Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Trees on the Site Area at "Beaufort", Sallins Road, Naas West, Naas, Co. Kildare.

Prepared for: McAuley Place

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Date: 4th March 2026

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1.0 Instructions.

1.1 I have been instructed by McAuley Place (planning applicant) to assess the site area at 'Beaufort', Sallins Road, Naas West, Naas, Co. Kildare and to report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within and adjoining this site area. See the Condition Tree Assessment Schedule within **'Appendix 2'** of this report and 'Drawing No.BFN001' which has been prepared as a Tree Constraints Drawing for details.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of our report and 'Drawing No.BFN002' for detail.

C - To show the position of the tree protective fencing and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place at the commencement of the works and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6.0' of our report and 'Drawing No.BFN002' for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations.

2.1 The inspection has been carried out from ground level only and is a preliminary report. It does not include climbing inspections or below-ground investigations. Should a more detailed inspection be thought necessary on any tree/s, then this will be highlighted within my recommendations.

2.2 The assessment is based on what was visible at the time and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist who carried out the above inspections.

2.3 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic and abiotic agents. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only and this may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in the proximity of the trees.

2.4 Before undertaking any work on these trees, it would be advisable to check whether or not there are any planning or tree preservation controls in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling). The 'Forestry and Wildlife Acts' will also need to be taken into consideration prior to carrying out any tree works.

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology.

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

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).

- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category/category grade

3.2 Each tree included within the site area has been marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report and those outside the site area have been numbered numerically.

3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below-ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.

3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to;

Arboricultural Value: An assessment of the tree's health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or effects on other features located on site.

Landscape Value: An assessment of a tree's locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.

Cultural Value: Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.

3.5 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in Table 1 of 'BS 5837:2012'. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated a low category (C).

The following summarizes each of the categories:

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

These would be seen as trees that have little or no potential either due to their physiological and/or structural condition and their removal would be seen as necessary either now or in the short term as the most appropriate management option. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

Any category 'U' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (Nos.BFN001 & BFN002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions.

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

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of this area for the long term.

From our assessment of the tree vegetation within and adjoining the site area, none have been allocated to this category.

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

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of this area in the medium term.

Any category 'B' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our 'Drawings (Nos.BFN001 & BFN002)' with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

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

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

Any category 'C' trees identified within the site area have been shown on our 'Drawings (Nos.BFN001 & BFN002)' with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (No. BFN001) by a land survey company. This drawing has been developed as a 'Tree Constraints Plan' to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

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

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

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

4.0 Brief Site Description and Survey Findings

4.1 The subject site, known as 'Beaufort,' is situated on the western side of the 'Sallins Road', approximately 165m from the intersection of North Main Street and Poplar Square. The site is 0.33 Ha, 3318.40 sqm and the zoning of the property falls under the 'B: Existing / Infill Residential' as outlined in the Naas Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027.

4.2 The site area currently has a line of houses along its eastern boundary inside the boundary with the 'Sallins Road' with the main open garden area to the rear of the houses which would have most likely have been divided into a number of long linear rear gardens for each of the houses. At some stage the bulk of these internal boundaries between these properties have been removed with the exception of one to open up this garden area into two areas divided by a wall and some shrub/hedge planting.

4.3 The grounds are adjoined to the north by the garden areas of neighbouring properties where the most substantial tree cover of this area is located, to the south by an area mainly occupied by surfacing for car parking, to the east by the houses on site and the 'Sallins Road' and to the west by a stream and the garden area of an adjoining property beyond this.

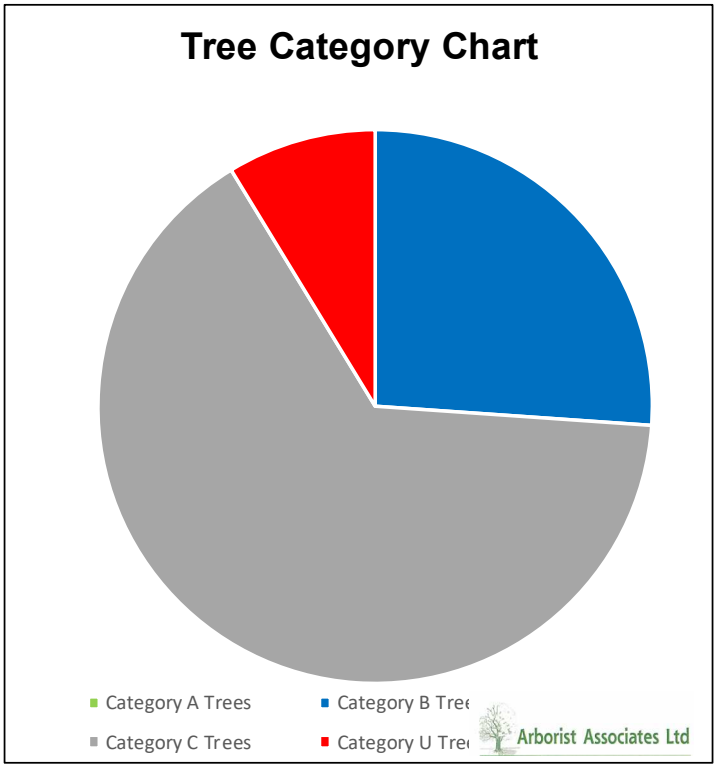
Figure 1: Google aerial view showing the site area outlined in red.
(*Line for illustrative purposes only).*

4.4 The bulk of the tree vegetation on this site area is located to the rear of the existing houses on site and along the sites northern and western boundary. Along the sites northern boundary, there is a substantial prominent group of trees within the adjoining properties cordoned off from this site area by a wall. Within the main site area, there are the remnants of shrub borders and hedges that once formed the subdivisions of these properties.

4.5 Within the overall site area, the trees have been tagged with the reference numbers 0872-0907 inclusively with 10No.Trees located outside the site boundaries and four hedges have been numbered numerically giving a total of 46No.Trees.

