable. Dense vegetation and/or other physical obstructions (such as ditches, fences etc.) prevented full access to many of the trees around the site; where access was restricted, tree condition and dimensions etc were inferred/estimated from what visual information was available to the surveyor.

4 SURVEY KEY

4.1 Tree Number

No individual trees were tagged as part of the survey due to poor access; the trees and tree groups were allocated numbers, and these are used for tree identification and cross reference with the survey schedule and site drawings.

4.2 Species

The specific tree species identified using both common and botanical names for individual trees and those present within each tree group.

4.3 Age Class

Y: Young tree – yet to reach biological maturity
SM: Semi-mature - tree now well established and developing
EM: Early-Mature - tree not yet fully grown
M: Mature – Tree fully grown and in full maturity
LM: Late Mature – in the later stages of maturity
OM: Over mature - tree now declining from natural causes
Vet: Veteran - tree of value due to old age and ecological/cultural significance

4.4 Stem Diameter, Tree Height and Crown Size Measurements

Ht: Total Tree Height in metres
Dbh: Diameter (in mm) at breast height measured at 1.5m from ground level
NSEW: Crown spread (in metres) for all 4 cardinal points

4.5 Condition

Condition refers to both physiological condition (good, fair, poor, dead.) and structural condition.

Good: No obvious defects visible, vigour and form of tree good.
Fair: Tree in average condition for its age and the environment.
Poor: Tree shows signs of ill health/structural defect
Bad: Tree in seriously bad health/major structural problem
Dead: Tree now completely dead

4.6 Comments

Additional description/commentary on individual trees where appropriate.

4.7 Recommendations

Preliminary management recommendations are noted, these pertain to current site conditions unless otherwise stated.

4.8 Tree Retention Category (Cat) (BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations)

The tree retention category system grades a tree's suitability for retention within a development:

A Indicates a tree of high quality and value. These are trees that are particularly good examples of their species, which also provide landscape value. These trees are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution. (A minimum of 40 years is suggested)

B Indicates a tree of moderate quality and value. Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. These trees are in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. (A minimum of 20 years is suggested)

C Indicates a tree of low quality and value - trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm.

U Trees that are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Sub Categories

Tree categories may be further categorised using the following sub-categories (e.g. C1, C2 or C3) - 1 mainly Arboricultural qualities, 2 mainly landscape qualities, 3 mainly cultural values.

4.9 Root Protection Area

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is recorded as a radius (rad) in metres measured from the tree stem and is shown on tree survey drawings as a circle with the tree stem in the centre. For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used.

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

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

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

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

5 FINDINGS

The trees and tree groups were assessed during a site visit on the 22nd of September 2021. The field survey findings are detailed in the survey schedule appended to the report. As subsequent visit to the site was undertaken in April 2024. The visit in April 2024 found no material change to the assessed condition of the surveyed vegetation set out in this report.

The survey area included the trees and hedges around the main field and the scrub woodland covering the south-eastern corner of the site. The trees and hedges growing on private land outside the site were viewed from within the site.

The vast bulk of the site is pastureland formerly used for agriculture, the field is bordered to the north, east and southeast by the remains of former field boundary hedges that include several larger individual trees (Oak, Holly, Sycamore and Ash) growing amongst the lower understorey (mostly Hawthorn). The individual trees are of variable quality and condition and include some trees of moderate to high value. The hedgerows are all somewhat degraded and fragmented by land use changes on adjacent land over the years but do retain some significant landscape and conservation value.

The site is accessed off Port Road in the northwest corner of the site, with the access track passing through a gap in a remnant section of overgrown Elm and Ash hedgerow. This section of old hedge (comprised of trees T31-T36) is in mostly poor condition due to a combination of disease, poor structure, physical damage, and a lack of regular management.

The native Oak (*Quercus robur*) tree labelled T9 was graded as a category A tree; the larger trees T5 and T11 were graded category B because it was difficult to fully ascertain their condition due to the site conditions and the fact that they are non-native Turkey Oak (*Quercus cerris*) with the potential to hybridise with the native species. The trees are, however, significant landscape features and are borderline category A.

The trees labelled T16-T26 and the groups G1 and G2 are growing along the southern bank of the drainage ditch that follows the southern boundary of the site. The trees are of mixed species and include some Oak and Sycamore of moderate value; unfortunately, most of the Ash trees are showing signs of Ash dieback disease. These trees were mostly inaccessible from the site and tree size and condition was inferred from what visual access could be obtained.

