Arboricultural Report

Tree Survey,

Arboricultural Impact Assessment &

Arboricultural Method Statement

In relation to the Proposed Part 8 Residential Development at:

Kishoge

Lucan

Co. Dublin

On behalf of:

South Dublin County Council

March 2024

230427-PD-91

CHARLES MCCORKELL
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

Contents

Section 1: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

1 Summary

1.1 This arboricultural report has been instructed by South Dublin County Council (the 'Applicant').

1.2 The proposal is for the construction of a residential development on an existing greenfield site in Kishoge, Lucan, Co. Dublin (the 'Application Site').

1.3 This report includes:

- an assessment of the trees, their quality and value in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction;
- the site context and observations on the trees;
- local planning policies relevant to the consideration of trees on the site;
- the impact of the proposed development on the tree population in and around the site;
- methods of reducing impacts on trees; and
- measures to be taken to protect trees during the proposed works.

1.4 The proposed development will require the removal of 17 trees and 2 tree and shrub groups and the partial removal of 1 tree and shrub group. The trees and shrubs to be removed are of low and poor quality (C & U Category) and their loss will have an insignificant impact on the character and appearance of the wider local surrounding area.

1.5 The proposed removals have been taken into consideration and substantial new high-quality tree planting has been proposed. The proposed new planting will mitigate the loss of trees and have a positive impact on the appearance and amenities of the development and the local surrounding area in the future.

1.6 My conclusions are that the proposed development is achievable in both arboricultural terms and in relation to local planning policy as it relates to trees. Tree impacts have been assessed and tree protection measures have been specified in accordance with best practice and are sufficient to safeguard retained trees during the proposed works.

2 Introduction

Instructions

2.1 This arboricultural report has been instructed by South Dublin County Council to provide information to assist all parties involved in the planning process to make balanced judgements with regard to arboricultural features in relation to the proposed residential development at Kishoge, Lucan, Co. Dublin.

Development proposal

2.2 The proposal is for the construction of a residential development with associated car parking, landscaping and all site infrastructure and engineering works necessary to facilitate the development.

Qualification and experience

2.3 This report has been prepared by Charles McCorkell. Charles is a Chartered Arboricultural Consultant dealing with trees in relation to all forms of human activity, including the built environment. He is a Professional Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, a qualified professional tree inspector (LANTRA), and has a BSc Honours Degree in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire.

Scope and limitations

2.4 The survey is not a health and safety inspection of trees; however, trees identified as imminently dangerous have been highlighted and recommendations have been made.

2.5 The contents of this report are the copyright of *Charles McCorkell Arboricultural Consultancy* and may not be distributed or copied without the author's permission.

Methodology and guidance

2.6 The author has referred to *British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* which provides a methodology for the assessment of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites.

2.7 BS 5837:2012 is intended to assist decision-making with regard to existing and proposed trees and sets out the principles and procedures to be applied in order to achieve a harmonious relationship between existing and new trees and structures that can be sustained for the long term.

2.8 The BS 5837:2012 recommends the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) document *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees.* Volume 4, issue 2. London: NJUG, 2007, as a normative reference for guidance on the installation of utilities within proximity to trees.

Supporting information

2.9 This report should be read in conjunction with the following supporting documents attached to this report.

Document	Reference	Location
Arboricultural Method Statement	N/A	Section 2
Tree Schedule	230427-PD-90	Appendix A
Tree Work Schedule	230427-PD-92	Appendix A
Tree Survey & Constraints Plan	230427-P-90	Appendix B
Tree Removals Plan	230427-P-91	Appendix B
Tree Protection Plan	230427-P-92	Appendix B

Definitions

2.10 **Root Protection Area (RPA)** – a layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree.

2.11 **Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)** – an area based on the RPA in m^2 identified by an arboriculturist, to be protected during development, including demolition and construction work, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection fit for purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree.

3 Observations & Context

Site visit

3.1 The site was visited by Charles McCorkell on 8 September 2023. The purpose of the visit was to survey on and off-site trees and vegetation which may be of significance to the proposed development. The survey was carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and from ground level only.

