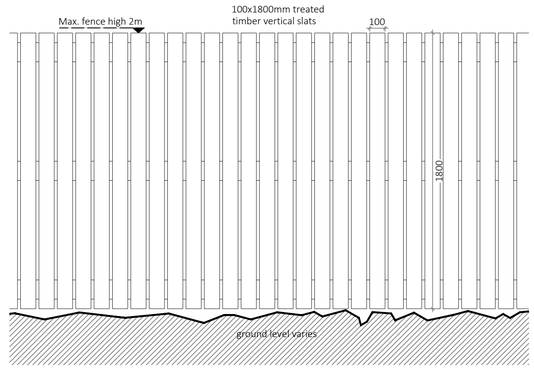
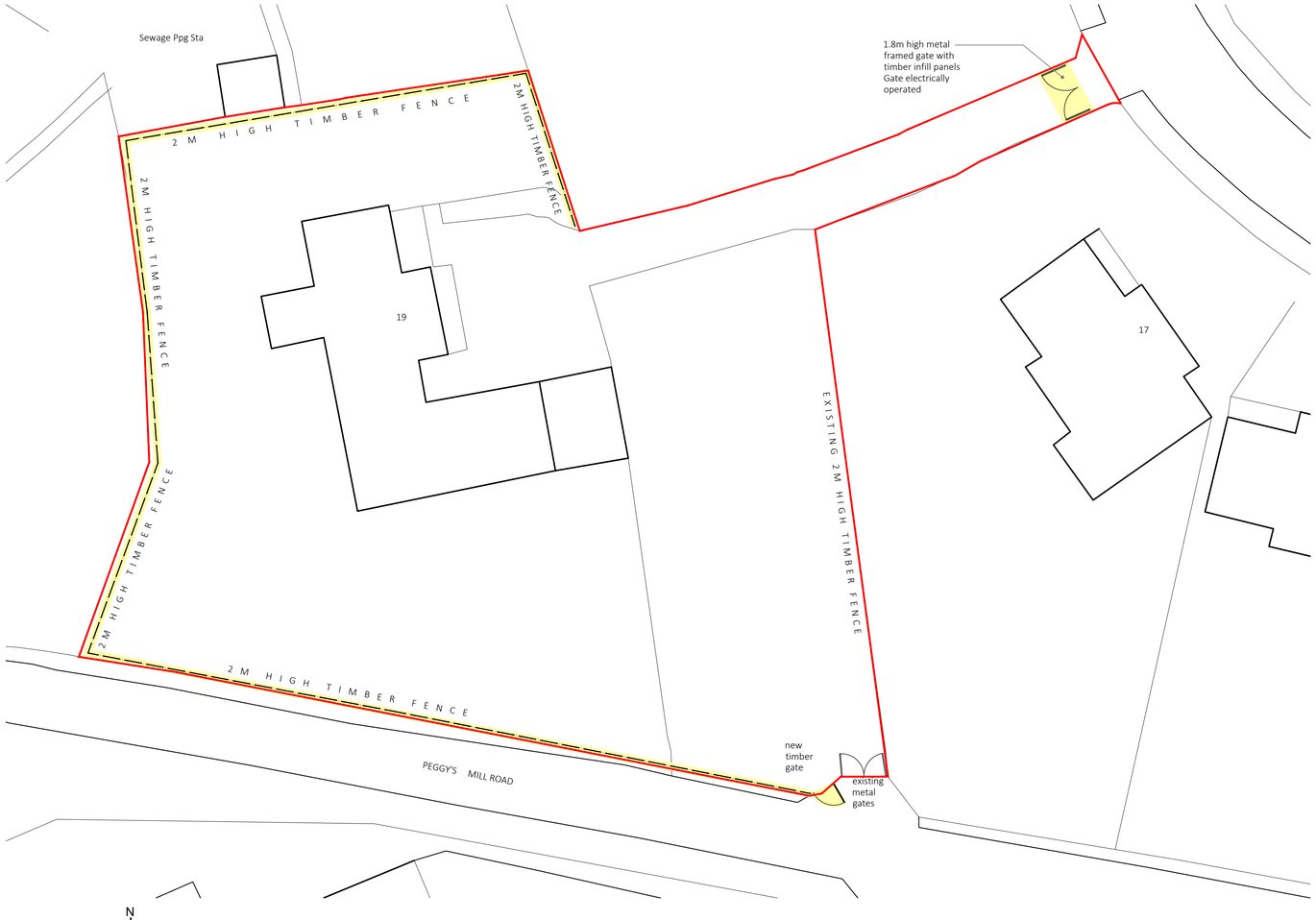
SITE LOCATION PLAN 1:1250

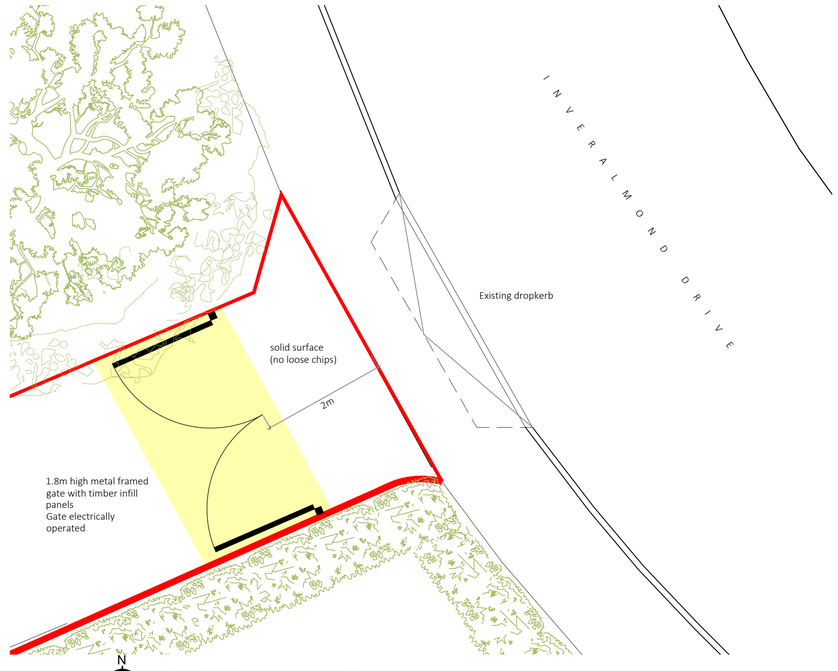
ELEVATION OF PROPOSED GATES 1:20
VIEWED FROM INVERALMOND DRIVE



TYPICAL ELEVATION OF FENCE 1:20
AS PROPOSED VIEW FROM GARDEN



SITE PLAN 1:200
SHOWING PROPOSALS



PARTIAL SITE PLAN 1:50
SHOWING PROPOSED GATES

SCOPE OF WORKS
- erect 2m high timber fence to North, South & West boundary
- Erect 1.8m metal framed, automated gate to driveway

SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS
- Timber slate fence
- Metal framed electrically operated gate to driveway with timber infill panels

KEY:
- Application Boundary.
- New works
- New 2m high timber fence

1:20 400mm 0 400mm 800mm 1200mm 1600mm 2000mm

1:50 1m 0 1m 2m 3m 4m 5m

1:200 4m 0 4m 8m 12m 16m 20m

DRAWING TITLE:
PLAN AS EXISTING/ PROPOSED
ELEVATIONS AS EXISTING/ PROPOSED

Scale: VARIES@A1
Issue status: PA
Drawn: CGY
Checked: GF
Date: 15/02/23

PROJECT:
MR & MRS FAVIER
19 INVERALMOND DRIVE
EDINBURGH
EH4 6JX

IN-AL(PA)01B

roads within or ex adverso the Property) and the Property shall not be used for any purpose which may create or be deemed by the Superiors to be a nuisance to them or to adjoining feuars, disponees or tenants.

. Fences etc.

The feuar will erect at his own cost all necessary fencing and that to the satisfac-:tion of theSuperiors. Such fencing once erected will be mutual and will be maintained as such. The open board fencing already erected on the south boundary of the property will be wholly maintainable by the feuar.

. Services (Water etc.)

The feuar shall enjoy the existing services of electricity, water, gas, drainage and sewage but in the event of these services being disturbed or affected in any way by the development of adjoining ground of

Client: Greg Favier

Location: 19 Inveralmond Drive, Edinburgh, EH4 6JX

Surveyed: 19th July 2022

Contents

Introduction

The tree survey is a tree management and building design tool which surveys the trees in their current context. The aims of the tree survey are:

1. To categorise the trees as to their suitability for retention in terms of their quality and value. Quality is based on the tree's condition, and importance in terms of cultural, species, aesthetic or ecological significance.

2. To minimise unnecessary impact to the retain tree population and demonstrate the constraints and opportunities available in the positioning of building and other work activity.

The survey is based on a comprehensive visual inspection, carried out in one visit on 18th July 2022. The weather conditions were dry, calm and bright.

