



Tree Management Services

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Report Title: Arboricultural Tree Survey Report

Project Title: Proposed Part VIII Development at Fonthill Road,
County Dublin

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1. Introduction:

1.1 Tree Management Services have been commissioned to carry out this Arboricultural Tree Survey Report on lands for a Proposed Part VIII Development at Fonthill Road, County Dublin. The proposed development will consist of 7no. houses two storey height (1no. 3-bed unit semi-detached, 1no. 4bed unit semi-detached and 5no. 4-bed unit detached). The development provides for a total of 14 no. car park spaces on surface (equal to 2no. per unit). Principal vehicular and pedestrian access to the site is from Fonthill Road. The development also includes site development works above and below ground including landscaping, boundary treatments and services to facilitate the development all in 0.36 ha site. .

2. Methodology

2.1 We carried out the Tree Survey on 20th. January 2022. The Tree Survey was carried out to the ISA's *Best Management Practices – Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment* and the *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. The trees have been identified and described in the Tree Survey Schedule outlined below. Measurements relating to height, girth diameter, and crown spread have been taken and the general condition of the trees have been assessed and described. Finally, preliminary management recommendations have been prescribed. For Tree locations refer to Tree Survey drawing Ref: *TMS.ML.01.22.01A*. The Survey has been carried out without reference to any development proposals for the site.

3. Scope of the Work

3.1 Our brief was to carry out a Tree Survey on the site area as outlined in red on the attached drawing ref. *TMS.ML.01.22.01A*.

4. Summary of Tree Survey:

4.1 The trees surveyed are growing in a planted row along the northern boundary of the site and one tree is growing on the eastern boundary and close to an entrance gate. While the row of Beech trees growing along the western boundary of the site could have been assessed as a group as per clause 4.4.3 of BS 5837:2012, we assessed each tree individually within the row to highlight any variation in attributes (including physiological or structural conditions).

4.2 The tree species surveyed comprise of 45 nr. *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech) and 1 nr. *Populus trichocarpa* (Poplar) and a hedgerow of predominantly *Pyracantha spp.* (Firethorn) growing along the western boundary. The trees are mature and are aged between 70-80 eighty years old. The Poplar tree is approximately 50 years old.

4.3 The trees are within falling distance of the site and its occupants, adjoining lands to the north, LA lands on the eastern side and an access road at the western end. Generally all of the trees have a very low or fell retention rating and are classified as either 'C' as defined in BS 5837:2012 as '*Those of low quality and value, but can make a contribution until new planting is established*' or as 'U' retention category trees - defined in BS5837: 2012 as '*Those in such condition that they cannot be realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years*'.

4.4 The row of *Fagus sylvatica* (Beech) trees tag nos. 052-096 are growing along the northern boundary of the site and are close to(<2m.) a high palisade boundary fence. The trees are generally in poor condition with little or no arboricultural or silvicultural management practices carried out in the past. Refer also to photographic images - Appendix 2. The trees, probably originally planted as a screen hedge at close spacing (often <1m.) have been allowed to grow and mature. The close spacing is causing limited room for healthy growth and good development. The trees are competing for light and space as they seek out optimum light and growing space. A high number of trees have developed weak forking points and these trees could be prone to stem failure particularly during times of high winds. The restricted growing conditions has caused leaning and crooked stems and asymmetrical crowns to occur. There are over-extended limbs and stems over the site and over neighbouring lands to the north and west. In several instances tree trunks or stems have become fused together causing structural weakness to occur. There are instances where trees are suppressed and growth retarded by heavy ivy growth. There is wire attached and embedded in the tree trunks of all trees to a height of at least one and a half metres. A high proportion of the trees have suffered from bark damage resulting in large open wounds and exposed wood caused by browsing horses. The large open wounds

are entry points for decay-causing organisms to infect the trees. Wounds will not occlude in time and tree loss from decay or weakened main stems can be expected.