The following table and pie chart give a breakdown of the category grading given to the trees as per BS5837 2012.

Category Grade	**Tree Nos.**
Category U **4 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** Tree No.3, 0873, 0883 & 0901.
Category A **0 Trees**	**Tree Nos.**
Category B **12 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** Tree No.2, Tree No.4, Tree No.5, Tree No.6, Tree Nos.7-10 (4), 0874, 0897, 0899 & 0905.
Category C **30 Trees + 4 Hedge + 2 Shrub borders**	**Tree Nos.** Tree No.1, 0872, 0875, 0876, 0877, 0878, 0879, 0880, 0881, 0882, 0884, 0885, 0886, 0887-0893 (7), 0894, 0895, 0896, 0898, 0900, 0902, 0903, 0904, 0906 & 0907. **Hedge No.**1, 2, 3 & 4 Shrub Borders Nos. 1 & 2
Total	**46 Trees + 4 Hedges + 2 Shrub Borders**



4.6 Site Photographs

Photograph 1 shows the area to the front of 'Beaufort House' and Tree Nos.1 & 2.

Photograph shows the existing rear access driveway along northern boundary wall.

Photograph shows Tree Nos.4-10 along the site's northern boundary.

Photograph shows the trees on the site side of the northern boundary to the rear of the houses.

Photograph shows the tree vegetation cordoning off the lawn area to the rear of the houses from the car parking area.

Photograph shows the tree vegetation along the rear (west) boundary of the grounds looking down the garden area from the rear of the house.

Photograph shows the area to the rear of the house looking back up the garden.

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study.

5.1.0 Introduction.

5.1.1 The development comprises of the construction of a residential development for older persons located at '13 & 18 Sallins Road', Beaufort Cottage and Beaufort, Sallins Road, Naas West, Naas, Co. Kildare.

Beaufort (house) is proposed to be retained and repurposed to facilitate a community room for the proposed residents and the demolition of the non-original fabric alterations and additions is proposed. Demolition of the three existing terraced cottages fronting Sallins Road is proposed.

The residential development will provide 44 no. 1 and 2-bedroom units across 3 interconnecting 4 storey blocks on a 0.48ha site. The development will also include a single storey rear garden pavilion, a single storey plant room, associated communal and public open spaces and 4 surface car parking spaces. Additional car parking (20 spaces) will be made available within the existing town centre car park located opposite the site. A pedestrian crossing is proposed at the front of the site, across Sallins Road.

Vehicular access is proposed from Sallins Road via a right of way from Father Murphy's Terrace along the southern boundary. A bridge is proposed across the Mill Lane stream connecting the rear of the site with the Luisne Gardens public open space.

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

5.1.3 On the accompany drawing (Dwg No.BFN002) I have marked the trees for retention with 'Hatched Green' crown spreads and those for removal as a result of the proposed development layout or condition as part of management with 'Hatched Red' crown spreads.

5.1.4 I have also shown on this drawing using 'Orange Hatching' the position of the tree protective fencing that needs to be erected around all tree, hedge and shrub vegetation to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained in place throughout the construction works period.

5.2.0 Impact on Tree Vegetation.

5.2.1 Within the sites red line boundary, the following tree vegetation is being highlighted for removal:

Category Grade	No. of Trees for Removal
Category U **3 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0873, 0883 & 0901 These trees, although most of them need to be removed directly due to the development layout, are in such a condition that they will need to be removed as part of management now or in the short-term irrespective of the development proposals for this site area.
Category A **0Trees**	**Tree Nos. -**
Category B **2 Trees**	**Tree No.** 0899 & 0905
Category C **15 Trees +** **3 Hedges +** **1 shrub Border &** **c.5m of another.**	**Tree Nos.** 0876, 0877, 0878, 0879, 0880, 0881, 0882, 0884, 0885, 0886, 0902, 0903, 0904, 0906 & 0907. **Hedge Nos.** 1, 3 & 4 Shrub Border No. 1 & c.5m of Shrub Border No.2
Total	**20No.Trees plus 3No. Hedges, 1No. Shrub Border & c.5m on another.**

5.2.2 **In summary**, 20 of the 46No. individually surveyed trees included within this assessment area along with three of the four hedges and one of the two shrub borders in its entirety and a small section of another are being shown for removal to facilitate the proposed development or as part of management.

This is made up of the following category of trees:

- Category **'U'** – 3 of the 4 Category 'U' Trees = 75.0%.
- Category **'A'** – 0 Trees
- Category **'B'** – 2 of the 12 category 'B' Trees = 16.6%.
- Category **'C'** – 15 of the 30 category 'C' Trees = 50.0%.

The bulk of these trees for removal are located centrally within the site area and are generally of a small size due to their species or age and their loss from the treescape of the greater surrounding area is not significant as they are not very visible from outside the site area. The more prominent and larger trees are located along the sites northern and western boundaries, and these are being retained and will help blend this proposed development into the surrounding area.

Along the sites northern boundary, Tree Nos.1-9 which are cordoned off from the site area by a boundary wall and their crowns overhang the site area and will need to be pruned back to facilitate the proposed development works particularly on Tree Nos.4 & 5. The extent of this pruning required is to be reviewed on site by the project Arborist once the buildings footprint is marked out and a schedule of these pruning

works are to be prepared to be completed by a competent tree surgery firm in accordance with BS3998 2010.

The loss the tree vegetation from this property in my opinion will have a minimal impact on the treescape of this area and is to be mitigated against within the landscaping of this completed development which will see more new tree, hedging and shrub planting carried out using a broad mix of tree species and sizes to complement these grounds, establish screening between properties and to help secure good quality tree cover for the long term. See 'Landscape Architects Drawings' and Schedules for full detail on tree planting.