The survey was commissioned by Greg Favieo, who is the property owner and owner of the trees.

The site falls within the Cramond conservation area and is also under Tree Protection Order 90 of 1972. Any tree works within the area of the survey must therefore be carried out with pre-approved consent from The City of Edinburgh Council Planning Department.

Methodology

This survey included all established and young trees within the site.

Tree locations have been plotted within a map of the site, using GPS and ARGIS technology to determine their location.

The average radial canopy and the RPA of each available tree is displayed, with the RPA as a pink line, and the canopy spread as a shaded area. Category A trees are light green, B trees are light blue, C trees are grey, and U trees are red. Hedges are dark green lines.

Site Description

The house is situated in the Cramond area on the banks of the River Almond, with grounds of over 0.5 acres.

The boundaries, and spatial distribution of the trees are graphically illustrated in the map (Appendix C)

Survey Findings

1. 40 individual trees were surveyed. Only trees with a diameter at breast height of greater that 75mm were tagged and/or described.
2. See Appendix B for the full tree survey schedule.

Recommended Arboriculture Works

The site has several mature trees which have not been recently maintained. Some removals would open the site up yet there is no work that is high priority urgent for the safety of the site. However it is we would advise that some recommendations are completed before winter storms.

We have done a rudimentary soil sample and think that a clay soil is unlikely, and is also rare in Edinburgh. We therefore conclude that there is a negligible risk of either subsidence or soil heave. None of the works we described are urgent, within six months. The tree removals are of boundary trees of unknown ownership. We suspect they belong to Scottish Water and are not dangerous to the house. The large conifer could be braced rather than removed.

Recommended works and timescale are noted in the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix B) for each tree. Recommendations are made on appropriate remedial arboricultural action. These are specified as significant risk to safety or tree health and consistent with arboricultural practice. All recommendations are consistent and in line with the British Standard 3998: 2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'. All felling and pruning work must be carried out by a competent tree surgeon to the above British Standard and with the necessary consent of City of Edinburgh Council Planning Authority.

Caveats and Limitations

1. This survey was conducted according to the VTA type 1 method (Mattheck & Breloer, 1994; Mattheck 2007) meaning survey work was carried out from ground level only.
2. Root protection areas (RPAs) are calculated with a standard formula; it is a best estimate. Tree roots are opportunistic and rely on favourable rooting conditions. RPAs have been amended to avoid any unfavourable rooting conditions, such as certain built structures. The RPAs shown may not represent the true rooting area of an individual tree
3. No soil, foliage, wood, fungus or root samples were taken for analysis. Should any further investigation be required, this will be highlighted in the report.
4. No internal decay measurements were taken. Should any further investigation be required, this will be highlighted in the report.
5. Even apparently healthy, structurally sound trees can be adversely affected by extreme climatic conditions. Trees should be reinspected after such events.
6. Trees are living organisms and can decline in health rapidly due to biotic and abiotic influences. Therefore, due to the unpredictability of nature, the unforeseen failure of intact trees can never be ruled out.
7. The findings of this report are based on observations made at various visits, and best judgement has been made to ensure that any remedial work has been recommended; however no guarantee can be given as to the safety of any individual tree. For this reason, findings and recommendations in this report are valid only for a period of 12 months from the survey date, or until any extreme weather event, whichever is soonest.
8. Only visible pathogens were recorded at the time of the survey. This does not confirm the absence of other pathogens but merely states that no annual fruiting bodies or other indications were observed at the time of the survey.
9. A Type 1 VTA cannot eliminate the possibility that any of the trees are used as a habitat for protected flora and fauna (e.g. bat roost). Reference to the legal documents 'Countryside Rights of Way Act' (2000) and 'Nature Conservation Act' (2004) (Scotland) is advised. The trees have been assessed for potential bat habitat, as well as bird nesting. Due to the difficulty of assessing the upper stems and crowns of larger trees from the ground (especially evergreen trees), some habitat features may not have been observed.
10. British Standard 5837 (2012) is not a specification document; as such it is acknowledged that deviance from the recommendations is permitted, so long as it is justified (British Standards Institute 2012, p.iii).
11. Due to physical constraints inherent on the site, some measurements have been estimated.

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 the 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.*			See Appendix B
	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	Trees 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 arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Appendix B
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	See Appendix B
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	See Appendix B

Appendix A – Cascade Chart for tree quality assessment

Woodland & Countryside Management (2012)

Key to Tree Survey Schedule – (see Appendix B)

Tag number	Unique number on tag attached to the tree, within a set of numbers 0601 - 0700 N.B. Tags 656 and 688 were missing from the set.
Species	Botanical name (Common name)
DBH (m)	Diameter of stem at breast height, approximately 1.5 metres.
N(m)	Estimated Canopy spread to the North in metres.
S (m)	Estimated Canopy spread to the South in metres.
E (m)	Estimated Canopy spread to the East in metres.
W (m)	Estimated Canopy spread to the West in metres.
Height (m)	Tree Height to the nearest metre.
C. Height (m)	Canopy Height in metres.
BS Cat.	British Standard Category – A, B, C or U – refer to Appendix A
Condition	Observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of decay, defects and pathological infections), as well as nuisances caused by the tree. **Good** = Full healthy canopy. Free from major cavities, wounds, pests or diseases. **Fair** = Slightly reduced leaf cover, minor deadwood or isolated major deadwood. Early stages of decay/disease. Structural faults. **Poor** = Overall sparse leafing or extensive deadwood. Well established decay organisms. Structurally unsound cavities and or large wounds. Structural features prone to failure. **Dead** = No living parts. Advanced decay. Structurally unsound.
Age (yrs)	Estimated age of the tree in years
Stems	Number of main stems.
ERC (yrs)	Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of this tree in this site.
Comments	Comments about the tree.
Recommendations	Management recommendations for the tree. Namely, Remove or Retain. Pruning recommendations also added.
RPA (radius)	Root Protection Area, a radius measurement in metres from the stem which would need to be undisturbed if this tree was to be undamaged by proposed development.

Common Name	Tag Number	Latin Name	Physiological Condition	Tree Height [m]	Diameter at 1.5M [mm]	(N) Branch Spread [m]	(E) Branch Spread [m]	(S) Branch Spread [m]	(W) Branch Spread [m]	Life Stage	Comments	**Recommended Works**	Reinspection Period
Small-leaved lime	T1	Tilia cordata	Fair	25	1200 1.2M	6	6	4	6	Mature	Tree condition **Moderate**. Canopy has thinned by 10% in between stems, a sign of minor stress. 10% minor deadwood. Canopy overghangs	Deadwood within 6 months.	12 Months
Small-leaved lime	T2	Tilia cordata	Fair	24	1200 1.2M	8	8	7	6	Mature	Tree condition **Good**. Large Ivy plant growing around stem and shading inner canopy, Western branches growing over garage and	Remove Ivy and Debris around Stem Option to reduce Branches overhanging	12 months
Cherry laurel	T3	Prunus laurocerasus	Fair	7	425	3	3	3	3	Semi-mature	Tree condition **Moderate**. Suppressing tilia root zone, growing over garage, damaging wall Providing Screening to front of house from the road	Remove Tree within 6 months	N/A if removed 12 Months if kept
Cherry laurel	T4	Prunus laurocerasus	Fair	7	190	3	3	3	3	Semi-mature	Tree condition **Moderate** Suppressing root zone of tilia Providing Screening	Remove Tree within 6 months	N/A if removed 12 Months if
Cherry laurel	T5	Prunus laurocerasus	Fair	7	210	3	3	2	3	Semi-mature	Tree Condition **Moderate** Suppressing root zone of tilia Providing Screening	Remove Tree Within 6 months	N/A if removed 12 Months if kept
Common yew	T6	Taxus baccata	Fair	9	400	2	2	2	2	Young	Tree Condition **Moderate** 1M away from building wall, evidence of drought shown by browning of foliage, Touching adajcent buiding wall	(If Owner wishes for Tree to be retained) Lift tree Up to Height of the Garage roof to allow it to grow freely	12 Months