There is a parcel of land to the southeast of the main field, this land is partially covered by (mostly Willow) woodland (G3) along the lower lying ground, becoming dense Gorse scrub on the sloping ground to the north, with the northern half having been subject to significant ground level modification in the past.

The rear gardens of the Port Cottages border the western edge of the site and include numerous (mostly exotic) trees and bushes (group G4) that together form a substantial landscape screen between the properties. Some of the coniferous trees appear to be in poor condition and require some management attention. Some young trees have been planted and others have become established by natural regeneration along the western edge of the field in the relatively recent past.

Many of the Ash trees on and around the site are showing symptoms of infection by the disease known as Ash dieback; this is a potentially fatal fungal infection spreading rapidly in Ireland. It is a real possibility that a significant proportion of the Ash trees present will die from this disease over the next 5-10 years. The Elm trees on the site are also highly prone to the fatal fungal infection Dutch Elm disease, a disease that has been causing high tree mortality in recent years. Both diseases can impact the affected trees very quickly, and so trees graded as category C in the survey schedule may require re-classification to category U within a relatively short period (<12 months) if they become badly affected.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary management recommendations for the trees (which pertain to present site conditions unless otherwise stated) are listed in the tree survey schedule.

The Ash and Elm trees on the site should be subject to regular inspection to track the incidence and intensity of the fungal infections Ash dieback and Dutch Elm disease. All Elm trees showing definite signs of Dutch Elm disease should be coppiced to allow the stump and rootstock to regenerate. Ash trees with excessive crown dieback (>50% of crown) or total tree death should be felled if they are likely to present a hazard.

Tree surgery works should be carried out by qualified tree surgeons working to BS3998 (Tree Work – Recommendations).

7 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will include extensive new residential housing in the form of town houses across the western bulk of the site and three apartment blocks in the south eastern portion of the property. A new creche facility will be built in the northwest of the site, close to the new access route in from Port Road.

The new development has been designed to allow for the retention of most of the existing old farm hedgerow layout, with only short sections being directly affected by the project. Some of the trees close to the main access route into the new development will need to be removed to facilitate the new road entrance, these trees are all of relatively low value due to the effects of disease (Dutch Elm disease and Ash dieback), structural defects or past management practices; those being removed in this area are labelled T31,32,33,36,39,40 and 41 on the survey drawings.

The two parts of the development will be linked by a new access road following the route of the existing track through hedge H3; the widening of this opening will require the removal of the small Oak tree labelled T10 and care will be needed to prevent root damage to the other trees along the hedgerow, especially Oak tree T11 which is closest to the new road. The houses being built to the west of the northern part of hedge H3 are set back to allow for a buffer between the houses and hedgerow trees, however, construction activity will need to be carefully controlled in the areas adjacent to the larger hedgerow trees, especially trees T6-T9. Some branch pruning may be necessary to reduce the spread of some of these trees over the gardens of the new houses; this work should have little long-term impact if correctly executed.

Development of the three apartment blocks and the associated infrastructure will require the clearance of much of the overgrown scrub currently covering the bank, including some of the Willow bushes and Gorse etc. and the individual young Poplar tree T42. A strip of the Willow woodland will be retained along the northern bank of the drainage ditch but will need adequate protection during the enabling and construction phases of the project to ensure that these trees are not negatively impacted.

The development layout is designed to maintain further buffer zones to the south and west where there are linear groups of trees and hedges along the drainage ditch and rear gardens of the houses along Port Road. These set back distances will help ensure that there should be no significant impact on these boundary trees from the project.

A narrow gap will be created through hedge H1 to facilitate a new pedestrian path into the site from Millwood, this gap avoids the larger trees and should have little impact on the hedge.

Considerable numbers of new trees will be planted as part of the landscaping plan for the new development, this will include significant re-enforcement planting along the western and north-western boundary areas, alongside the new entrance road and across the interior of the site. This new planting should mitigate the tree removal required to facilitate the development and will result in a net gain in tree numbers across the areas of open pasture that presently cover much of the site.

8 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

8.1 Tree Surgery Work – Enabling Works

The trees and sections of hedge to be removed to facilitate the new development are marked on the Tree Survey & Tree Protection Measures drawing 6620 100.
The trees labelled T10,31,32,33,36,39,40,41 and 42 will be felled and the stumps removed; this should be by stump grinder where adjacent to trees being retained. The stumps of trees such as T41 and 42 can be removed by excavator.