5.2.3 Tree Nos. 1 -10 are located on the adjoining property side of the northern boundary wall and it is most likely that this wall and the fact that the area on the site side of the wall along most of these trees has been previously surfaced in tarmaccadam with services routed through this will have resulted in minimal root growth from these trees into the site area. However, it will be important in the excavation of any ground within the crown spread of these trees, that these works are carried out under the supervision of the project Arborist and that the necessary mitigation measures required be put in place should roots be encountered. This will need to see the routing of all services revised where possible and their installation be carried out under the supervision of the project Arborist using such techniques as air spading, VAC truck and tunnelling to install them with minimal impact on the trees.

During the construction works, it is advised as a precautionary measure that as much of this area between the construction works and the boundary wall be cordoned off from the works by fencing to ensure no damage is caused to any rooting material underneath. It is also recommended that as much of this surfacing in this area remains in place for as long as possible to protect the underlying soil and any potential roots from damage and that this ground is protected from compaction by the installation of ground protection in the form of CellWeb to protect this ground and any root material which may have come under the boundary wall.

5.2.4 Along the sites western boundary, the belt of trees is being retained for its value as a bat foraging area and screening and they are to be incorporated into the completed development. The trees are mostly Leyland Cypress and under normal management would be considered for removal due to not being an ideal tree species for retention within a built environment, but in this instance, they are being retained. To address structural issues and contain their size, these trees will need pruning to their crowns from time to time as is the current management regime.

These trees will be cordoned off from the construction works by the erection of tree protection fencing which will cordon off their root zones (see drawing No.BFN002 for detail). There are a number of landscape elements that will encroach into the root zones of these trees such as paths and where this occurs, these surfaces will need to be installed above existing ground levels using a No-Dig methodology to ensure the soil and any root material is protected from damage. See detail on installing such surfacing under section 6.4.5 of this report.

Once the landscaping works get underway on site, there will be a need for some minor alterations to the layout to ensure that impacts on these trees are kept to a minimum.

5.3.0 Tree Retention.

5.3.1 The following are the main areas for consideration during the proposed development/ construction works:

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in **'Appendix 2'** of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out. All tree felling and pruning work to facilitate this proposed development and management on these grounds need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgery firm *before* any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.* All trees for removal will need to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and to be felled to stumps. All stumps which need to be removed, in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.
Tree Protection	The tree vegetation being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg BFN002) **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing, see '**Appendix 1**' for details. All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorized by the project Arboriculturist.

Item	Comments
Construction	It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested. All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the tree vegetation being retained. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones. Where workspace between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See 'Section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012' for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in **'Appendix 1'** of this report for sample. Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires cannot be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction. Notice boards, wires and such like cannot be attached to any trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking will need to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree vegetation being retained.
Services	See 'Project Engineer's Drawings' for detail for service routes. Services entering and leaving the site area will need to be reviewed on site and where possible routed so they run outside the work exclusion zones (fenced off areas) of the trees being retained. Prior to the installation of any services, these are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detail method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these

Item	Comments
	services are to be installed while providing protection to the tree vegetation shown for retention.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels. All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees. It will be important within these areas that all works are carried out manually with minimal intervention with machinery and where machinery is required; this will need to be of a small light weight type and all works will need to be supervised by the project Arboriculturist. Where this machinery needs to transverse the root protection areas of trees, the route for this will need to be protected by boarding or other means to meet the requirements of 'Section 6 of BS5837 2012'.

5.4.0 Monitoring.

5.4.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained trees are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.

5.4.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.

5.4.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plan (Dwg No.BFN002) a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on-site during development. All works are to be in accordance with these documents.

5.4.4 On the completion of the construction works, all trees retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy.

6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main building contractor/site manager on how trees need to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site-specific detailed method statement for their works.

6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See Dwg No.BFN002, for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

6.3 The protection of the tree vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of the retained trees.

6.4.0 Stage 1 - Pre-Commencement of the Construction Works.

6.4.1 Prior to the main construction works commencing on site the following needs to be planned:

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

6.4.2 Site meeting.

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

6.4.3 Tree works.

The client or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how they plan to undertake the works and informing the site foreman of the process so the necessary steps can be taken to ensure the works are carried out safely and efficiently. The works are to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel taking account of the recommendations of BS3998 2010.

Tree removal - Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the development layout are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.

Remedial tree surgery works - The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the trees to be retained are to be carried out. A schedule of these works is to be produced by the project Arboriculturist taking into consideration the trees within their new built environment and prior to these works being carried out; they are to be agreed with the local authority.

6.4.4 Erection of the protective fencing.

Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per Dwg No.BFN002.

The fencing needs to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see Fencing Detail on Dwg No.BFN002 & **'Appendix 1'**) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within Dwg No.BFN002& **'Appendix 1'.**

Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.

Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking - These areas must be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

6.4.5 Ground Protection Installation for Pathway Surfaces and work areas within the root zone of trees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

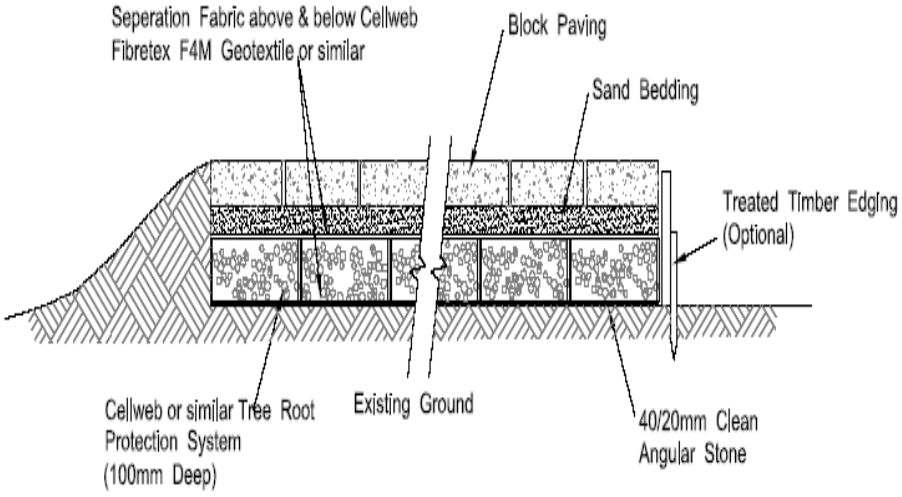
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

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

Step 6 – Slightly surcharge the Cell Web product with 25mm of 40/20mm clean angular stone and place the finished wearing course over this.

Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.

Cellweb Section - Tree Root Protection
c/w Block Paving Surface



6.5.0 Stage 2 -The Construction Works Stage.

6.5.1 **Protective fencing -** During the course of the works, special attention must be paid to ensure that these fences remain upright, rigid and complete at all times. They must be checked daily by the main contractor/foreman and any damage noted must be fixed immediately.

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

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

6.5.2 **Excavations -** The excavation works are only to commence once the protective fence line is in place.

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

Where roots of trees to be retained are exposed during the excavation works, these are to be assessed by the project Arborist and pruned back beyond damaged material. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

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

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

6.5.4 **Finished ground levels/Landscaping -** The existing ground levels within the RPA of trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the

finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.

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

6.5.5 **Other items**

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

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

6.6.0 Stage 3 - Post Construction Works.

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

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

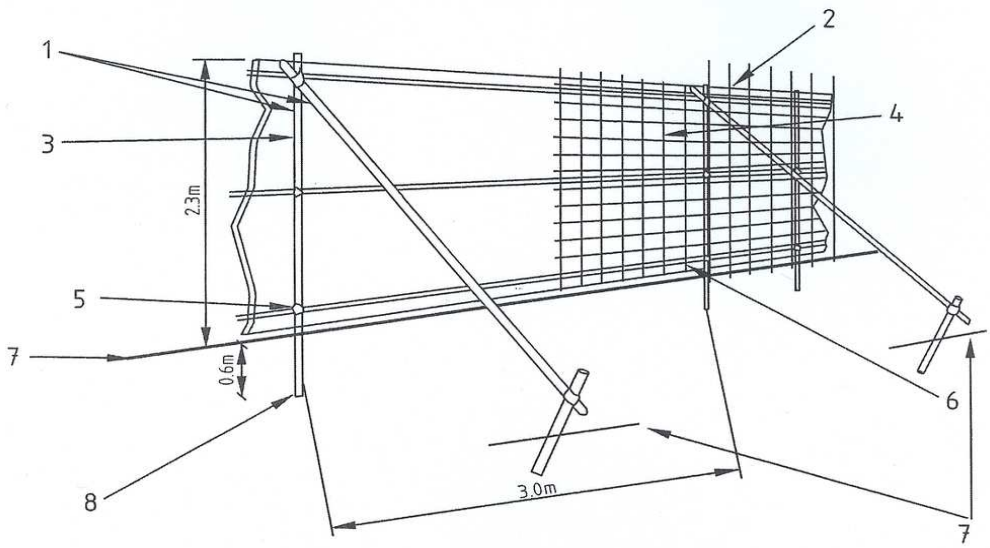
Signed Felim Sheridan Date 4th March 2026

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

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

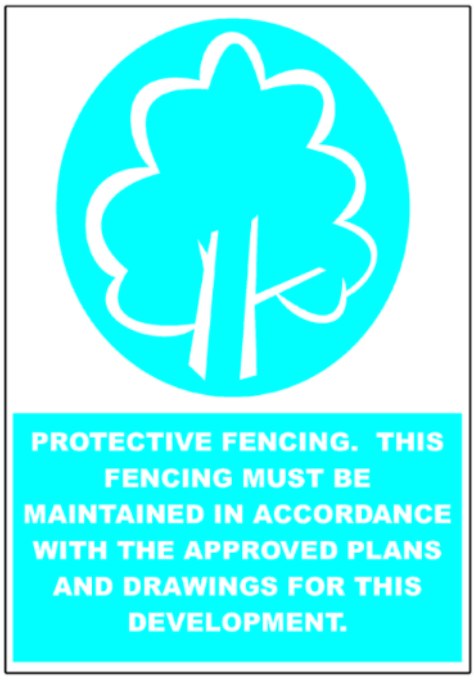
Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail and Ground Protection.



1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and, where necessary, standard scaffold clamps
4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5 Standard clamps
6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7 Ground level
8 Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA



Sample of signage to be placed on fence pannels.