4.5 Based upon the characteristics and condition of the row of Beech trees, the high level of structural defects present, the size of the components(s) most likely to fail, the site environment, and the potential targets nearby (site occupants, occupants of adjoining lands, public road pedestrians, cyclists and motorists, the trees have a high tree hazard evaluation with limited abatement options. It is not recommended to retain any individual Beech tree within the row of trees within any proposed development. Therefore our recommendation is to fell the entire row of Beech trees and to replant with young, healthy suitable tree species within the landscape of the proposed development.

4.6 The Poplar tree (tag no. 97) is growing along the eastern boundary of the site. This dominant tree is in poor condition. The tree has suffered from a stem failure in the past, leaving a weak and open fracture point. The tree is forked at about five meters. There is a longitudinal crack running from the main forking point downwards through the main trunk. This has caused a structural weakness to occur. The tree has a high and wide-spreading crown. The tall poplar tree is close to adjoining slip road to the N4. In general, Poplar trees show a high propensity to form weak forks, a high propensity for fork failure and a high propensity to fail due to decay. Thus the tree, in poor condition, is not suitable for long-term retention close to a busy road. We recommend removal of the tree.

5. Proposed Tree Works:

5.1 Refer to the Programme of works outlined in the Tree Survey schedule below. Tree Works recommended includes the felling of the row of mature Beech trees along the northern boundary for reasons of sound arboricultural management. In addition we have recommended the felling of the Poplar tree along the eastern boundary. The works as detailed in the Tree Schedule below shall only be carried out by a competent, professional and fully insured and certified Tree Surgery firm. The Contracting firm shall adhere to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and other relevant safety legislation.

5.2 During any tree works, care shall be taken to protect surrounding fences, buildings, neighbouring lands, site occupants, occupants on adjoining sites, road users, powerlines and private property. Strict safety precautions shall be put in place to safeguard site occupants, road users, members of the general public, property and vehicles. If possible, felling work should not be carried out during the bird-nesting season. Trees shall be checked for bat roosting areas prior to commencement of work. While tree felling and remedial works are being carried out, appropriate measures should be put in place to prevent access from unauthorised persons to the work sites. **Note:** It should also be noted that all of the trees surveyed have wire and metal objects attached or embedded in their main trunks. Wire and other embedded materials can damage trees and can cause injury/death to persons engaged in the pruning, cutting, felling or related activities of affected trees. Damage to machinery can also occur.

5.3 **Timeframe for re-inspection:** Trees are not static objects, but growing, living organisms; and their condition, size, and relationship to buildings or other trees can change significantly and sometimes unpredictably within a relatively short period of time. The maximum interval of time for which this report and its findings remain valid shall be no more than six months from the date the Survey was carried out. Regular and ongoing assessments shall be carried out at least annually, or after major storms or other exceptional events on the tree site. Re-assessments shall be at the request of the Tree Owner.

Assumptions and Limitations

Any tree, whether it has visible weaknesses or not, will fail if the force applied exceed the strength of the tree or its parts. Only those trees specified in the scope of work were assessed and assessments were performed within the limitations specified. This tree assessment was carried out from the ground as a visual survey. To counter this limitation, it is vital that during Tree Works or Aerial Inspections, any additional defects found by the climbing Tree Surgeon be communicated to the Consulting Arborist to allow appropriate action to be taken. Our tree risk assessments represent the condition of the trees at the time of inspection. Our basal assessments were impeded and limited due to heavy ivy and basal sucker growth, scrub and ground vegetation. Climbing plants such as ivy can obscure decay or structural defects present at the time of the Survey. Where the ivy growth is so dense that a thorough assessment cannot be carried out, then it is recommended that it be severed at ground level, and the tree be re-inspected once the ivy has died off. Our tree risk assessments consider known targets and visible or detectable tree conditions. No invasive or destructive evaluation techniques were used and all findings are based on the knowledge and expertise of the undersigned – a qualified Arborist. Trees are living organisms that are subject to the stresses of climatic extremes and attack from decay fungi and injurious diseases. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the trees in question may not arise in the future. By examining the trees, rating their likelihood of causing damage and injury and recommending action to abate the hazard, we act to reduce but not eliminate the risks associated with trees.