The trees within the area of scrub woodland G3 highlighted on the drawing for removal will be cut to stump, with the stumps of the trees closest to the retained section of woodland being removed by stump grinder rather than by excavator. Any defective or weak stems and branches on the trees within the retained strip of woodland will be coppiced or pruned back following an assessment by the site arborist.

The felling of trees and any remedial pruning works to the retained trees identified will be undertaken by professional tree surgeons working to BS 3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.

All woody material arising from the clearance works should be disposed of at an appropriate green waste facility or recycled for use on the project (woodchip mulch for example).

8.2 Tree Protection Measures

Sturdy tree protection fencing will be erected along the lines shown on the Tree Survey & Tree Protection Measures drawing 6620 100 to prevent construction activity and machinery encroaching into the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees and hedges to be retained. The fencing will be erected as soon as the tree and hedge removal works have been completed and *before* any construction or ground works commences, it will not be removed or moved unless authorised by a qualified arborist.

The areas recommended for engineered ground protection systems adjacent to trees T11 and T36 are shown on the Tree Survey & Tree Protection Measures drawing 6620 100 and should be installed in accordance with Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12: *The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees* (2020).

Where site machinery has to encroach the RPAs of the trees to be retained for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable; suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent any significant soil compaction or root damage near the trees; this should take the form of suitable strength ground protection mats or cellular confinement system capable of supporting the appropriate weight.

All site offices, materials storage, staff parking etc. will located outside of the RPAs of the trees.

Any new underground services such as electricity cables, water pipes etc. will be routed away from the root protection areas of the trees to be retained; where this is not possible for reasons unforeseen, the services will be installed using specialist methodology (such as *Airspade* excavation or Mole drilling) that ensures minimal impact on any tree roots.

The tree protection measures, and any specialist work methods will be overseen by a qualified arborist; the arborist should also make regular visits to the site during the construction process to ensure compliance and be available to provide advice and guidance where necessary.

The retained trees should be assessed by a qualified arborist following the completion of the construction works.

9 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Ash and Elm trees close to the entrance into the site from Port Road

Photo 2. Trees T1-T5 along hedge H1 on the northern boundary of the site, viewed from the west

Photo 3. Trees T10-T15 along the hedgerow running along the eastern edge of the field

Photo 4. Treeline extending along the southern boundary of the site (including trees T19-T30)

Photo 6. Western and southwestern boundary areas of site, with mixed conifers growing in the rear gardens of Port Cottages (Group G4) on the right and trees T19-T30 to the left of the cathedral spire

10 SCHEDULE OF TREES

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	9	900	1	1	4	5	4	5	40+	Fair	Fair. Compact old pollard in hedge, previously cut at around 2m. Difficult to view all around stem base due to thick undergrowth - tree diameter estimated. Tree is borderline category A.	Clear around stem base and review.	10.8	B2
T	2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	15	800	1	0	6	8	7	7	10+	Fair/Good	Poor. Medium sized tree with spreading form; tree is close to neighbouring house. Good crown vitality. Significant wood decay in old vertical wound to south side of lower stem; wound is slowly occluding. Some broken branches in crown. Potentially category B if decay limited in extent.	Target prune broken/damaged branches. Investigate extent of decay in stem.	9.6	C2
T	3	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	9	300	1	1	3	3	3	3	20+	Good	Fair. Younger self-sown tree in hedge; upright form. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricting view of stem and main branch unions.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	3.6	C2
T	4	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	6	400	1	1	2	2	3	5	10+	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree in hedge of poor shape & form. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricting view of stem and main branch unions. The main leader has been cut or broken off at 5m in past. Damaged branches to west.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Target prune broken/damaged branches.	4.8	C2
T	5	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	M	18	700	1	0	6	7	7	8	20+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree in hedge with thick Ivy growth restricting view of stem and main branch unions. Some broken branches in crown. Previously topped at 10m or so, with dense regrowth now forming upper crown. Good crown vitality.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Carry out aerial inspection of previous pruning points.	8.4	B2
T	6	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	9	1096	4	1	5.5	6.5	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Large multi-stemmed Holly bush in hedge. Minor dieback in crown. Scattered minor deadwood. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Inspect stem/basal area.	13.2	B2
T	7	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	7.5	916	4	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stemmed bush in hedge. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy and undergrowth. Minor dieback in crown.	Inspect stem/basal area.	11	C2
T	8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	11	894	2	0	6.5	6.5	7	7	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree in hedge with spreading form and some long-extended limbs. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Some canker evident on secondary stem. Early signs of Ash dieback disease (ADB) in crown.	Monitor condition of tree crown to track progress of ADB. Fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	10.7	C2