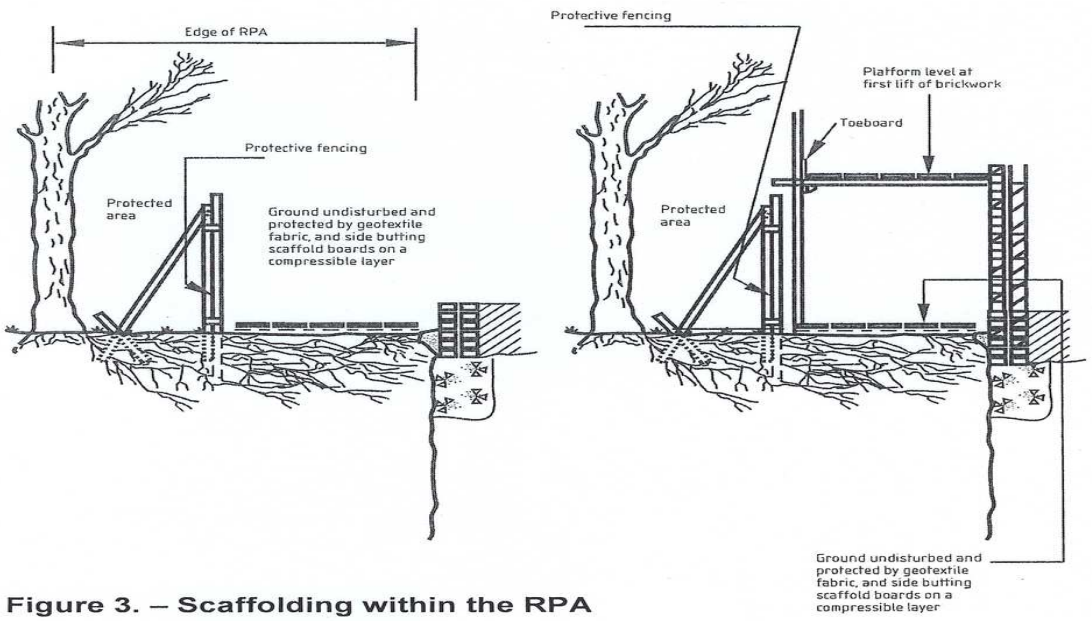
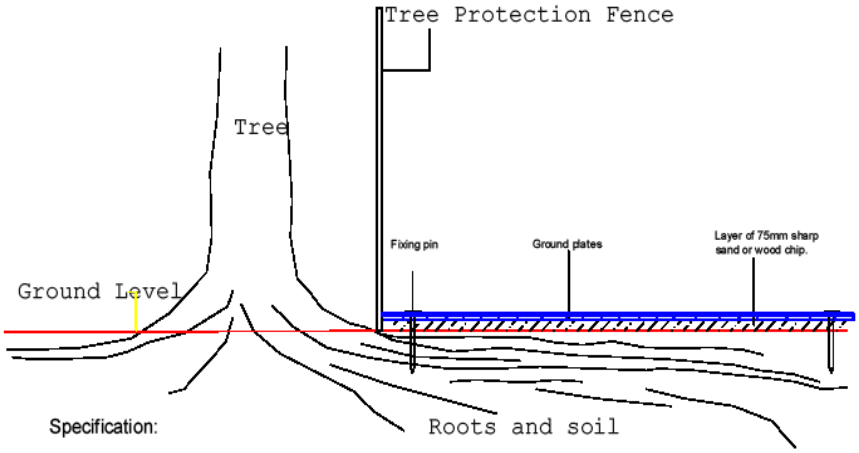


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Sample of temporary ground protection



1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

Site Area at "Beaufort', Sallings Road, Naas West, Naas, Co. Kildare.

Date: 12th July 2024

Survey Notes

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

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

Reference to age class is as follows:

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

Semi Mature (SM): A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.
Early Mature (EM): A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.
Mature (M): A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question but still increasing in size.
Over Mature(OM): A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

Good: A tree with no major defects, but possibly including some small defects.
Fair: A tree with some minor defects such as bark Wounds, isolated decay pockets or structures affected due to overcrowding.
Poor: A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or defective to the point of being dangerous.

Structural condition and other comments –
These records noted visual defects and other information about the tree's health and structure.

ULE – Useful Life Expectancy

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

Less than (<) 10 years remaining contribution
10 + years remaining contribution
20 + years remaining contribution
40 + years remaining contribution.

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

Main categories

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

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

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

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

Subcategories

1 – Mainly Arboricultural Values
2 – Mainly Landscape values
3- Mainly Cultural and conservation value

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

This gives **a guide** to the area taken up by the tree.
Trunk diameter is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimetres (mm).
Height records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Crown Spread records the extent of the branches normally in a north, south, east and west direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).
Clear crown height records the distance between the ground and the first branch from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

RPA – Root Protection Area

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

The Root Protection Area **(**RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works.

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. The calculated RPA for each tree should be capped at 707 m2.

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:

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

The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (DWG:NO:STA:1221); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

Annex D (normative) Root protection area

The RPAs given in Table D.1 should be used for single stem trees and the equivalent resultant combined stem diameter for multi-stemmed trees.

Table D.1 **Root protection areas**

Single stem diameter mm	Radius of nominal circle m	RPA m^2	Single stem diameter mm	Radius of nominal circle m	RPA m^2
75	0.90	3	675	8.10	206
100	1.20	5	700	8.40	222
125	1.50	7	725	8.70	238
150	1.80	10	750	9.00	255
175	2.10	14	775	9.30	272
200	2.40	18	800	9.60	290
225	2.70	23	825	9.90	308
250	3.00	28	850	10.20	327
275	3.30	34	875	10.50	346
300	3.60	41	900	10.80	366
325	3.90	48	925	11.10	387
350	4.20	55	950	11.40	408
375	4.50	64	975	11.70	430
400	4.80	72	1 000	12.00	452
425	5.10	81	1 025	12.30	475
450	5.40	92	1 050	12.60	499
475	5.70	102	1 075	12.90	519
500	6.00	113	1 100	13.20	547
525	6.30	124	1 125	13.50	573
550	6.60	137	1 150	13.80	598
575	6.90	150	1 175	14.10	625
600	7.20	163	1 200	14.40	652
625	7.50	177	1 225	14.70	679
650	7.80	191	1 250+	15.00	707

NOTE These figures are derived from the calculations described in **4.6**.