Larry Phelan M.S.I.F. Certified Arborist, Dip EIA Mgmt. Dip in Science (Forestry)

Larry Phelan is a Professional Forester and Certified Arborist. He has over 35 years' experience in a broad range of tree-related matters including Forestry, Arboriculture, Landscaping and related activities. He trained and worked for the semi-state Forestry Company – Coillte Teoranta for over 30 years in a number of forestry-disciplines including Tree Services, Private Afforestation and Private Timber procurement.

He is a Professional Member and Certified Arborist with The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), Technical Member of the Society of Irish Foresters (MSIF) and an Approved Forester including Native Woodlands with the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture Food and The Marine.

Explanation of terms – Tree Survey Schedule

Tree No.:	The tag number used to identify the tree.
Species:	The genus and species for each tree is given.
Ht.:	The approximate tree height to the nearest .5/m. is given.
DBH:	This is the trunk diameter measured at a height of 1.5 m above ground level.
Dripline:	This is the measurement taken from the base of the tree to the outer tip of the lateral branches. It records branch spread. This is an average radial reading as most tree canopies are generally not symmetrical
Age:	The approximate age of the tree
Physiological Condition:	Tree condition is based on a 3-tier rating system, and constitutes a general assessment of the physiological condition of the tree where a rating of Good = represents good health and vigour Fair = Healthy and reasonable vigour Poor = Showing signs of decline, disease or decay.

Preliminary Management recommendations: Comments or initial suggestions of remedial works recommended at this point in time

Retention Category: BS 5837: 2012 determines four retention categories following assessment

- (1) Trees whose retention is most desirable: **Category A**
Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- (2) Trees whose retention is desirable: **Category B**
Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- (3) Trees which could be retained; **Category C**
Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.
- (4) Trees for removal: **Category U**
Trees 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.

Note: Trees categorized as C/U require a Management decision on final course of action to be taken.

Preliminary Management recommendation: Comments or initial suggestions of remedial works recommended at this point in time

E= denotes estimated (restricted access)

NAR = No action required at this point in time.

AVG. – The average girth recorded where there is more than one main stem.

Glossary of Arboricultural Terms used:

Cavity: open or closed hollow within a tree stem, usually associated with decay.

Codominant stem: Forked stems or branches nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction and lacking a normal branch union.

Crown: upper part of a tree, measured from the lowest branch, including all the branches and foliage.

Crown cleaning: In pruning, the selective removal of dead, dying, diseased and broken branches from the tree crown.

Crown raising: In pruning, the selective removal of lower limbs from a tree crown to provide clearance.

Crown reduction: Method of reducing the height and/or spread of a tree crown by making appropriate pruning cuts.

Crown thinning: In pruning, the selective removal of live branches to reduce crown density. The percentage of crown thinning stated are for guideline purposes only. The climbing Tree Surgeon to ultimately decide the amount of limbs to be removed following his inspection of the crown.

Deadwooding: removing dead and dying branches from a tree.

Decay: an area of wood that is undergoing decomposition

Decline: gradually diminishing health or condition of a tree.

Dieback: condition in which the branches in the tree crown die from the tips towards the centre.

Failure: Breakage of stem, branch or roots, or loss of mechanical support in the root system.

Hangar: Broken branch hung up in the tree crown.

Included bark: bark that becomes embedded in a crotch (union) between branch and trunk or between codominant stems. Causes a weak structure.

Lean: Angle of the trunk

Level 1 Assessment consists of a visual assessment of an individual tree or a population of trees near specified targets, conducted from a specified perspective in order to identify certain obvious defects or specified conditions. A limited visual assessment typically focuses on identifying trees with *imminent* and/or *probable* likelihood of failure.

Level 2 Assessment consists of a detailed visual examination of the tree and its surrounding site and a synthesis of the information collected. It requires walking around each tree looking at the site, buttress roots, trunk, crown and branches and noting any defects, outward signs of possible internal defects and response growth. Data is then analysed and mitigation measures (tree works) are derived.

Pruning: Removing branches from a tree using approved practises, to achieve a desired objective.

Root rot: Decay located in the tree roots. Root decay is usually developed from the bottom up, and crown symptoms may or may not be visible.