Appendix B

Western hemlock	T7	Tsuga heterophylla	Fair	27	1500 1.5M	5	9	6	8	Mature	Tree Condition **Good**. Foliage Density in Canopy very high. Large Butress roots.. Ivy beginning to Colonise Not possible to see top 1/3 of canopy due to thickness of Folaige Mower damage on western lawn (Allow grass to grow up or	Climbing Inspection and Deadwood to evaluate if top of canopy needs work Allow grass to grow up where surface roots are growing dont mowe or damage roots further	12 Months
Sycamore	T8	Acer pseudoplatanus	Poor		116.6	3	5	3	1	Young	Tree Condition **Moderate** Young Sycamore growing underneath the Western Hemlock Is the result of a lapsed coppice, or regrowth from a tree that was removed weak Attachment point and will compete with tree above	Remove Tree within 6 months	N/A if removed
Horse chestnut	T9	Aesculus hippocastanum	Poor	12	990	5	6	2	3	Early-mature	Tree Condition **Poor/ Dead** Unlikely to survive long term Main stem is dead, other stem is in poor condition Tree is in undergowth and can be left if client wishes 60% Major Deadwood	Remove Tree within 3 months	N/A if Removed
Sycamore	T10	Acer pseudoplatanus	Fair	22	900	3	3	4	4	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Moderate**. Top of Canopy has Died back and in Decline Large amount of ivy around stem,	Remove Ivy and Deadwood within 6 months	12 Months
Norway maple	T11	Acer platanoides	Fair	20	750	3	3	3	4	Semi-mature	Tree condition is **Moderate** Covered in ivy, southern branches over public footpath 10% Minor Deadwood	Remove Ivy and Deadwood within 6 months	12 Months
Sycamore	T12	Acer pseudoplatanus	Fair	15	1361.07 1.36M	3	6	6	2	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Poor** Ivy on stem and holly surrounding tree, Tree is Struggling for space southern stem over footpath with less than 5	Remove Ivy and Deadwood within 6 months Possibly Remove Tree	12 Months

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Common holly	T13	Ilex aquifolium	Fair	10	884.6	2	5	6	2	Young	Tree condition is **Good** suppressing sycamore, many saplings sprouting around Base Providing Screening	Remove saplings from base to stop spread	12 Months
Goat willow	T14	Salix caprea		7	70	3	3	1	1	Young	Tree Condition is **Good** stem kinked at 1m Species is fast growing and not appriorate for site/location.	Remove Tree within 6 months	N/A if Removed
Lawson cypress	T15	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Fair	16	110	2	1	1.5	2	Young	Tree Condition is **Moderate** Damage to stem at 3m, 150mm long gash, Co-dominant union at top of tree (will cause issues when Tree gets older) Suppressed canopy from adajecent Tree	Remove Tree within 6 months If client wishes to Keep Formative Prune	12 Months
Norway maple	T16	Acer platanoides	Good	17	84	5.5	4.5	1.5	5	Young	Tree Condition **Poor** Damage to stems most likely caused by squirel damage to Cambuim. Tree is occluding and putting on wound wood. Despite good vitality, structurally weak.	Remove Tree within 6 months Or if client is attached to it prune heavily damaged branches	12 Months
Japanese maple	T17	Acer palmatum	Good	8	65	3	3	2.5	4	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Good** Included Union at 0.5m Some poor pruning cuts. No major Deadwood Minimal minor Deadwood	Reduce by 0.5m -1m, clean up poor cuts within 6 months To maintain height in proximity to building	12 Months
Japanese cedar	T18	Cryptomeria japonica	Good	10	0	4	2	1.5	2	Semi-mature	Tree Condition **Moderate** Included Union that has wraped around adajecent stem. Ivy around stem	Sever Ivy. Reduce Height away from building and shape into a hedge	12 Months
Lawson cypress	T19	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Fair	26	1640 1.6 M	5	6	6	6	Early-mature	Tree Condition is **Moderate** Due to nature of species a large number of included unions and tear outs. Main stem forks at 1.5m as an included union up to 5m. To be monitored for cracking. Large amount of Hangers in canopy. 10% Major Hangers	Deadwood and Hanger removal. Lift and cut back away from building and garden. Brace using Cobra main stem within 3 Months Could be an argument for removal given	12 Months

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Lawson cypress	T20	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Dead	7	750	0.5	4	7	1.5	Young	Tree condition is **Dead** Tree is leaning towards southern public footpath. If it Falls will land on Footpath Has been shaded out by adajecent trees	Remove Tree within 3 months	N/A to be removed
Sycamore	T21	Acer pseudoplatanus	Poor	20	1000 1M	2	10	10	8	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Poor** Ivy has completely taken over the canopy and supressed growth Has since been severed and tree is trying to fill in canopy. Tree is leaning towards Southern footpath and had a number of large Major dead branches in this direction but none are with falling distance to path. May not be on properties land	If owner Deadwood remove Ivy and Monitor to see tree reaction If not landowner monitor. Tree is leaning away from property	12 Months
Sycamore	T22	Acer pseudoplatanus	Good	25	1000 1M	7	8	7	7	Early-mature	Tree Condition is **Good** Large amount of Ivy has been severed. Tree has a few number of Dead Branches and hangers.	Deadwood and hanger removal within 6 Months	12 Months
Common beech	T23	Fagus sylvatica	Good	22	1200 1.2m	8	9.5	6	6	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Good** It has been covered in ivy. Has been removed since. Canopy health good. number of small dead branches. Eastern Branch towards house in close proximity to gutters and roof.	Deadwood and reduce branch towards house 6 Months	12 Months
Sycamore	T24	Acer pseudoplatanus	Fair	22	1120 1.12M	3	5	3	3	Semi-mature	Tree Condition **Moderate** Sqirrel Damage visible on a number of branches. Tree was once covered in ivy and a few dead branches. Trees adajcent are supressing canopy growth hence the small crown spread	Deadwood and remove/prune large branches that have been damaged. Within 6 Months	12 Months

Appendix B

Leyland cypress	T25	Cupressus x leylandii	Fair	25	1597.15 1.59M	6	6	7	3	Mature	Tree Condition **Poor** 2 out of 3 stems are growing into adajecent wall. Owner either Scottish Waters or property owner. unsure Species has still not reached its growing potiental and has already outgrown its space There has been a number of snap outs into garden and tree is in completely overhanging water building	Remove due to Location and structural damge to scottish water pump house Within 6 Months	N/A if Removing 12 Months if kept
Leyland cypress	T26	Cupressus x leylandii	Fair	20	750					Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Moderate** Canopy Has been supressed by adajecent trees. A Number of dead branches due to shading rom neighbours	Remove within 6 Months to close to Wall and other structures Has grown up sheltered	N/A if Removing 12 Months if kept
Leyland cypress	T27	Cupressus x leylandii	Fair	20	800					Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Poor** Another in the hedge line of the lawsons. Supressed canopy and poor choice of tree/ placement Will causes issues to Scottish water Building if continues to grow here	Remove within 6 Months Has grown up sheltered by adajcent trees not advisable to retain	N/A if Removing 12 Months if kept
Leyland cypress	T28	Cupressus x leylandii	Poor	7	636.4					Young	Tree Condition is **Poor** Young and supressed by neighbourin cypress. would go into shock if neighbouring trees removed.	Remove within 6 Months Has grown up sheltered by adajcent trees not advisable to retain	N/A if Removing 12 Months if
Leyland cypress	T29	Cupressus x leylandii	Fair	20	850	4	0.5	2	6	Semi-mature	Tree condition is **Moderate** Location is far enough away from house and other surrounding structures that it can be left to grow. Foliage and lean away from Property	Monitor	12 Months
Leyland cypress	T30	Cupressus x leylandii	Fair	21	850	5	0.5	3	4	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Moderate** Last tree in line of overgrown screennng. Canopy and tree leaning away from garden and adajacent structures	Monitor	12 Months