Site location and description

3.2 The Application Site is an existing unused greenfield site located to the south of Lynch Lane and Thomas Omer Way (Map 1). The surrounding area consists of Lynch's Park to the immediate east of the site, Kishoge Community College to the north, greenfield sites to the west, and a railway line to the south.

3.3 There is minimal tree cover on the site. At the main entrance, on either side of the access road, there is a mix of ash trees and understorey elder, hawthorn and sycamore. The western boundary tree and shrub cover extend along the access road to the railway line.

3.4 On the eastern side of the access road there is a group containing two mature poplar trees and a small cluster of naturally regenerated poplar and willow trees. Internally within the main area of the site, there are several large groups of brambles and young naturally regenerated trees.

Map 1 (Google 2024): *Dashed yellow line highlighting the approximate location of the site within the local area.*

Views of the site and trees

Photo 1: *View of the main site entrance off Lynch Lane.*

Photo 2: *View of tree group G552 to the western side of the existing access road and the poplar trees T524 & T525 on the eastern side of the access road.*

Photo 3: *View of the poplar trees T524 to T533 from within the main site.*

Photo 4: *View of tree and shrub groups G553 and G541 located on either side of the existing lane.*

Photo 5: *View of the main site with bramble cover and young self-seeded trees.*

4 Local Planning Policy

South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028

4.1 The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 contains the following policies that relate to trees and are to be considered:

GI1 Objective 1

To establish a coherent, integrated and evolving GI Network across South Dublin County with parks, open spaces, hedgerows, trees including public street trees and native mini woodlands (Miyawaki-Style), grasslands, protected areas and rivers and streams and other green and blue assets forming strategic links and to integrate and incorporate the objectives of the GI Strategy throughout all relevant land use plans and development in the County.

GI5 Objective 3

To ensure compliance with the South Dublin Climate Change Action Plan and the provisions of the Council's Tree Management Strategy.

- Increase the County's tree canopy cover by promoting annual planting, maintenance preservation and enhancement of trees, woodlands and hedgerows within the County using locally native species and supporting their integration into new development.

GI5 Objective 6

To provide more tree cover across the county, in particular to areas that are lacking trees.

NCBH11 Objective 3

To protect and retain existing trees, hedgerows, and woodlands which are of amenity and/or biodiversity and/or carbon sequestration value and/or contribute to landscape character and ensure that proper provision is made for their protection and management taking into account Living with Trees: South Dublin County Council's Tree Management Policy (2015-2020) or any superseding document and to ensure that where retention is not possible that a high-value biodiversity provision is secured as part of the phasing of any development to protect the amenity of the area.

Tree Management Policy 2015-2020

4.2 The South Dublin County Council Tree Management Policy 'Living with Trees' 2015-2020 contains information within Chapter 7 Trees and Development that relates to the retention, protection and planting of trees on development sites. Relevant points within this section include:

- The Council will use its powers to ensure that where it is conductive with the objectives of the County Development Plan, and other planning objectives there is maximum retention of trees on new development sites.
- In the processing of planning applications, the Council will seek the retention of trees of high amenity / environmental value taking consideration of both their individual merit and their interaction as part of a group or broader landscape feature.
- On construction sites all work must be in accordance with British Standard 5837 (2012): Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.
- The Council will promote the replacement of trees removed to facilitate approved planning and development of urban spaces, buildings, streets, roads, infrastructural projects and private development sites.

5 Technical Information

Tree data

5.1 The Tree Survey & Constraints Plan at Appendix B illustrates the location of trees, the extent of the spread of their crowns, and their root protection areas. Dimensions, comments and information for each tree and group are given in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.