Scope of work: The defined project objectives and requirements

Structural defect: Feature, condition or deformity of a tree that indicates a weak structure or instability that could contribute to tree failure.

Sucker growth: Shoots arising from the roots close to base of tree.

Stem: woody structure bearing foliage and buds.

Target: Person, object, or structure that could be harmed (damaged or injured) by a tree or tree part in the event of failure.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree No.	Species Common Name See Appendix 3 for Scientific Name	Ht. Ms. m.	Girth	Branch Spread m.	Age Y-Young M - Middle-aged MA - Mature OM - Over mature	Physiological Condition and Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good • Fair • Poor • Dead 	Preliminary Management recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution In years. <10 10-20 20-40 >40	Retention Category A - High B - Moderate C - Low U - Remove
052	Common Beech	19.0	50, 40E 28	2N 3S 12E 0W	MA	Poor. Forked from base x 3 stems and x 4 stems from 1.8m. Heavy ivy growth to 12m. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Leaning stem to east. Could be prone to stem breakage. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight to east. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever ivy growth at base. Prune crown to improve balance and shape. Prune back limbs on east side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
053	Common Beech	20.0	68E 29,29	5N 9S 4E 0W	MA	Poor. Growing about 1.5m. from boundary railing to north. Forked from base x 3 stems and x 4 stems from 1.8m. Bark damage and surface decay at base of tree on northern side. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Light ivy growth attached. Damage to bark by browsing animals. Open wounds and entry points for decay-causing organisms to infect the tree. Crevices along stems. Rope affixed to crown. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight to south. Poor long-term potential.	1. Prune crown to improve balance and shape. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
054	Common Beech	18.0	29	1N 6S 1E 0W	MA	Poor. Growing about 1.8m. from boundary railing to north Bark damage by browsing animals and open wounds along main trunk on southern side. Cavities along main trunk leading to deep heartwood decay. Forked from about 3m. Open wounds and entry points for decay-causing organisms to infect the tree. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight to south. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	20-40	U
055	Common Beech	20.0	42	0N 12S 2E 0W	MA	Poor. Growing about 1.5m. from boundary railing to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Rope embedded in main trunk. Ivy growth to about 16m. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight to south. Suppressed crown on northern side. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Prune crown to improve balance and shape. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U

056	Common Beech	18.0	41	13N 0S 4E 0W	MA	Poor. Growing about 1.5m. from boundary railing to north. Fused at base with adjoining tree. Heavy ivy growth to 15m. Crooked main stem. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Leaning over boundary fence and lands to north. Suppressed crown on southern side. More crown weight to north. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Prune back limbs over boundary to north. Prune crown to improve balance and shape. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
057	Common Beech	20.0	59	0N 9S 2E 0W	MA	Poor. Growing about 1.5m. from boundary railing to north. A mature tree with stems fused at 2m. with tree no 56. Bark damage by browsing animals and open wounds along main trunk on southern side. Open wounds and entry points for decay-causing organisms to infect the tree. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	20-40	U
058	Common Beech	19.0	47	13N 0S 1E 1W	MA	Poor. Growing about 1.5m. from boundary railing to north. Bark damage to 1.2m. by browsing animals and open wounds along main trunk on southern side. Open wounds and entry points for decay-causing organisms to infect the tree. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	20-40	U
059	Common Beech	22.0	37	5N 0S 1E 0W	MA	Fair. Growing about 1.5m. from boundary railing to north. Close to tree no. 58. Clear stem to 8m. Crooked main stem. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. High light crown. Limbs overhang railing to north. Poor long-term potential.	1. Prune back limbs over railing to north. Consider light height reduction of 10-15%. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
060	Common Beech	20.0	25	6N 0S 0E 1W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.2m. of boundary fence to north. Slight lean to north. Crooked main stem and clear to about 10m. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Light asymmetrical crown. More end weight to north. Suppressed crown on southern side. Poor long-term potential.	1. Prune back limbs over railing to north. Consider light height reduction of 10-15%. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U