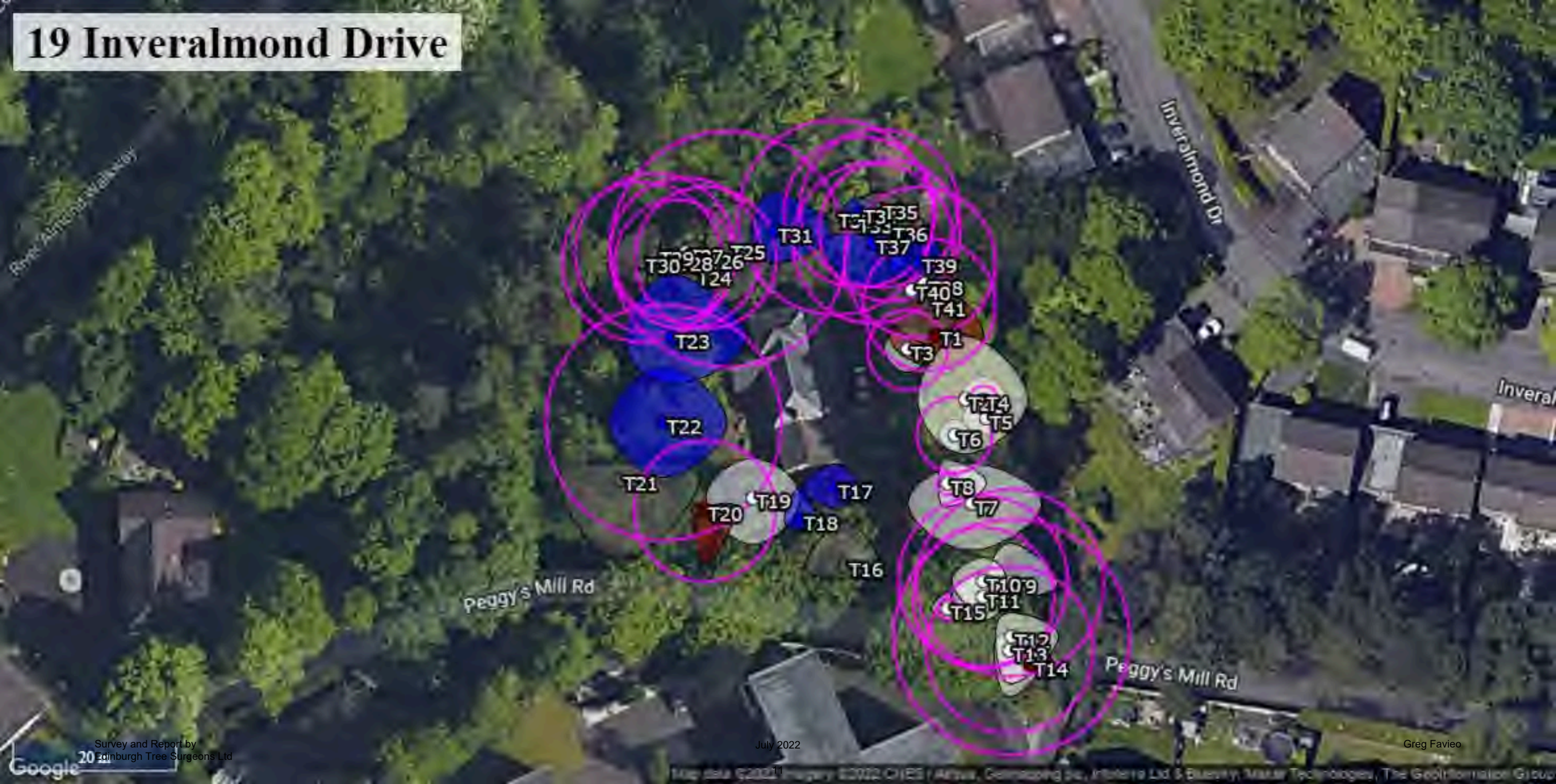
Appendix B

Lawson cypress	T31	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Good	20	800	5	7	4	3	Semi-mature	Tree Condition Is **Moderate** Line of 4 Screening trees planted along boundary lines. At least 2 stems in close proximity to wall and will cause damage if left	Remove first 2 stems Within 6 Months	removing 12 Months if kept
Lawson cypress	T32	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Fair	20	1108		5	3	2	Semi-mature	Tree Condition Is **Moderate** Line of 4 Laswon Trees Most likely for boundary marking and screening. A few have significant ivy around stem	Remove Ivy if client wishing to keep for screening and Monitor If not remove all due to	12 Months
English elm	T33	Ulmus procera	Fair	8		0	1.5	5	6.5	Young	Tree Condition is **Poor** Top of tree has snapped out and is competeting with a number of neighouring Tree has a Large hanger still in canopy over garden. 25% Major hanger	Recomend felling or reducing overhang casued by adajecent comptetion and phototropism. remove hanger at bare minumum	12 Months N/A if removing
Lawson cypress	T34	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Good	25	800	2	2	2	2	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Good** Tree is a good specimen providing good screening and a nice view. Ivy around stem at the early stage	Remove Ivy and Monitor 6 Months	12 Months
Lawson cypress	T35	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Fair	17	838.2	2	3	3	3	Young	Tree Conditions are **Moderate** One stem is dead. All Trees covered in Ivy Last Tree is heavily leaning over neighbours garden.	Remove Dead Tree. Remove Ivy Remove leaning tree 6 Months	12 Months
Common yew	T36	Taxus baccata	Fair	15	750	3	5	3	5	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Moderate/ Poor** Large no.of dead branches Tree is being supressed by neighbouring trees Majority of Tree Overhanging neighbours Garden	Dead wood 6 Months	12 Months

Appendix B

English elm	T37	Ulmus procera	Good	18	851.5	1	5	6	7	Young	Tree condition is **Moderate** Included union between the two stems. Tree is still young and stem can be reduced or pruned now. Large amount of sucker around base as is typical for theis species Has potiental to grow very Large and will need pruning in future due to proximity to house	Remove suckers and competition from stem. lift canopy to allow access. into this area of the Garden 6 Months Remove stem that is closest to House or Reduce if worried about the Union	12 Months
Common holly	T39	Ilex aquifolium	Fair	12	800	4	3	3	4	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Moderate** Has been pollarded in past at 1.5m. Lappsed pollards as a result most likely some decay. WIll need to be monitored	Remove within 6 months Or Keep for Screening	12 Months
Cherry laurel	T41	Prunus laurocerasus	Fair	12	700	4	4	5	6	Semi-mature	Tree Condition is **Moderate** Possible Vascular issues. Ivy starting to estabilish on tree. suckers and branches interefering with wall Providing valuable Screening	Lift up above adajcent wall. Remove suckers. Lift back away from paving. Remove ivy	12 Months

19 Inveralmond Drive



EDINBVRGH
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Trees4Scotland - Tree Care Services.
FAO: Angus Crabbie
12 Silverknowes Eastway
Edinburgh
EH4 5NQ

Mrs Beckie Favier.
19 Inveralmond Drive
Edinburgh
EH4 6JX

Decision date: 21 December 2022

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997
TREE PRESERVATION AND TREES IN CONSERVATION AREAS (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2010

Cherry Laurel - remove to ground level. Mature Lawson Cypress - remove to ground level. Lawson Cypress, dead - remove to ground level. Leyland Cypress x14 (T25-T32) - remove to ground level.

At 19 Inveralmond Drive Edinburgh EH4 6JX

Application No: 22/05658/TCO
Date of Notification: 11.11.2022

DECISION NOTICE

With reference to your prior notification for Treework Within a Conservation Area as required under S172 of the above Act, an assessment has been made. Under the Act, the works can commence 6 weeks after the date of the notification unless the Council makes a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

The Council has decided to **not make a TPO** in relation to the works detailed in the notification.

It should be noted that if the work is not carried out within a two year period following receipt of this letter, a fresh notification will be required if the proposal is to be carried out after that period.

Full details of the application can be found on the Planning and Building Standards Online Services

The reason why the Council has made this decision is as follows:.

Permission is not required to fell the dead Lawson cypress (T20) and as the work is required in the interests of safety the Council deem the work authorised under S172 of The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997. S174 of the Act places a duty on any owner to replace the tree with another at the first available planting season.

Ellen McCalman, Tree Officer, Householders & Trees
PLACE, Sustainable Development, Planning &Building Standards.
Email ellen.mccalman@edinburgh.gov.uk,
Waverley Court, 4 East Market Street, Edinburgh, EH8 8BG

The remaining works are based on sound arboricultural and landscape management and will have no more than a neutral effect on the character and amenity of the conservation area if carried out to BS 3998 2010.

Neither the foregoing or any further comment made by Council personnel can dispense with any requirement to seek the permission of other interested parties (e,g. Co-owners/tenants of the property, proprietors of neighbouring land if the trees are located on their land) if such consent is needed to carry out the work.

This decision does not carry with it any necessary consent or approval for the proposed development under other statutory enactments.

Should you have a specific enquiry regarding this decision please contact Ellen McCalman directly at ellen.mccalman@edinburgh.gov.uk.

Chief Planning Officer
PLACE
The City of Edinburgh Council

Client: Greg Favier

Location: 19 Inveralmond Drive

Surveyed: 24th May 2023

(an update from survey on 19th July 2022)

Contents

Introduction

The tree survey is a tree management and building design tool which surveys the trees in their current context. The aims of the tree survey are:

1. To categorise the trees as to their suitability for retention in terms of their quality and value. Quality is based on the tree's condition, and importance in terms of cultural, species, aesthetic or ecological significance.

2. To minimise unnecessary impact and to the retain tree population and demonstrate the constraints and opportunities available in the positioning of building and other work activity.

Recommended Works

This survey is an update from a previous survey in response to planners questions regarding placing fencing around the boundary.

Two areas of leylandeii clusters (lapsed hedging) were found to be felled.

Survey focused on area of proposed fencing in North East and North West corners of the garden.

Edinburgh Tree Surgeons specify a method for bulding the fence using a ground screw product (found on pages 31 and 32). This will have minimal damage to RPA of trees.

Portuguese laurel (T41), yew (T36) and holly (T38) are on the east side running north to south starting with the yew so we would put the spikes in as far away from the trees as practically possible. Likewise with the cypress leylandii line in the north west corner of the garden (T27-T30), we propose to place the fence approx 1m to the south of the stems, away from the trunks of the tree using the spikes. This method will disturb far less than 20% of the RPA of these trees.

The central section where the removed trees are, there are some stumps left which could be ground and the fence could be built in the normal way (i.e. with concrete) or with spikes

Using this method the boundary trees would be minimally inpacted by the building of this fence.