Life stage analysis

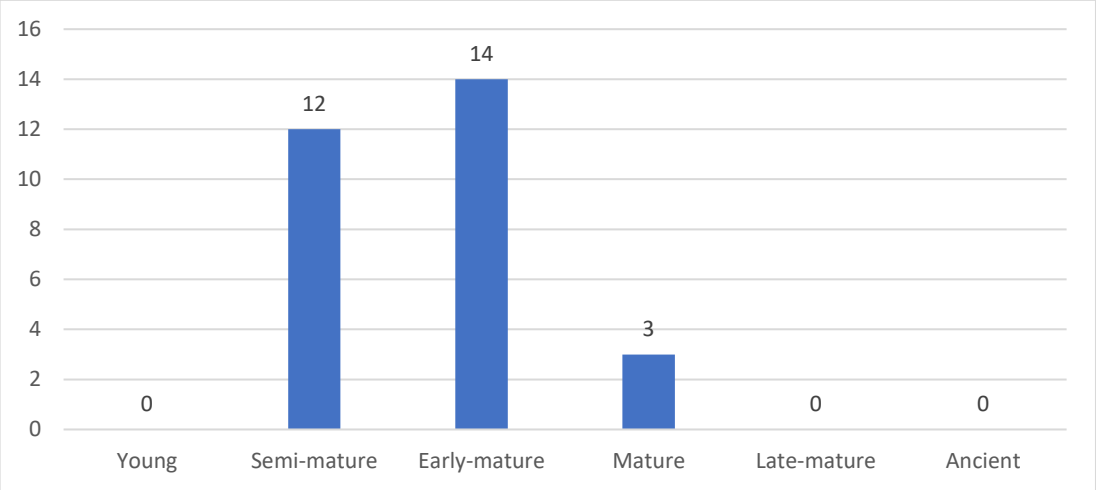

Figure 1: *Life stage analysis of the 29 survey entries recorded.*

BS5837 (2012) category breakdown

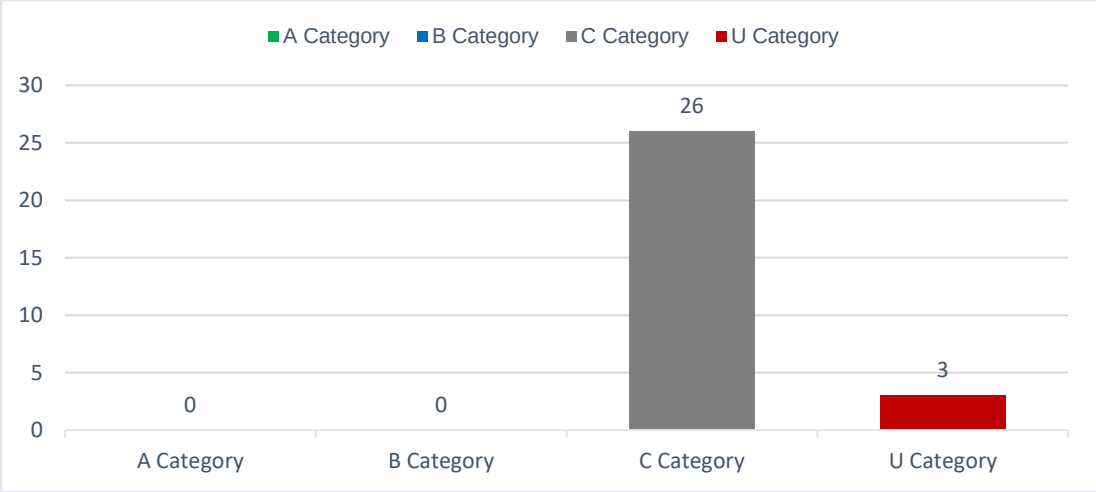

Figure 2: *Breakdown of BS5837:2012 categories of the 29 survey entries recorded.*

6 Analysis of the Proposal in Respect of Trees

Arboricultural Impacts

6.1 ***Loss of trees –*** The proposed development will require the removal of 17 trees and 2 tree and shrub groups and the partial removal of 1 tree and shrub group, all of low and poor quality and value (C & U Category). A breakdown of trees to be removed according to their BS5837:2012 category is outlined in Figure 3.

Figure 3: *Breakdown of tree removal required as part of the development.*

6.2 The loss of trees and shrubs on the site is not deemed to be significant and will not have a negative impact on the character and appearance of the surrounding local area and landscape. This is due to their low and poor quality and limited public amenity value. The proposed removals are specified within the Tree Work Schedule at Appendix A and are highlighted in the Tree Removals Plan at Appendix B.