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A**-average			
		A Condition Assessment of trees on the grounds of 'Beaufort', Sallins Road, Naas West, Naas, Co. Kildare. The assessment starts along the northern boundary and works in an anti-clockwise direction around the site.													
		Located around the northern boundary wall is a mix of shrub and climbing plants growing on the wall providing soft screening of the wall. **The following trees are located on the adjoining property side of the boundary wall cordoned off from the site area by the wall.** Our visual assessment of these trees is limited to what was visible from the site side only resulting in a restricted assessment and in particular if there is any basal decay or fungal activity at their bases.													
Tree No.1	**Yew** *Taxus baccata*	5	300	5	4	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located in the corner between the boundary wall within this site area and the boundary wall with the road. It has received some trimming of its lower branches to maintain clearance with the road and its upper crown due to overhead utility lines on the roadside. Its crown development structure has also been affected due to overcrowding/ competition from a neighbouring larger tree and there is some scrub Elder growing up through its lower crown.	Carry out general tidying works and remove Scrub Elder. Carry out pruning to improve shape of its crown and clearance with the road and surrounding surfaces.	20-40	C1	3.6
Tree No.2	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	17	600	7	5	5	6	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large prominent tree located on the adjoining property side of the boundary wall. The surfacing for car parking comes close around its base and it has likely suffered some impacts from this in the past although its crown is showing no signs of ill health that would be	Management is outside the control of the site area, but it may require some pruning from time to time to maintain clearance with surrounding surfaces/structures.	20-40	B1/ B2	7.2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											associated with such damage. Ivy cover is extending into its crown and its crown extends in over the site area.				
Tree No.3	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	5	150	2	1	2	1	3	Semi Mature	Poor	Poor It is most likely self-seeded in this area and is growing from the base of the wall on the adjoining property side and it has the potential as it grows in size to cause structural damage to the boundary wall. Its crown is showing some decline/dieback most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Wisteria is beginning to grow up into its crown.	Management is outside the control of the site area, but I would consider it for **removal** in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	1.8
Tree No.4	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	17	600	7	7	8	4	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large tree located in the neighbouring property and is set in from the boundary wall. A shed building has been constructed tight to its base on the east side which may have caused some soil/ root damage during its construction although this is not showing within its health. Ivy cover on its main trunk is beginning to extend into its crown and its lower limbs/ branches were pruned on the south side to raise up its crown over the surrounding driveway. There is some deadwood in its crown.	It will likely require further pruning from time to time to maintain clearance with surrounding surfaces and structures. Remove deadwood over the driveway.	20-40	B1	7.2
Tree No.5	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	600	8	8	6	7	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large tree located on the adjoining property side of the boundary wall. There is a grass area around its base, and it	It requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B1/ B2	7.2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A**-average			
											has light Ivy cover on its lower trunk. There is evidence of where its lower limbs/ branches were removed previously to raise up its crown with some decay developing in these larger pruning wounds. Its crown overhangs the site area, and it has received pruning to maintain clearance. There is some deadwood in its crown.				
Tree No.6	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	12	400	6	5	5	6	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing as part of a group with an asymmetrical crown weighed to the north as a result.	It requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2	4.8
Tree No.7-10	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica (Group)*	A20	A700	7	8	6	7	A2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are growing up together at close spacing to form part of the one group canopy formation. They are prominent trees in this area and their crowns extend in over the site area. Their lower branches were pruned/ removed to raise up their crowns particularly extending into the site area and there is some decay wounds present here. There is light Ivy cover on their main trunks and the area around their bases is in grass. They contain some deadwood generally of a small size through their crowns. Our visual assessment is limited to the site area	They are best managed/ maintained as part of a group.	20-40	B2	8.4
		The following trees are located inside the northern boundary wall. These trees have some underplating of ornamental shrubs with some self-seeding species present such as													

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A**-average			
		Elder, Bramble and coarse Weeds.													
0872	**Birch** *Betula pendula*	12	240	3	5	1	2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is planted close to the northern boundary wall and is growing on the outer canopy edge of larger neighbouring trees to the north east which has affected its crown structure. It has possibly been reduced/ topped to a height of c.3.5m in the past and has developed a new crown from here. It is suckering from base and there is light Ivy cover on its main trunk.	It requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1	2.88
0873	**Birch** *Betula pendula*	10	260	0	5	1	3	3	Early Mature	Dead	Poor It will become decayed/unstable.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	3.2
0874	**Copper Beech** *Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'*	13	400	4	6	2	6	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is a good quality tree with potential to provide long term tree cover. It has a low crown and its crown development has been slightly affected due to previous overcrowding but it is gaining space to develop with the death of Tree No.0873.	It requires no work at the present time.	40+	B1	4.8
0875	**Variegated Holly**	5	100 x 4 stems	2	2	1	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a clump of stems of a mix of green and variegated and some stems may be reverting to green. Ivy is beginning to cause suppression and there are some other weeds and shrub vegetation growing up through its crown.	It would benefit from general tidying works.	20+	C1	2.4
		The following trees run east to west cordoning off the main open lawn area from the car parking area to the rear of the house. This line runs east west and has some under planting of shrubs with some of the slower growing shrubs are										They would benefit from general tidying works.			

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
		becoming overgrown and dominated by the faster growing ones.													
0876	**Norway Spruce** *Picea abies*	12	300	2	2	3	2	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the outer canopy edge of Tree Nos.7-10 with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. Its height has been reduced previously and it is regrowing a new multiple-stemmed crown from this point which has affected its overall structure. There is Ivy on its main lower trunk that is beginning to extend into its crown.	Tidy up undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1	3.6
0877	**Bay Laurel** *Laurus nobilis*	7	140	2	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is multiple-stemmed from base. It is a large shrub/ small tree with a branch formation to ground level. It provides screening and I suspect there has been some trimming of its side branches previously to contain width.	Tidy up undergrowth.	20+	C1	4.12
0878	**Cordyline** *Cordyline australis*	4	160	0	2	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is three-stemmed from base and is growing up through a Holly. There is some dead foliage on it.	Tidy up undergrowth and remove dead foliage.	20+	C1	1.92
0879	**Variegated Holly**	5	170, 100	1	2	2	2	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing up with the Cordyline and some shrubbery. Its lower side branches were trimmed/ pruned to raise up its crown and it has branch formation to ground level.	It would benefit from general tidying works by cutting back competing vegetation.	20+	C1	2.37
Hedge No.1	**Mix of Ornamental Shrubs**	3	100	2	2	1	1	0			It runs in an east west direction and forms a subdivision within the site area. It would have initially formed the boundary	It would benefit from further general tidying works to	-	C2	1.2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
	Ivy *Hedera helix* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*										between two gardens. The original boundary line for most of its length consists of a wall with shrubbery planted on both sides side consisting of a mix of ornamental shrubs added particularly on the north side. It has received some trimming/ pruning although some shrubs and sections of hedge have become overgrown. Ivy is causing suppression in areas. There is a gap in the hedge halfway down which is allowing access between the two areas north and south.	contain.			
		The following trees are located on the north side of Hedge No.1.													
0880	**Weeping Birch** *Fagus pendula*	7	290	3	3	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located out on the open lawn area out from Hedge No.1 and is growing up to form part of the group canopy formation with neighbouring trees with an asymmetrical crown as a result. There is some shrubbery growing around its base and there is light Ivy cover on its main trunk.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	C1	3.48
0881	**Mulberry** *Morus nigra*	10	210, 280, 190,	2	5	4	3	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Poor It is growing on the north side of Hedge No.1 and is drawn up for light due to competition. It is multiple stemmed from low down with acute union formation between stems with structural weakness evident and it is in danger of splitting at these unions. There is evidence to suggest that it was topped/ cut	It would benefit from further cutting/ pruning to contain its size in order to address structural issues. Cut back competing vegetation.	10+	C1	4.78