Methodology

Tree locations have been plotted within a map of the site, using GPS and ARGIS technology to determine their location. The average radial canopy and the RPA of each available tree is displayed, with the RPA as a pink line, and the canopy spread as a shaded area. Category A trees are light green, B trees are light blue, C trees are grey, and U trees are red. Fellled leylandeii have been marked in red.

Proposed fencing around boundary marked in red, some areas have been completed.

Arboricultural Recommendations on Building Sites

Adjust plans around trees. Not trees around plans as much as possible. For building works put a fence matching the RPA area shown on the map provided. Before any works start and only once all works are finished.

Do not change the soil level within the RPA and around trees. Tree roots are found within the top 600mm of soil. Typically most are only within the top 300mm. Changing the soil level can have adverse effects on tree health and site drainage.

If a tree needs to be pruned during construction consult a professional arborist. Where possible lift or move branches away instead of pruning. e.g. for one time access with a HGV.

Established trees are not able to be moved and where trees are to be retained they should be given the space to grow in the future.

When working within the RPA hand dig. Roots smaller than 25mm can be pruned back without consultation. For roots over 25mm consult an arborist before pruning. When pruning is not required protect and wet roots while they are exposed. refill the trench within 2 days maximum. Avoid any root disturbance in Mid Summer and Spring when possible.

No more than 20% of the RPA should be disturbed on undisturbed soil.

We recommend getting in an arborist to inspect the trees and their protection before during and after the building works. For an increased chance of tree survival.

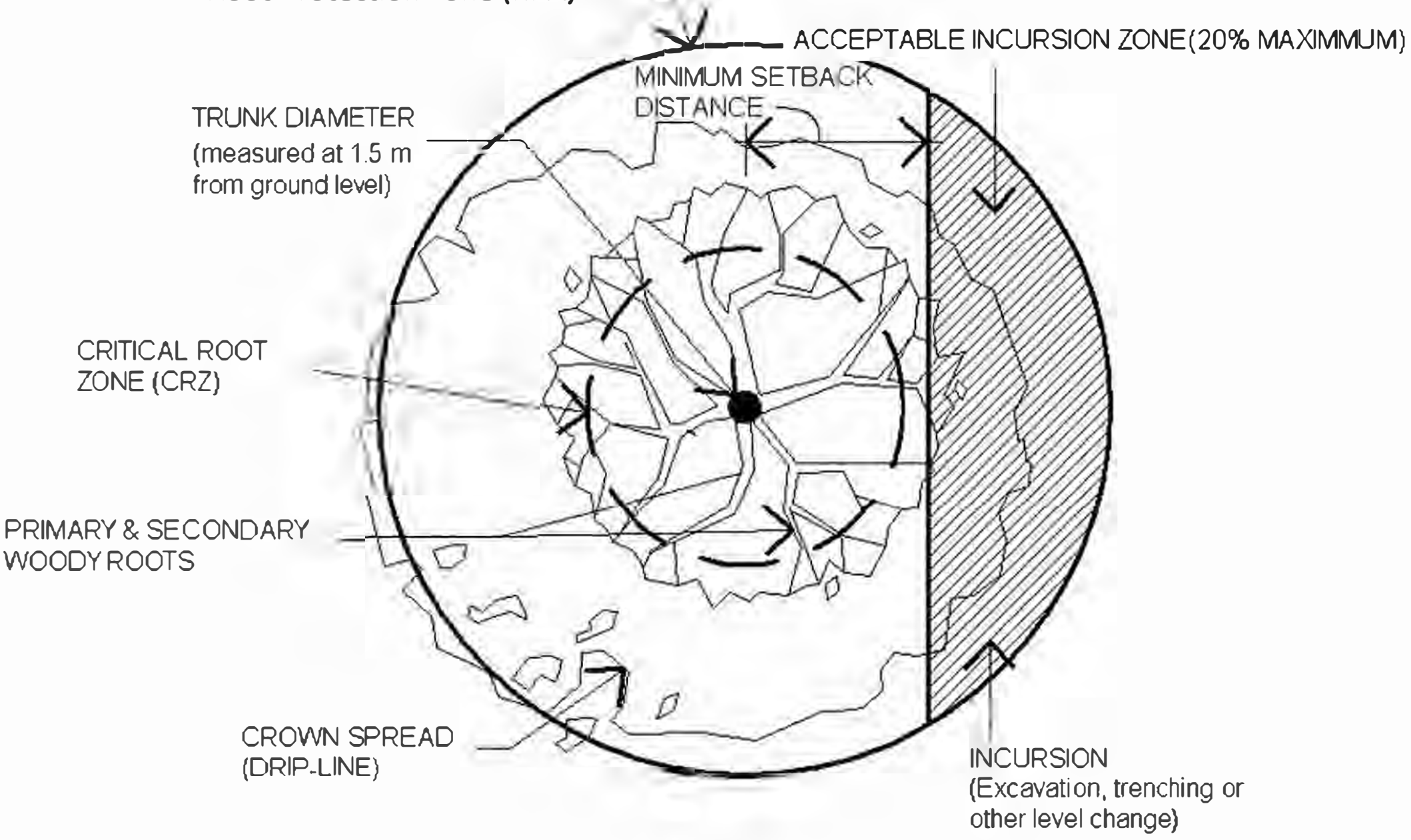
Any ground protection must protect the soil from contamination, compaction and ensure that soil structure is protected. Where protecting the RPA it must ensure that tree root function remains unimpaired. All cement mixing will take place on level ground to avoid potential runoff into the rooting zone of the trees.

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 the 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.*			See Appendix B
	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	Trees 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 arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Appendix B
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	See Appendix B
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	See Appendix B

Appendix A – Cascade Chart for tree quality assessment

Woodland & Countryside Management (2012)

Root Protection Zone (RPA)