6.3 ***Pruning works –*** All pruning works required to facilitate the development must be approved in advance by the arboricultural consultant and carried out by a reputable arboricultural contractor in accordance with the recommendations given in BS 3998:2010 – Tree Work Recommendations.

6.4 ***Refurbishment of existing hard standing –*** The proposed new road into the site is located within the footprint of the existing access road. To refurbish this road and minimise the impact on the rooting areas of the adjacent trees to be retained, no excavation works are permitted to extend beyond the existing sub-base layer.

6.5 The removal of the existing hard standing must be carried out under the guidance and supervision of the arboricultural consultant. Once the upper tarmac surface has been removed, the existing sub-base layer should be retained as much as possible and

made good. At no point are excavation works permitted to exceed the depth of the existing sub-base layer or extend into the existing soft landscaped verge.

6.6 ***Drainage and services*** – The proposed underground services to be installed are required to avoid the root protection areas of retained trees. To ensure that trees and hedgerows are correctly considered, it will be necessary that arboricultural input is required during the final design of the proposed underground service and drainage runs.

6.7 If avoiding root protection areas is not possible, the installation of underground services and drainage runs must adhere to industry best practice. The BS 5837:2012 recommends the National Joint Utilities Group Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees Volume 4, issue 2: NJUG, 2007 as a normative reference in these instances.

6.8 ***Tree protection measures –*** The retained trees and hedgerows along the western boundary can be successfully protected during the proposed development works by using robust fencing measures as detailed in the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.

6.9 Along the southern boundary, the existing palisade fence will be retained to act as suitable tree protection. If this fence is required to be removed, tree protective fencing as specified in the Tree Protection Plan, must be installed.

Arboricultural mitigation

6.10 A detailed landscape plan has been designed and will form part of the planning application for the development proposal. This design includes the planting of a large number of new trees.

6.11 The proposed new planting will help to mitigate the loss of trees and in the medium to long term, have a positive impact on the character and appearance of the new development and local area.

6.12 New tree planting should take into consideration the location of the site and the character of the local landscape. It is important that a diverse selection of species is chosen in order to increase the resilience of the tree population due to the risks posed by pests and diseases and climate change.

6.13 All new tree planting should take into consideration the mature growing size of the trees proposed to ensure that a harmonious relationship between proposed structures (buildings and hard landscaping) can be sustained for the long-term without the need for unnecessary removal or pruning works.

7 Discussion & Conclusion

General Change

7.1 In visual terms, the removal of trees and shrubs will not a have significant impact on the character and appearance of the surrounding local area and landscape. All trees and shrubs to be removed are of low and poor quality only.

7.2 The site has been left unmanaged for some time and is currently of restricted public benefit. The development presents an opportunity to regenerate the visual amenity value of the site through structured tree planting and appropriate landscape enhancements.

7.3 Such planting can mitigate the proposed removals and over time, can enhance the local tree cover and diversity of species, which can have a positive impact on the surrounding landscape character.

Proposal in relation to local planning policy

7.4 The proposed development has taken into consideration the local planning policies as they relate to trees. There are no trees or hedgerows of high quality or high public amenity value required to be removed. Proposed removals have been confined to those of low and poor quality only.

7.5 The design has taken into consideration the proposed removals and has included significant new high-quality tree and hedge planting to mitigate their loss. Such planting will enhance the overall tree cover within the local area.

7.6 The proposal has been assessed in accordance with best practice BS5837:2012 and provided the recommendations, as detailed within this report, are followed, all retained trees and hedgerows can be successfully protected for the duration of construction.

Conclusion

7.7 The proposal has been assessed in accordance with BS5837:2012. Retained trees and hedgerows can be successfully protected during the development by following the information provided within this report and adhering to industry best practice.

7.8 Provided the recommendations and methods of work as outlined within this report are followed, the proposed development can be successfully carried out without having a significant impact on the character or appearance of the surrounding landscape.