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											previously, and Ivy has also been cut previously.				
0882	**Ornamental Cherry** *Prunus cv.*	8	270	4	4	2	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing up close to the wall within Hedge No.1 and it forms part of the group canopy structure. Ivy was cut previously.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	3.24
0883	**Norway Maple cv.** *Acer platanoides 'Acer Crimson King'*	6	230	0.5	1	1	2	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It is at an advanced stage of decline with a lot of 'dieback' in its crown and there is dead bark at its base with decay present.	It will need to be removed as part of management.	<10	U	2.76
Shrub Border No.1	**Holly** *ilex aquifolium* ***Viburnum Tinus*** **Cotoneaster** *C. horizontalis*	2	50 x 5 stems	1	1	2	1	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It extends in a north south direction in from the western boundary of the property. It provides screening along the boundary and consists of a mix of ornamental shrubs such as Holly, Viburnum Tinus, Pheasants Cover, Cotoneaster. It has received trimming/ maintenance in order to maintain its width. **The following trees are within this shrub border.**	It would benefit from further ongoing trimming maintenance to contain.	-	C2	A2
0884	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	8	320	2	2	3	3	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Its height has been reduced previously with new growth developing and it has a compact crown at present. There is heavy Ivy cover beginning to extend into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C1	3.84

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
0885	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	8	230	3	2	3	4	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is growing next to Tree No.0884 and is being overcrowded. Its height has been substantially reduced and it has not responded very well to this pruning with some side branches maintaining life. There is heavy Ivy cover beginning to extend into its crown causing suppression.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1	2.76
0886	**Smoke Bush** *Cotinus coggygria*	4	150, 150	4	2	4	1	2	Mature	Fair	Fair There is some 'dieback' in its crown and some deadwood. There is Ivy on its main trunk, and it is being slightly overcrowded by surrounding shrubbery.	It would benefit from general tidying works/ pruning to address its shape and reduce competition.	10-20	C1	2.55
		The following trees are located along the western boundary of the site area which forms the boundary with the adjoining river. There is a soil mound planted up with some trees and an undergrowth of self-seeding shrubs and ornamental shrubs such as Hawthorn, Elder, Flowering Currant which forms a screen barrier along the boundary with the neighbouring property. **The following gives details on the trees along this boundary;**										Carry out general tidying works of the undergrowth.	--	C2	
0887-0893	**Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii (Line)*	A16	A420	A 4	A 4	A 7	A 6	A3	Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing at close spacing to form part of the one group canopy formation and provide support/ shelter to one another. They form an effective screen barrier along the boundary and some of them appear to have received pruning previously to reduce their sizes, but they have since been allowed to grow	They would benefit from general tidying works, and they will likely require further pruning in the short term to contain their size and address structural issues.	20+	C2	A5.1

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											up tall. They have light Ivy cover on their lower trunks and their lower branches were pruned/ removed previously to raise up their crowns.				
0894	**Leyland Cypress** *Cupressocyparis leylandii*	16	540/ 490	4	5	7	4	4	Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the overall group canopy formation with the previous group of trees, but it is slightly separated from this group with an independent tree. There is Ivy cover on its lower trunk and its lower branches were pruned/ removed to raise up its crown. There is evidence to suggest previous pruning to reduce size.	It will require further pruning in the future to contain its size and pruning would benefit neighbouring young Beech tree and Sycamore to its south. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C2	8.75
Shrub Border No.2	**Snowberry Ornamental Shrub** *Symphoricarpos albus*	1.5	50	1	1	1	1	0	Mature	Fair	Fair It runs on the bank of the river along the west boundary of the site area, and it forms a barrier along the riverbank. It consists predominately of Snowberry with some other mixed Ornamental shrubs. It has been clipped/ cut to a low height. There are some sections being impacted upon due to suppression/ overcrowding by larger neighbouring trees	Continue present maintenance.	--	C2	A1
0895	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	510/ 490	3	9	3	6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a large, sheltered tree growing within a group environment and is growing on the bank of the river so there may be stability issues here. It subdivides into twin-stems at a height c.1m with acute union formation with some areas of dead bark and there is decay developing into	I would recommend reducing its crown size by c.2-3m to address its stability/structural issues.	10-20	C2	8.49