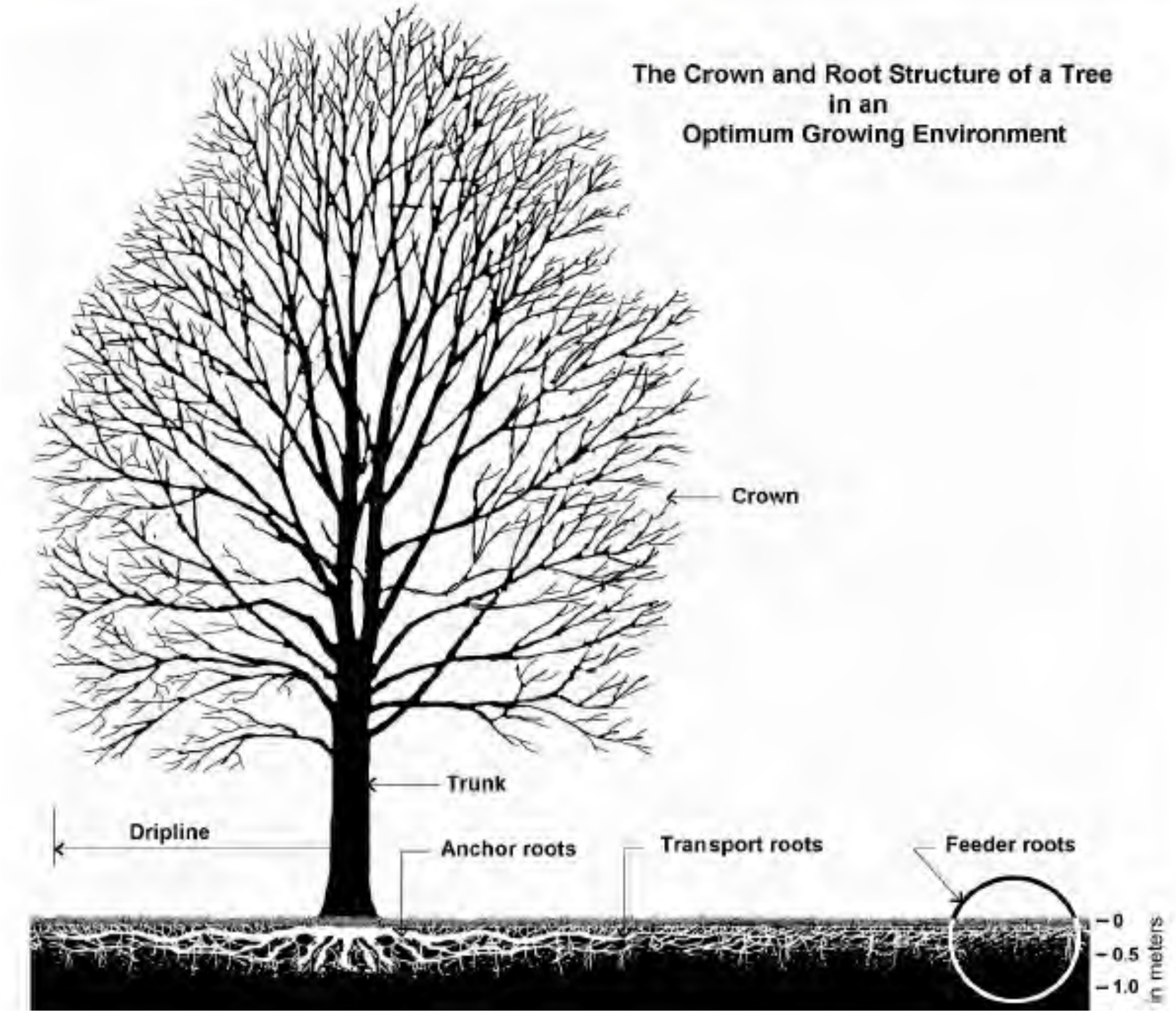
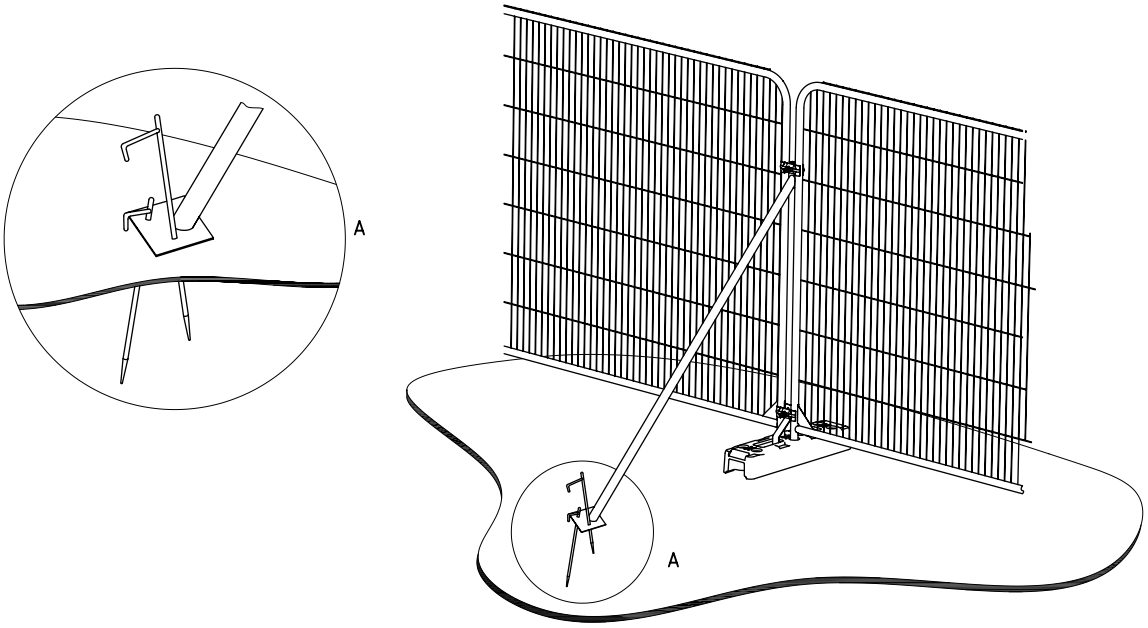
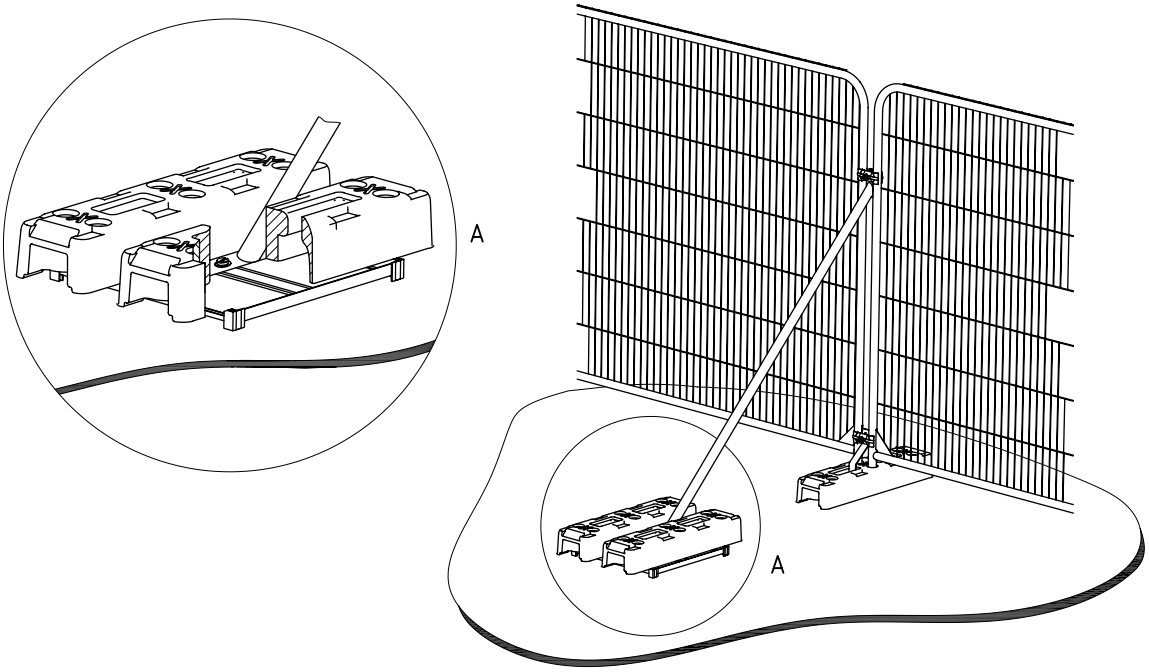

The Crown and Root Structure of a Tree
in an
Optimum Growing Environment
Crown
Trunk
Dripline
Anchor roots
Transport roots
Feeder roots
0
0.5
1.0
in meters

Figure 3 **Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems**



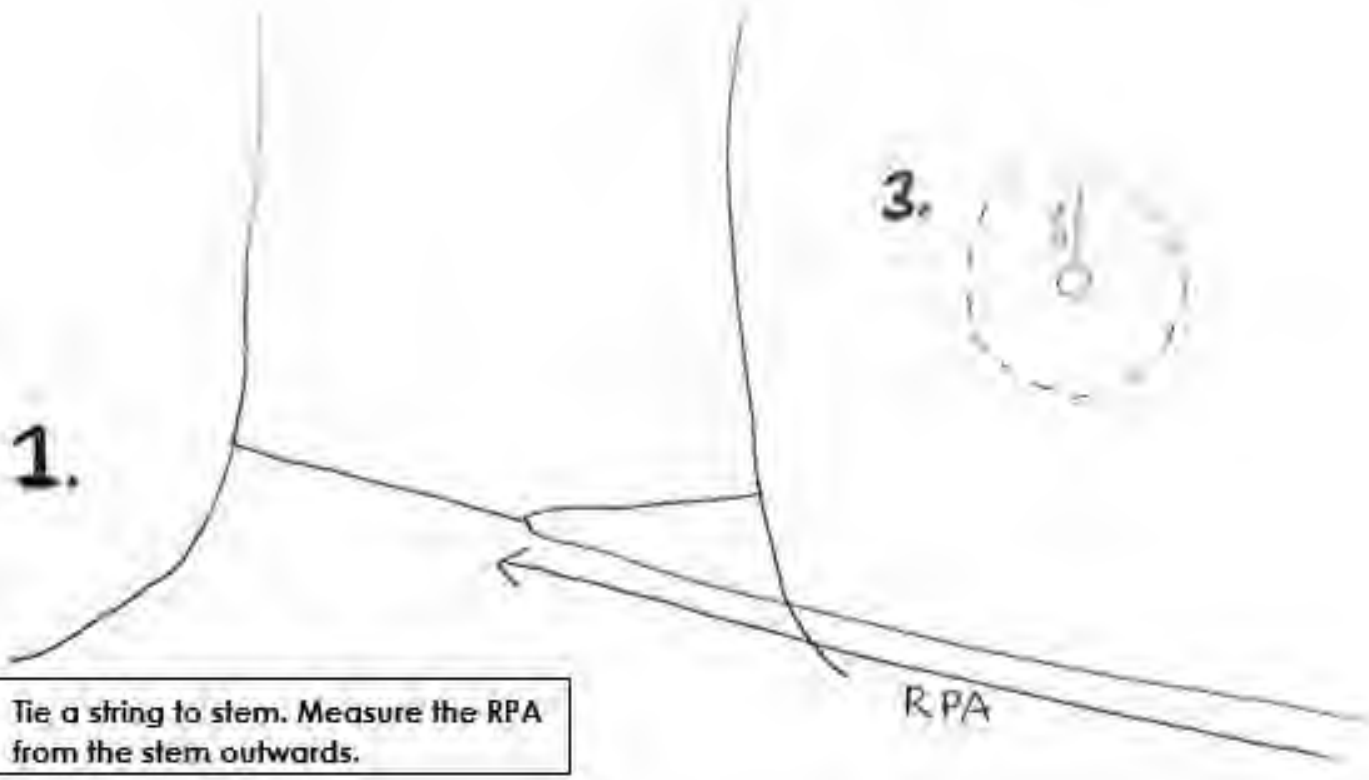
a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