Section 2: Arboricultural Method Statement

Introduction

This report has been prepared in accordance with British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (2012) which provides a methodology for the assessment and protection of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites.

Sequence of Operations

All key/critical activities that will affect trees during construction will be inspected and monitored by the approved arboricultural consultant.

- Pre-commencement meeting with the site manager to discuss tree protection measures;
- Inspection of tree works and protection measures prior to the commencement of works;
- Supervision during the refurbishment of hard standing within tree RPAs;
- Monthly site visits to inspect tree protection measures;
- Supervision during the installation of drainage and services within tree RPAs; and
- Supervision during any other works that may affect retained trees.

Alternative sequences can be discussed and agreed upon with the local authority and project manager if required.

Arboricultural Method Statement

Scope	**Methodology**
Pre-commencement meeting	Prior to the commencement of works, a meeting between the arboricultural consultant and the site manager will be held to discuss the tree protection measures and proposed works required in close proximity to trees. Contact details of all parties will be circulated to ensure all team members are able to communicate correctly. The site manager will be responsible for the protection of all retained trees for the duration of the project. Whenever necessary, the site manager will engage the arboricultural consultant to ensure trees are adequately protected. The appointed arboricultural consultant will be available for verbal advice throughout site work.

Tree Works	Please refer to the Tree Work Schedule at Appendix A for a list of all proposed tree works. The location of trees to be removed is highlighted in the Tree Removals Plan at Appendix B. It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure all tree works have been approved by the local planning authority. All tree works will be carried out by a reputable arboricultural contractor in accordance with the recommendations given in BS 3998:2010 – Tree Work Recommendations. All tree works should be carried out in accordance with Section 40 of the Wildlife Act 1976 and Section 46 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. It is the responsibility of the arboricultural contractor to ensure that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance or tree surgery works.
Tree Protection	The position of tree protection measures is shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. Protective fencing will be constructed and installed, please refer to the Tree Protection Plan for the specification. Alternatives to those shown must be agreed upon in advance by the arboricultural consultant. Any machinery located within tree RPAs must operate on the appropriate ground protection at all times, this will include the installation and removal of ground protection. No materials or equipment other than those required to erect protective fencing will be delivered to the site before the fencing is installed. Signs will be fixed on every third panel stating, *'Tree Protection Area Keep Out – Any incursion into the protected area must be with the agreement of the local authority or arboricultural consultant*. The main contractor will inform the arboricultural consultant that tree protection is in place before site clearance works commence. No alteration, removal or repositioning of the tree protection will take place without the prior consent of the arboricultural consultant.
Compound Area	The proposed site compound area has not yet been designed; however, the considerations below must be followed: The site compound must be located outside the designated TPZs as highlighted in the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.

	No excavation works within tree RPAs are permitted to install temporary services for site cabins and facilities. Any temporary services within tree RPAs must be above ground and protected accordingly. No operating generators or toxic liquids will be stored within the RPAs of retained trees during construction. Overhanging tree canopies must be taken into consideration when transporting, installing and removing site cabins near tree crowns. A banksman will be present during this process to ensure that all operations are carried out in a controlled manner and no part of the cabin meets overhanging tree crowns.
Removal of existing hard standing within RPAs	The upper surface of the existing hard standing located within the RPAs of retained trees will be fractured with a machine or using hand tools, and all loose material will be removed. The removal of the sub-base material must only be carried out if required and under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant and works will not exceed beyond the depth of the sub-base layer into virgin soil. The area must not be left exposed whereby roots can be damaged. The new hard standing must be laid following the removal of the existing hard standing or temporary ground protection/tree protection barriers must be installed until practical completion.
Drainage and Service Installation	All methods of work for the installation of drainage runs or services within the RPAs of retained trees will follow the guidance within Table 3 of BS 5837 (2012), or National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*. Volume 4, issue 2, London NJUG 2007. For excavation works, roots greater than 25mm in diameter will be retained where possible and will be immediately wrapped in dry hessian to prevent desiccation and temperature fluctuations. Roots will be pushed aside to allow for runs to be installed. In some cases, individual roots may be pruned, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp sterile tool (e.g. secateurs or hand saw). Prior to root pruning taking place, the contractor will consult the arboricultural consultant. Trenches should not remain open for more than one day. If this is unavoidable, any exposed roots should be watered and covered with hessian until the area is backfilled with soil.