061	Common Beech	15.0	26	8N 0S 0E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Slight lean to north. Crooked main stem and clear to about 10m. Slight lean to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Light asymmetrical crown. Suppressed crown on southern side. Limbs overhang boundary fence to north. Poor long-term potential.	1. Prune back limbs over railing to north. Consider light height reduction of 10-15%. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
062	Common Beech	20.0	24,17	0N 4S 1E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Forked from base x 2 stems. Heavy ivy growth attached. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Crooked main stems. Light crown. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base. Consider light height reduction of 10-15%. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
063	Common Beech	20.0	32	5N 0S 1E 0W	MA	Fair. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Slight lean to north. Clear and straight stem to 8m. Main forking point at 10m. High crown. Limbs overhang boundary fence to north.	1. Prune back limbs over railing to north. Consider light height reduction of 5-10%. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
064	Common Beech	21.0	41	0N 8S 1E 2W	MA	Fair. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Clear stem to about 5m. Main forking point at 5m. Weak forking point. Included bark present. Could be prone to stem breakage. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Light asymmetrical crown. More crown weight to south over site. Poor long-term potential. .	1. Prune back limbs on southern side. Consider light height reduction of 10-15%. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
065	Common Beech	20.0	40	8N 0S 2E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.2m. of boundary fence to north. Slight lean to north over boundary fence. Crooked main stem. Crevice and open wound to 1m. on southern side leading to extensive heartwood decay. Light ivy growth to 15m. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Light asymmetrical crown. Limbs overhang boundary fence to north. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	20-40	U

066	Common Beech	6.0	18	0N 5S 0E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Extensive decay along main trunk to 1m. on northern side. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Light asymmetrical crown. More crown weight to south. Poor long-term potential	Fell.	20-40	U
067	Common Beech	23.0	43,11	2N 7S 2E 1W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Minor co-dominant stem on northern side. Metal grid embedded in main trunk west side. Ivy growth to 14m. Light asymmetrical crown. More crown weight to south. Poor long-term potential	1. Sever ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 20%. Clean the crown. Prune crown to improve shape. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
068	Common Beech	22.0	35	8N 0S 0E 1W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Metal grid embedded in main trunk east side. Bow-shaped main stem. Crooked main stem. Heavy lean over boundary fence to north. Ivy growth to 15m. Asymmetrical crown. More crown weight to north. High crown. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 20%. Prune back limbs on northern side. Clean the crown. Prune crown to improve shape. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
069	Common Beech	21.0	35	4N 5S 1E 1W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Bark damage on southern side. Open wounds and entry points for decay-causing organisms to infect the tree. Cavity at base leading to heartwood decay. Crooked main trunk. High crown. Poor long-term potential.	1. Consider light height reduction of 20%. Clean the crown. Prune crown to improve shape. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
070	Common Beech	15.0	26	0N 5S 0E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Metal post embedded in main trunk. Open wound to 1m. south side. Signs of heartwood decay. Light crown. Suppressed crown on northern side. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	10-20	U

071	Common Beech	14.0	34	5N 4S 0E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.2m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Open wound to 1.5m. south side. Signs of heartwood decay. Heavy ivy growth to 9m. Light crown. Suppressed by ivy growth. Poor long- term potential.	Fell.	20-40	U
072	Common Beech	5.0	13	0N 4S 0E 0W	M	Poor. Within about 1.2m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Light crown. Suppressed crown on northern side. Poor long-term potential.	1. Prune crown to improve shape. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
073	Common Beech	20.0	40	7N 3S 2E 0W	MA	Fair. Within about 1.2m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Minor hangar in crown. Heavy ivy growth attached to 14m. Crooked main stem at 10m. Light high crown. Limbs overhang boundary fence to north. Hangar in crown. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 20%. Prune back limbs on northern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
074	Common Beech	18.0	45	0N 9S 2E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.2m. of boundary fence to north. Open wound on root buttress at base. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Ivy growth attached to 10m. Minor bark damage to .3m. on southern side. Suppressed crown on northern side. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. Limbs overhang site to south. Poor long- term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 5-10%. Prune back limbs on southern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
075	Common Beech	6.0	17	6N 0S 0E 0W	MA	Poor. Dead high stump.	Fell.	---	U
076	Common Beech	15.0	25	8N 0S 0E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.2m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Heavy ivy growth attached to 15m. Over- extended limbs to north over fence. Poor long- term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 5-10%. Prune back limbs on northern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U