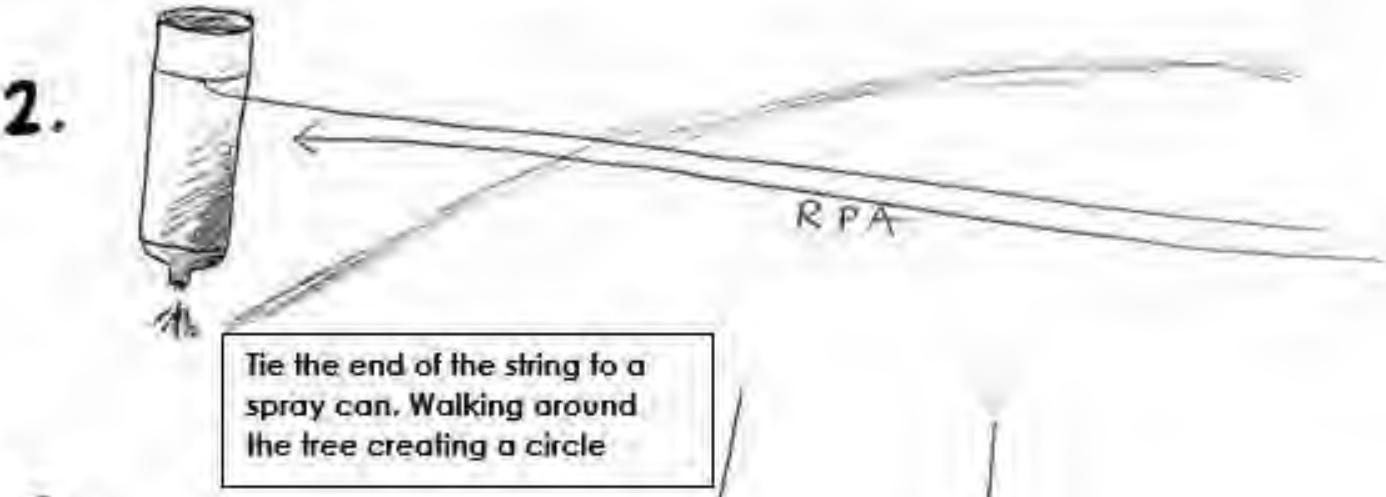


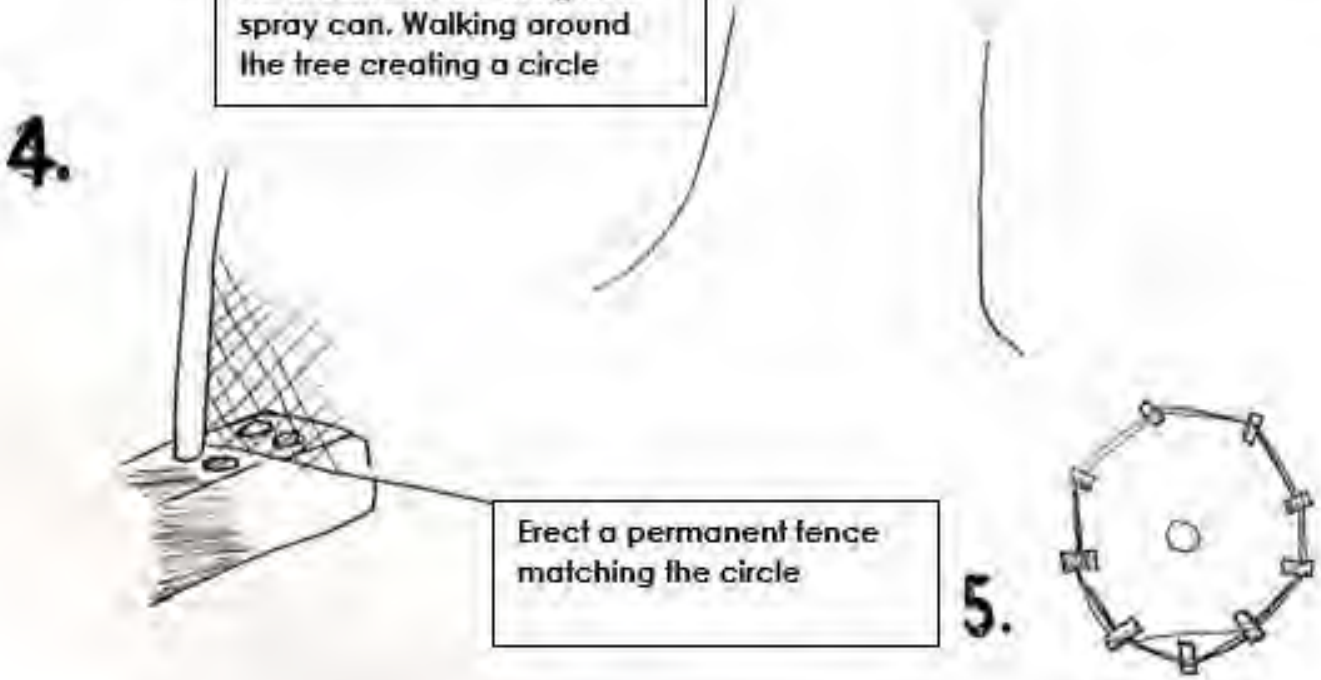
b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

6.2.3 Ground protection during demolition and construction

6.2.3.1 Where construction working space or temporary construction access is justified within the RPA, this should be facilitated by a set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier. In such areas, suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design should be retained to act as temporary ground protection during construction, rather than being removed during demolition. The suitability of such surfacing for this purpose should be evaluated by the project arboriculturist and an engineer as appropriate.


1.
3.
RPA
Tie a string to stem. Measure the RPA from the stem outwards.


2.
RPA
Tie the end of the string to a spray can. Walking around the tree creating a circle


4.
Erect a permanent fence matching the circle
5.

7.2.2 Roots, whilst exposed, should immediately be wrapped or covered to prevent desiccation and to protect them from rapid temperature changes. Any wrapping should be removed prior to backfilling, which should take place as soon as possible.

7.2.3 Roots smaller than 25 mm diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturist, as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability.

7.2.4 Prior to backfilling, retained roots should be surrounded with topsoil or uncompacted sharp sand (builders' sand should not be used because of its high salt content, which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose inert granular fill, before soil or other suitable material is replaced. This material should be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots.

7.3 Tree protection during demolition

7.3.1 Where demolition is proposed on a site where trees are to be retained, access facilitation pruning should be undertaken as necessary to prevent injurious contact between demolition plant and the tree(s). In some cases, working space may be provided by temporarily tying back tree branches. Pruning or tying should be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by an arboriculturist.

NOTE The local authority will be able to advise whether the trees are under statutory protection such that consent for tree works might be required.

7.3.2 When demolishing a structure (including underground structures) within what would otherwise be the RPA, barriers should be erected, and ground protection installed (see **6.2.3**), to protect the underlying soil to the edge of the existing structure.

7.3.3 All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works should either operate outside the RPA, or run on the ground protection (see **6.2.3**). Where such ground protection is required, it should be installed prior to commencement of operations.

7.3.4 Where trees stand adjacent to structures to be removed, the demolition should be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building (often referred to as "top down, pull back").

NOTE Where there is a significant build-up of dust on the foliage, it might be necessary to hose down the tree(s).

7.3.5 The advice of an arboriculturist should be sought where underground structures present within the RPA are, or will become, redundant. In general it is preferable to leave such structures in situ, as their removal could damage adjacent tree roots.

7.3.6 Where an existing hard surface is scheduled for removal, care should be taken not to disturb tree roots that might be present beneath it. Hand-held tools or appropriate machinery should be used (under arboricultural supervision) to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area, so that the machine is not moving over the exposed ground (see **7.2.2** for protection of exposed roots). If a new hard surface is to be laid, it might be preferable to leave any existing sub-base in situ, augmenting it where required.

7.4 Permanent hard surfacing within the RPA

NOTE This subclause does not apply to veteran trees, where it is recommended that no construction, including the installation of new hard surfacing, occurs within the RPA.

7.4.1 General

Where permanent hard surfacing within the RPA is considered unavoidable, site-specific and specialist arboricultural and construction design advice should be sought to determine whether it is achievable without significant adverse impact on trees to be retained.

*NOTE Specialist arboricultural advice includes, for example, advice on the tolerance of a tree species to the installation of a permanent hard surface within the RPA or tolerance of salt damage (see **7.4.2.4**).*

7.4.2 Design recommendations

7.4.2.1 The design should not require excavation into the soil, including through lowering of levels and/or scraping, other than the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation. If it is intended to use the new surface for construction access, it is essential that the extra loading and wear arising from this are taken into account during the design process.