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A**-average			
											underlying timber which may create a structural weakness.				
0896	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	320	7	2	2	3	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located on the bank of the river, growing in a confined space and it may have limited rooting space which may affect its stability long term. I suspect it is self-seeded and it is growing close to the boundary wall. Its crown development and structure has been affected due to overcrowding/competition from Tree No.0894.	It requires no work at the present time. It will need to be reviewed for exposure and stability issues if Tree No.0894 is removed.	10-20	C1	3.84
0897	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica*	16	320	2	5	5	2	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is located out from the boundary wall and the river. It is growing on the canopy edge of a larger neighbouring Tree (No.0894) and its crown development structure has been affected as a result. It may have potential to form part of the long-term tree cover.	It would benefit from cutting back of competing vegetation to give it space to develop. It may need additional pruning if left isolated to address exposure and to shape its crown.	20+	B1	3.84
		The following trees are located in the south western corner of the property on a longitudinal section of land bounded on its south east and west sides by walls. There has been shrub and tree planting added in here to fill the area. **The following gives details:**										It would benefit from further general tidying works.			
0898	**Copper Beech** *Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'*	6	130	2	3	2	2	2	Young	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is beginning to gain space to develop. Its lower branches were pruned to raise up its crown although it still has a low	It would benefit from further general tidying works around its base.	40+	C1	1.56

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A**-average			
											crown with Bramble growing into its crown.				
0899	**Maple cv.** *(purple leaf) Acer Pseudoplatanus 'Acer crimson king'* **Western Red Cedar** *Thuja plicata*	9	220	3	2	1	3	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing within a confined space, and it has a Western Red Cedar growing up into its crown. There is fencing wire attached to its lower trunk.	I would suggest the removal of the Western Red Cedar as part of selective thinning management. Cut/ remove wire attached to lower trunk.	20+	B1	2.64
0900	**Birch** *Betula pendula*	10	200, 230	3	1	3	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It consists of two stems growing up together tight to the boundary wall. Its crown overhang to the neighbouring property has been cut back which has further affected its structure. Its height has also been reduced in the past and it has developed a new multiple-stemmed crown from these pruning points. Its proximity to the boundary wall may lead to structural issues.	Monitor the boundary wall for structural issues.	10+	C1	3.66
0901	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	160	2	1	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is most likely self-seeded, growing tight to the base of the boundary wall and it has potential to cause damage to the boundary wall as it grows in size. There is a secondary stem growing from base.	Remove the secondary stem. I would consider the **removal** of the complete tree to prevent damage to the boundary wall in the short term.	<10	U	1.92

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
0902	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	12	420, 180, 180.	5	4	7	1	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is twin-stemmed from base and is leaning at an angle from its base which may indicate some rooting issues. There is a clump of Lonicera and Snowberry growing around its base. It has received pruning previously particularly lower and side branches extending towards the boundary to south which has impacted on its crown structure further.	Prune stubs back to proper target pruning points. Monitor its condition, particularly stability.	10-20	C1	5.89
Hedge No.2	**Barberry sp** *Berberis sp*	A1.2		A0.5	A0.5	0	0	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It runs along the southern boundary of the site area along the base of the boundary wall with the neighbouring property. It consists of a mix of purple and green Berberis planted between the peer of the wall. It is a low growing hedge that is clipped and maintained.	Continue present maintenance.	--	C2	A0.5
0903	**Apple** *Malus domestica (cooking)*	5	300	2	3	3	3	1.8	Mature	Fair	Fair It appears to have been cut down previously to a high stump of c.1.5m and it has developed a multiple-stemmed crown from these pruning points. It is beginning to fruit again.	It would benefit from further pruning to contain its size and encourage better fruiting.	20+	C1	3.6
Hedge No.3	**Lonicera** *Lonicera sp.* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble**	2.5	30	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is predominately a Lonicera hedge with Bramble, Elder and other species growing through it. It forms a subdivision between the rear gardens of two houses	It would benefit from cutting/ trimming to re-establish a low formal hedge.	--	C2	0.36

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
	Rubus fruticosus										and it would have been initially clipped and maintained as a low formal hedge, but it has been allowed to grow unmanaged in recent times.	Remove Bramble and self-seeded vegetation through it.			
0904	**White Cedar** *Thuja occidentalis*	A4	A70, 50.	A 0.5	A 0.5	A 0.5	A 0.5	0	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing to the rear of the house in a shrub border, and it is growing close to Hedge No.3 with the lower vegetation being slightly overcrowded by the hedge vegetation.	It would benefit from general tidying works around it.	20+	C1	1.03
0905	**Birch** *Betula pendula*	9	270	5	4	5	4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is growing in the rear garden. Its lower branches were pruned/ removed to raise up its crown.	It requires no work at the present time, but it may eventually grow too large for this space.	20+	B1	3.24
Hedge No.4	**Lonicera** *Lonicera sp.* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble** *Rubus fruticosus*	1.8	30	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It runs parallel to Hedge No.4 and forms a sub-division of the rear gardens of the houses within the site area. It was initially an Lonicera, and it has become overgrown with scrub and climbers. It has been allowed to grow uncut and it is losing its formal hedge structure.	It would benefit from general tidying works and re-cutting to re-create a more tidy formal hedge structure.	--	C2	0.36
0906	**Plum** *Prunus domestica*	6	100, 100, 130.	2	2	2	4	1.8	Mature	Fair	Fair It is being overcrowded by climbers on the wall and surrounding shrubbery. It had been cut back heavily in the past and it has regrown with multiple-stemmed crowns. There is some dieback in it crown and there is a good crop of fruit on it.	It would benefit from pruning to create a more contained and structured tree and encourage better fruiting. Tidy up undergrowth to open up the tree.	10-20	C1	2.31

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E-**east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.-**physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
0907	**Apple** *Malus domestica (cooking)*	3	14, 80, 88.	1	2	3	3	1.5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is being overcrowded by surrounding vegetation which is impacting on its structure and its fruiting. There is a heavy infestation of 'Wolly Aphid' on its trunk and there is heavy Ivy cover.	It would benefit from further general tidying works and the cutting back all competing vegetation to expose the tree. Cut Ivy at ground level. Carry out pruning to shape and encourage better fruiting.	10-20	C1	2.2
Notes:															