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	9	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	14	650	1	1	9	9	8	9.5	40+	Fair	Good/Fair. Medium sized tree of good shape/form growing hedgerow. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Scattered minor deadwood.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	7.8	A2
T	10	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	13	320	1	1	7	4.5	1	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Leaning North. Smaller tree suppressed by neighbouring tree. Poor shape & form with unbalanced crown shape. Unable to inspect stem base due to undergrowth.	Inspect stem/basal area.	3.84	C2
T	11	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	M	17	900	1	1	11	12	10	10	20+	Fair	Fair. Larger tree with spreading form. Some exposed roots. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricting view of stem and main branch unions. Some old wounds on stem. Scattered minor deadwood. Some long-extended limbs. Tree is borderline category A.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	10.8	B2
T	12	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	12	608	5	0	3	5	4	4.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Medium sized tree. Minor dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown.	No urgent works needed. Cut/remove fencing wire.	7.3	B2
T	13	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	14	650	1	1	5	6.5	6	8.5	40+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricting view of stem and main branch unions. Mammal borrowing by stem base. Borderline category A tree.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Target prune broken/damaged branches.	7.8	B2
T	14	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	1025	3	2	5	5	5	7	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Multistem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricting view of stem and main branch unions. Early signs of Ash dieback disease (ADB) in crown.	Monitor condition of tree crown to track progress of ADB. Fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	12.3	C2
T	15	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	752	2	1	4.5	5	5.5	5	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Twin stem from ground level. Excessive Ivy growth in crown. Early signs of Ash dieback disease (ADB) in crown.	Monitor condition of tree crown to track progress of ADB. Fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	9.02	C2
T	16	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	8.5	275	1	1	4	2.5	1	3	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Fair vitality. Smaller sized tree of poor shape & form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Main leader dead/missing as previously topped by ESB line clearance at 6m.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	3.3	C2
T	17	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	15	800	1	2	7	6.5	7	7	20+	Good	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree on south side of drainage ditch. Good crown vitality. Recent storm damage has left some broken branches in crown. Borderline category A.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Target prune broken/damaged branches.	9.6	B2

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	18	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	752	2	0	7	6.5	7	8	10+	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Spreading form. Compression fork at tree base. South of ditch. Some signs of Ash dieback disease (ADB) in crown.	Monitor condition of tree crown to track progress of ADB. Fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	9.02	C2
T	19	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	SM	13	300	1	1	2	4	2.5	2	20+	Fair	Fair. Smaller tree of upright form. Broken branches in crown.	Target prune broken/damaged branches.	3.6	B2
T	20	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	1104	4	2	7.5	7	7	8	10+	Good	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Medium sized tree. Compression fork at tree base. Recent storm damage.	Target prune broken/damaged branches. Crown reduce by 2-3m.	13.3	C2
T	21	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	250	1	0	4	3	3	4	10+	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree of upright form.	No urgent works needed.	3	C2
T	22	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	12	1075	6	1	8	6	6	8	<10	Poor	Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Spreading form. Significant dieback of crown. Tree has a 300mm dbh Turkey Oak growing out of middle of stool. Old wound to lower part of northern stem.	Fell dead and dying stems.	12.9	U
T	23	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	760	3	2	8.5	6.5	7	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Compression fork at tree base. No major symptoms of ADB.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Monitor tree for signs of ADB.	9.12	C2
T	24	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	16	500	1	1	6	4.5	6	4.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree on south side of ditch.	No urgent works needed.	6	B2
T	25	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	17	824	2	3	2.5	5	7.5	7.5	<10	Poor	Bad. Multi-stem coppice stool. Medium sized tree. Unbalanced crown shape. Major structural defects in stems and unions liable to fail at 2m, 3m & 7m.	Coppice.	9.89	U
T	26	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	15	851	2	1	8	6	7	8	20+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricting view of stem and main branch unions. Twin stem from ground level.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	10.2	B2
T	27	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	12	600	4	0	6	4	2	4	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Leaning North. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Compression fork at tree base. Signs of Ash dieback disease (ADB) in crown.	Monitor condition of tree crown to track progress of ADB. Fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	7.2	U
T	28	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	12	653	3	0	6	4	2	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Smaller sized tree.	No urgent works needed.	7.84	C2