	No machinery will be permitted within the TPZ at any time unless ground protection is installed and agreed upon with the arboricultural consultant beforehand. The requirement for temporary ground protection must be installed in accordance with Section 6.2.3.3 of BS 5837:2012. Prior to drainage or service installation works commencing within RPAs, the arboricultural consultant will be contacted, and a date agreed upon for a site meeting to run through the proposed methods of work on-site with the site manager and relevant site operatives.
General Principals to Avoid Damage to Trees	No fires will be permitted within 20m of the crown of any tree. No materials, vehicles, plant or personnel will be permitted into the tree protection zones at any time without the prior consent of the arboricultural consultant. Any liquid materials spilt on site will be immediately cleared up and removed from the site. If liquid fuel or cement products are spilt 2m of the tree protection zone, the contractor will report the incident to the arboricultural consultant immediately. The contractor will report any damage to trees or shrubs, whether caused by construction activities or from any other cause, to the arboricultural consultant immediately.
Landscape Operations	All landscape operations within the protected area will be carried out by hand, using hand tools only, unless otherwise agreed with by the arboricultural consultant. No dumping of spoil or rubbish, parking of vehicles or plant, storage of materials or temporary accommodation will be undertaken within the TPZs. All tree roots within the RPAs greater than 25mm diameter will be retained and worked around. Soil levels will not be increased or reduced within the RPAs of trees without prior agreement from the arboricultural consultant.

Appendix A - Schedule

Document	Reference	Revision
Tree Schedule	230427-PD-90	-
Tree Work Schedule	230427-PD-92	-

230427-90-PD-90-Tree schedule

CHARLES MCCORKELL
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

230427-90 - Kishoge

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T523	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6.0	35	1		3.0		3.0		3.0		4.5	0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Branch - Broken. Branch - Suspended. Competition - Adjacent trees.	08/09/2023	55.4	4.2	10-20	C2
Tree T524	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	24.0	95	1		10.0		8.0		4.0		7.0	0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Ivy or climbing plant.	08/09/2023	408.3	11.4	10-20	C2
Tree T525	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	24.0	95	1		5.0		8.0		6.0		8.0	0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Shedding limb / limbs - Historic. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	08/09/2023	408.3	11.4	10-20	C2
Tree T526	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	11.0	19 COM	2	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	16.5	2.3	10-20	C2
Tree T527	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	17.0	33 COM	2	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	50.9	4.0	10-20	C2
Tree T528	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	10.0	14 COM	2		2.0		2.0		0.5		2.0	2.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	9.4	1.7	10-20	C2
Tree T529	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	14.0	20	1	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	18.1	2.4	10-20	C2
Tree T530	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	10.0	15	1	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	10.2	1.8	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

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230427-90 - Kishoge

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T531	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	13.0	22 COM	3	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	22.9	2.7	10-20	C2
Tree T532	1	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplars)	8.0	13 COM	5	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	8.1	1.6	10-20	C2
Tree T533	1	Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)	5.0	25	1	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Fork - Weak with included bark. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	28.3	3.0	10-20	C2
Tree T534	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10.0	26 COM	5		4.0		3.0		4.0		4.0	0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Die-back - Throughout crown. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. Tree is infected with ash dieback.	08/09/2023	32.6	3.2	0-10	U
Tree T535	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4.0	15	1	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	10.2	1.8	20-40	C1
Tree T536	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	3.0	15	1	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	10.2	1.8	20-40	C1

Stem **green** Estimated value
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L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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230427-90 - Kishoge

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Group G539	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5.0	15 AVE	1									0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Mixed shrub and young tree group located on the railway side of fence. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	08/09/2023	10.2	1.8	20-40	C2
	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)																				
	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Group G540	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.0	15 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Mixed group of brambles and elder with some young sycamore trees. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	08/09/2023	10.2	1.8	20-40	C2
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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230427-90 - Kishoge