077	Common Beech	20.0	33	0N 4S 1E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1m. of boundary fence to north. Stone embedded in root buttress. Small open wound on southern side at .7m. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Light ivy growth attached to 18m. Suppressed crown on northern side. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider height reduction of 20%. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	U
078	Common Beech	21.0	33	6N 0S 0E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1m. of boundary fence to north. Stone embedded in root buttress. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Crooked main stem. Heavy ivy growth attached. Limbs overhang boundary fence to north. Suppressed crown on southern side. Light and high crown. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 10-15%. Prune back limbs on northern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	U
079	Common Beech	21.0	37,34 26	6N 8S 3E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1m. of boundary fence to north. X 3 stems from base. Fused stems at base. Bark damage and scaring at base of tree. Crooked stems and clear to about 6m. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Ivy growth attached. Leaning stems and limbs overhang boundary fence to north. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of all stems by 20%. Prune back limbs on northern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
080	Common Beech	20.0	26	5N 2S 0E 1W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Bark damage and scaring at base of tree. Clear stem to 4m. Light ivy growth attached. High crown. Limbs overhang boundary fence to north. Suppressed crown on east side. Light and high crown. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 10-15%. Prune back limbs on northern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
081	Common Beech	15.0	32	0N 9S 0E 1W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Bark damage and scaring at base of tree on southern side. Clear stem to 3m. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. Leaning to south over site. More crown weight and over-extended limbs to south. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 5-10%. Prune back limbs on southern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U

082	Common Beech	8.0	18	0N 6S 0E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Stem fused with concrete post. Clear stem to 1.5m. Light ivy growth attached. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight and over-extended limbs to south. Suppressed tree. Poor long-term potential.	1. Lightly prune back limbs on southern side. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
083	Common Beech	21.0	33,18	16N 0S 1E 2W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Decay on main stem on north-western side to about .5m. Minor co-dominant stem from base. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Heavy ivy growth attached to about 18m. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. Heavy lean to north. More crown weight and over-extended limbs to north over boundary fence. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	210-40	U
084	Common Beech	18.0	38,13	0N 7S 1E 1W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Clear stem to about 1.2m. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight and over-extended limbs to south. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 10-15%. Prune back limbs on southern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
085	Common Beech	6.0	14	1N 0S 0E .5W	M	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Slightly crooked stem. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. Suppressed tree. Poor long-term potential.	1. NAR Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
086	Common Beech	20.0	37	14N 0S 3E 3W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.2m. of boundary fence to north. Crooked main stem and clear stem to 6m. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Open wounds from bark damage along main trunk on southern side. Entry points for decay. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight and over-extended limbs to north over boundary fence. Poor long-term potential.	1. Sever light ivy growth at base and reassess tree after ivy has died off. Consider light height reduction of 10-15%. Prune back limbs on northern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
087	Common Beech	17.0	29,15	0N 6S 0E 0W	MA	Dead. 1 x living minor co-dominant stem. Dead crown.	Fell.	<10	U

088	Common Beech	18.0	29,22	3N 5S 2E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.2m. of boundary fence to north. X 2 stems from base. Crooked stems. Light ivy growth attached. Stems could be prone to stem splitting. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Large open wounds from bark damage along main trunk. Entry points for decay. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	<10	U
089	Common Beech	19.0	28	1N 5S 1E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Clear stem to 5m. Dead stem on northern side. Rope affixed to tree. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight to south. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	<10	U
090	Common Beech	19.0	40	9N 6S 2E 0W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Large open wounds from bark damage by browsing animals along main trunk. Entry points for decay. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight and over-extended limbs to north over boundary fence. Broken and hung-up limbs in crown. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	<10	U
091	Common Beech	20.0	40,38	8N 9S 0E 4W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. X 2 stems from base. Could be prone to stem splitting. Crooked stems. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Large open wounds from bark damage by browsing animals along main trunk. Entry points for decay. Limbs overhang boundary fence. Poor long-term potential.	1. Remove stem on southern side. Reduce remaining stem by 10-15%. Prune back limbs on northern side. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the whole tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
092	Common Beech	14.0	27	0N 7S 0E 2W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Open wounds from bark damage by browsing animals along main trunk on southern side. Entry points for decay. Crooked main stem. Leaning to south over site. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight and over-extended limbs to south. Rope affixed to crown of tree. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	<10	U