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	29	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	14	300	1	5	5	4	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Upright form.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	C2
T	30	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	12	636	3	0	5	3	2	3	10+	Good	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Smaller sized tree.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area.	7.63	C2
T	31	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	16	424	2	2	5	5	4	4	<10	Poor	Poor. Twin stem from ground level. Minor dieback in crown. Broken branches hanging in crown. Some previous and more recent root damage. Vulnerable to Dutch Elm disease.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.09	U
T	32	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	16	500	2	0	4	6	5	8	<10	Poor	Poor. Twin stem from ground level. Large old tear-out wound at base of main stem. Minor dieback in crown. Vulnerable to Dutch Elm disease.	Coppice and allow regeneration of fresh growth.	6	U
T	33	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	12	461	2	2	5	9	5	3	<10	Poor	Fair. Leaning East. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Unbalanced crown shape due to group competition. Minor dieback in crown. Vulnerable to Dutch Elm disease.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.53	C2
T	34	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	335	2	1	4	4	4	7	<10	Poor	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Twin stem from ground level. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown likely to be early signs of ADB.	Monitor condition of tree crown to track progress of ADB. Fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	4.02	C2
T	35	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	15	450	1	1	3	5	6	6	10	Poor	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Minor dieback in crown. Vulnerable to Dutch Elm disease.	Monitor tree condition. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.4	C2
T	36	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	300	1	2	5	5	4	5	10	Poor	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Some early signs of ADB in crown.	Monitor condition of tree crown to track progress of ADB. Fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	3.6	C2
T	37	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	7	250	1	2	4	4	2.5	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem.	No urgent works needed.	3	C2
T	38	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	350	1	1	5	5	4	3	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Storm damaged branches in crown. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown likely to be early signs of ADB.	Monitor condition of tree crown to track progress of ADB. Fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	4.2	C2

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	39	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	8	300	1	1	4	4	4	4	10	Fair	Fair. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy etc. Smaller sized tree as previously topped under overhead ESB cable. Vulnerable to Dutch Elm disease.	Monitor tree condition. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	3.6	C2
T	40	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	7	300	1	1	4	4	4	4	10	Fair	Fair. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy etc. Smaller sized tree as previously topped under overhead ESB cable. Vulnerable to Dutch Elm disease.	Monitor tree condition. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	3.6	C2
T	41	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	9	300	1	2	4	4	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree under ESB cable. Previously topped by ESB clearance works; now regrowing.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	C2
T	42	Populus X canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	SM	12	250	1	2	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree at edge of scrub. Upright form. Compacted root-zone with some root damage likely.	No urgent works needed.	3	C2
G	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	12	400	1	1	4	4	4	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Good vitality. Thick Ivy growth on tree stems. Row of Sycamores along ditch. 12 to 15m tall. Not accessible.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	B2
G	2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Salix caprea (Goat Willow) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Quercus robur (Common Oak) Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	EM	5 to 15	100 to 400							10+	Fair	Fair. Linear group of mixed species trees and bushes growing along the southern side of the drain/ditch. Mostly fair vitality. Trees not accessible for more thorough inspection. Taller trees 10-15m tall.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	B2
G	3	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	EM	10	300	1	1	3	3	3	6	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Willow woodland on wetter low-lying ground beside ditch. Many leaning stems, some split and collapsed. Little management except under ESB wires. Lower scrub with dense undergrowth or Gorse etc. on slope.	Coppice weaker stems.	3.6	C2

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
G	4	Cupressus × leylandii Cupressus macrocarpa Pinus radiata Betula pendula Fraxinus excelsior	SM EM	8 to 14	200 to 400							10+	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor. Mixed trees and hedges growing within the rear gardens of Port Cottages along the western boundary area of the site. Some Cypresses in poor condition. Trees do provide some landscape screening along boundary area.	Remove dead or dying stems.	4.8	C2 U
H	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)Corylus avellana (Hazel)Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)Ilex aquifolium (Holly)Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)Prunus laurocerasus (Laurel)Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	SMEM	4 to 8	100 to 300							10+	Fair	Fair. Patchy hedge running along the western half of the northern boundary. Some sections degraded by development over the years; little recent management.	Cut back into regular management. Infill planting to re-enforce gaps.	3.6	C2
H	2	Cupressus × leylandii	SM	2								10+	Fair	Fair. Length of Cypress hedge along central part of northern boundary. Clipped to around 2m in height.	No work needed	2	C2

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
H	3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Ilex aquifolium (Holly) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM M	3 to 7	100 to 300							10+	Fair	Fair. Hedge extending along the north-eastern boundary area of the site. Little recent management, with extensive Bramble and Ivy cover. Some gaps developing.	Cut back/lay into regular management. Infill with fresh planting to re-enforce gaps.	3.6	C2

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