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Group G541	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7.5	25 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Section of mixed native hedgerow consisting of elders and blackthorn. Branches along road have been cut back in the past. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	08/09/2023	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2
	1	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn/Sloe)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Tree T542	1	Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)	4.0	20	1	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	18.1	2.4	10-20	C1
Tree T543	1	Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)	4.0	15	1	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration.	08/09/2023	10.2	1.8	10-20	C1
Tree T544	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	40	1		4.5		5.0		4.0		5.0	6.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	08/09/2023	72.4	4.8	10-20	C2
Tree T545	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	40	1		4.0		4.5		3.5		4.5	4.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	08/09/2023	72.4	4.8	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

230427-90 - Kishoge

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T546	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	30	1		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0	4.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Tree is infected with ash dieback.	08/09/2023	40.7	3.6	10-20	C2
Tree T547	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	30	1		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0	5.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth. Tree is infected with ash dieback.	08/09/2023	40.7	3.6	10-20	C2
Tree T548	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12.0	50 COM	4		4.5		5.0		5.5		4.5	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Unable to inspect tree closely due to dense undergrowth.	08/09/2023	113.1	6.0	10-20	C2
Shrub S549	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4.0	15	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Group of self-seeded elder along entrance road. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	08/09/2023	10.2	1.8	20-40	C2
Tree T550	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6.0	15	1		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5	2.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major.	08/09/2023	10.2	1.8	0-10	U
Tree T551	1	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	12.0	30	1		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0	5.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Dead. Dutch elm disease. Dead tree / trees.	08/09/2023	40.7	3.6	0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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230427-90 - Kishoge

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Group G552	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.0	25 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Large group consisting mainly of elder with some young ash and sycamore trees. Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	08/09/2023	28.3	3.0	20-40	C2
	1	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn/Quick/May)																				
	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				
Group G553	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.0	15 AVE	1									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Mixed group brambles and elders with young self-seeded ash and sycamore trees . Height and stem diameter are average for group. Quantities not recorded, only species mix.	08/09/2023	10.2	1.8	20-40	C2
	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)																				
	1	Rubus fruticosus s. (Blackberry/Bramble)																				
	1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				

Stem **green** Estimated value
Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By MyTREES tree management software

Table 1 of BS5837 (2012) **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those 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	* Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) * Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline * Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7			**RED**
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Tree that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricutural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	**GREEN**
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	**BLUE**
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	**GREY**

230427-PD-92 - Planning Tree Works Schedule

230427-90 - Kishoge

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ID	No. / Species	BS5837 Category	Purpose of works Recommended works	Status
T524	1 *Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black Poplars	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T525	1 *Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black Poplars	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T526	1 *Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black Poplars	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T527	1 *Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black Poplars	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T528	1 *Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black Poplars	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T529	1 *Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black Poplars	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T530	1 *Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black Poplars	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T531	1 *Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black Poplars	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T532	1 *Populus x canadensis* Hybrid Black Poplars	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T533	1 *Salix caprea* Goat Willow/Great Sallow	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T535	1 *Sambucus nigra* Elder	C1	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T536	1 *Sambucus nigra* Elder	C1	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T542	1 *Salix caprea* Goat Willow/Great Sallow	C1	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T543	1 *Salix caprea* Goat Willow/Great Sallow	C1	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T548	1 *Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
S549	1 *Sambucus nigra* Elder	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T550	1 *Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	U	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T551	1 *Ulmus procera* English Elm	U	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed

ID	No. / Species	BS5837 Category	Purpose of works Recommended works	Status
G553	1 *Sambucus nigra* Elder 1 *Rubus fruticosus s.* Blackberry/Bramble 1 *Fraxinus excelsior* Ash 1 *Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. Part removal of group as shown on the Tree Removals Plan.	Proposed

Appendix B - Plans

Document	Reference	Revision
Tree Survey & Constraints Plan	230427-P-90	-
Tree Removals Plan	230427-P-91	-
Tree Protection Plan	230427-P-92	-

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