093	Common Beech	5.0	29	-N -S -E -W	MA	Dead. High stump only Crown absent. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk.	Fell.	---	U
094	Common Beech	18.0	57	7N 9S 3E 5W	MA	Poor. Within about 1m. of boundary fence to north. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Minor pocket cavities on east side along main trunk. Open wounds from bark damage by browsing animals along main trunk to 1m. on southern side. Entry points for decay. Forked from 5m. Longitudinal stress crack from forking point extending downwards along main trunk. Prone to stem splitting. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. Limbs overhang boundary fence to north and access road to west. Poor long-term potential.	1. Consider light height reduction of 20%. Prune back limbs on southern and western sides. Clean the crown. Or 2. Remove the tree - see paragraph 4.4	20-40	C/U
095	Common Beech	14.0	25	4N 0S 0E 4W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Slightly suppressed tree. Fused at base with adjoining tree no. 96. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Ivy growth to 6m. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight and over-extended limbs to north and west over boundary fences. Dead apical stem in crown. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	10-20	U
096	Common Beech	15.0	32	2N 2S 0E 6W	MA	Poor. Within about 1.5m. of boundary fence to north. Fused at base with adjoining tree no. 95. Leaning to west over fence. Wire attached and embedded in main trunk. Asymmetrical and unbalanced crown. More crown weight and over-extended limbs to west over boundary fence. Crown suppressed on east side. Poor long-term potential.	Fell.	10-20	U

097	Poplar	22.0	64	5N 7S 6E 5W	MA	Fair. Growing along eastern boundary of side close to entrance gate. Wire embedded in main trunk. Rope embedded in main trunk. Straight stem and clear to 2m. Forked at 5m leading to 2 stems. Weak forking point and spilt stem at forking point. Tree is prone to stem failure. Torn limbs and old fracture point at 4m - east side. Entry point for decay-causing organisms to infect the tree. Well-balanced and high crown. Vigorous growth habit. Bundled powerlines at about 7m. east side. Given the location of the tree - removal of tree is recommended.	Fell tree to ground level.	10-20	U
H1	Pyracantha spp. Firethorn Briar and bramble.	3.0	---	---	MA	Fair. 70m approximately of a high hedging intermixed with briar and bramble.	Requires trimming to improve shape and curtail height and lateral spread.	20-40	C

Appendix 1

Scientific Names of trees surveyed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Balsam Poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>

Appendix 2



Photo 1: Start of Tree Survey views of tree nos. 52 and 53.



Photo 2: Views of Beech trees nos. 54-63.



Photo 3: Views of tree nos. 55 and 55.



Photo 4: Views of wire attached to tree no. 53 - all trees have wire attached or embedded in their main trunks.



Photo 5: Close up views of Beech tree nos. 54 and 55 With severe bark damage leading to decay.



Photo 6: Views of Beech trees 56 and 57 - fused stems at base. Structurally weak stems and prone to stem failure.

Appendix 2 (contd.)



Photo 7: Severe bark damage on tree nos. 57 and 58 - wounds will not occlude and stems will decay in time.



Photo 8: General views of trees looking west along row.



Photo 9: Views of Beech tree no. 65 with crevice and heartwood decay.



Photo 10: View of Beech trees nos. 71-73.



Photo 11: Views of Beech trees nos. 85-91 - with a dead tree marked 'X'.



Photo 12 and 12(a): Close up views of Poplar tree - east boundary with split stem (encircled) and limb failure(X).