7.4.2.2 The structure of the hard surface should be designed to avoid localized compaction by evenly distributing the loading over the track width and wheelbase of any vehicles expected to use the access.

7.4.2.3 New permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

7.4.2.4 If the new surface is likely to be subject to de-icing salt application, an impermeable barrier should be incorporated to prevent contamination of the rooting area. Run-off should be directed away from the RPA (see also **8.6.5**).

7.4.2.5 Where a permeable surface is to be used by vehicular traffic, a geotextile should be used at the base of construction to help prevent pollution contamination of the rooting area below.

7.4.2.6 Permeable hard surfacing can result in soil volume moisture content remaining at or near field capacity for long periods. Where there is a risk of waterlogging, the design should incorporate appropriate land drainage (see also **4.3** and **8.6.5**). Land drainage within the RPA should be designed to avoid damage to the tree and the soil structure, e.g. sand slitting formed by compressed air soil displacement with the slits set radially to the tree.

7.4.2.7 The hard surface should be resistant to or tolerant of deformation by tree roots, and should be set back from the stem of the tree and its above-ground root buttressing by a minimum of 500 mm to allow for growth and movement. Resulting gaps may be filled using appropriate inert granular material.

NOTE 1 Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement systems. Alternatively, piles, pads or elevated beams can be used to support surfaces to bridge over the RPA or, following exploratory investigations to determine location, to provide support within the RPA while allowing the retention of roots greater than 25 mm in diameter.

NOTE 2 The use of two-dimensional load suspension systems is not recommended for surfaces intended for use by vehicles.

A.1.5 Types of hard surface materials and their suitability in proximity to trees

*NOTE Materials in common use include those described in **A.1.5.1** to **A.1.5.4**. Other materials are available.*

A.1.5.1 Washed gravel

Washed gravel retains its porosity unless excessively consolidated, and is particularly useful where changes of level occur or an irregular shape is needed around the stem of a tree. Gravel is easily renewed or topped up. Although weeds might become established, they can be controlled by chemical or mechanical means. However, gravel is rarely suitable for use where there is vehicle or pedestrian traffic, e.g. in residential areas. Materials with a high fines content, such as self-binding gravels or hoggin, ought not to be used due to their almost impermeable texture when consolidated.

A.1.5.2 Paving slabs and block pavers

Paving slabs and block pavers are available with built-in infiltration spaces between the slabs or blocks. These are ideal, but need to be laid dry-jointed on a sharp sand or coarse aggregate no-fines foundation to allow air and moisture to penetrate to the rooting area.

A.1.5.3 In-situ concrete

As in-situ concrete forms an impermeable surface, falls and openings need to be provided for water and air to enter the soil (the necessary liner can be penetrated through the falls or openings once the concrete has set). This can be achieved by forming 50 mm diameter holes in the construction of a slab at regular spacings of 300 mm to 600 mm (as determined by an engineer) and backfilling the resulting holes with no-fines gravel or aggregate. A high standard of materials and workmanship is needed if frost damage and excessive wear are to be avoided.

A.1.5.4 Bitumen paving and resin-bonded gravels

These surfaces can consist of porous or impermeable material. As the interstices in unsealed tar paving will eventually become blocked by fines, it is advisable for such surfaces to be laid following the same principles as those for impermeable surfaces, therefore its use within the RPA also needs to be restricted to the 20% RPA recommendation (**7.4.2.3**).

A.2 Avoiding damage to trees

A.2.1 General

Trees that have good health and stability are well adapted to their surroundings. Any development activity which affects the adaptation of trees to a site could be detrimental to their health, future growth and safety. Tree species differ in their ability to tolerate change, but all tend to become less tolerant after they have reached maturity or suffered previous damage or physiological stress. Planning and subsequent site management aims need to minimize the effect of change.

The part of a tree most susceptible to damage is the root system, which, because it is not immediately visible, is frequently ignored. Damage to, or death of, the root system affects the health, growth, life expectancy and safety of the entire tree. The effects of such damage might only become evident several years later. Damage can be the result of a number of minor but compounding factors that accumulate over time. Materials such as uncured concrete, diesel oil and vehicle washings can all damage roots and lead to adverse impacts on the tree.

Key to Tree Survey Schedule

Tag number	Unique number on tag attached to the tree, within a set of numbers 0601 - 0700 N.B. Tags 656 and 688 were missing from the set.
Species	Botanical name (Common name)
DBH (m)	Diameter of stem at breast height, approximately 1.5 metres.
N(m)	Estimated Canopy spread to the North in metres.
S (m)	Estimated Canopy spread to the South in metres.
E (m)	Estimated Canopy spread to the East in metres.
W (m)	Estimated Canopy spread to the West in metres.
Height (m)	Tree Height to the nearest metre.
C. Height (m)	Canopy Height in metres.
BS Cat.	British Standard Category – A, B, C or U – refer to Appendix A
Condition	Observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of decay, defects and pathological infections), as well as nuisances caused by the tree. **Good** = Full healthy canopy. Free from major cavities, wounds, pests or diseases. **Fair** = Slightly reduced leaf cover, minor deadwood or isolated major deadwood. Early stages of decay/disease. Structural faults. **Poor** = Overall sparse leafing or extensive deadwood. Well established decay organisms. Structurally unsound cavities and or large wounds. Structural features prone to failure. **Dead** = No living parts. Advanced decay. Structurally unsound.
Age (yrs)	Estimated age of the tree in years
Stems	Number of main stems.
ERC (yrs)	Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of this tree in this site.
Comments	Comments about the tree.
Recommendations	Management recommendations for the tree. Namely, Remove or Retain. Pruning recommendations also added.
RPA (radius)	Root Protection Area, a radius measurement in metres from the stem which would need to be undisturbed if this tree was to be undamaged by proposed development.


Legend
A
B (6)
C (10)
U (9)
Not Specified
19 Inveralmond Drive North Boundary
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T8
T21
T22
T23
T24
T25
T26
T27
T28
T29
T30
T31
T32
T33
T35
T36
T37
T38
T39
T41
10 m
Google

Caveats and Limitations

1. This survey was conducted according to the VTA type 1 method (Mattheck & Breloer, 1994; Mattheck 2007) meaning survey work was carried out from ground level only.
2. Root protection areas (RPAs) are calculated with a standard formula; it is a best estimate. Tree roots are opportunistic and rely on favourable rooting conditions. RPAs have been amended to avoid any unfavourable rooting conditions, such as certain built structures. The RPAs shown may not represent the true rooting area of an individual tree. It is not possible to estimate these based on structural boundaries.
3. No soil, foliage, wood, fungus or root samples were taken for analysis. Should any further investigation be required, this will be highlighted in the report.
4. No internal decay measurements were taken. Should any further investigation be required, this will be highlighted in the report.
5. Even apparently healthy, structurally sound trees can be adversely affected by extreme climatic conditions. Trees should be reinspected after such events.
6. Trees are living organisms and can decline in health rapidly due to biotic and abiotic influences. Therefore, due to the unpredictability of nature, the unforeseen failure of intact trees can never be ruled out.
7. The findings of this report are based on observations made at various visits, and best judgement has been made to ensure that any remedial work has been recommended; however no guarantee can be given as to the safety of any individual tree. For this reason, findings and recommendations in this report are valid only for a period of 12 months from the survey date, or until any extreme weather event, whichever is soonest.
8. Only visible pathogens were recorded at the time of the survey. This does not confirm the absence of other pathogens but merely states that no annual fruiting bodies or other indications were observed at the time of the survey.
9. A Type 1 VTA cannot eliminate the possibility that any of the trees are used as a habitat for protected flora and fauna (e.g. bat roost). Reference to the legal documents ‘Countryside Rights of Way Act’ (2000) and ‘Nature Conservation Act’ (2004) (Scotland) is advised. The trees have been assessed for potential bat habitat, as well as bird nesting. Due to the difficulty of assessing the upper stems and crowns of larger trees from the ground (especially evergreen trees), some habitat features may not have been observed.
10. British Standard 5837 (2012) is not a specification document; as such it is acknowledged that deviance from the recommendations is permitted, so long as it is justified (British Standards Institute 2012, p.iii).
11. Due to physical constraints inherent on the site, some measurements have been estimated. Tree positions and boundaries are only approximately mapped for illustration.

Sycamore Tree ID #24

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T24
Common Name:	Sycamore
Latin Name:	Acer pseudoplatanus
Tree Height [m]:	22
Number of Stems:	4
Stem Diameter [mm]:	285.48
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	3
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	3
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	5
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	3
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	C
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Sqirrel Damage visible on a number of branches. Tree was once covered in ivy and a few dead branches. Trees adajcent are supressing canopy growth hence the small crown spread
Recommendations:	Deadwood and remove or prune if large branches thoose that have been damaged.
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.310972
Latitude:	55.970460

Photos

Leyland cypress Tree ID #25

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T25
Common Name:	Leyland cypress
Latin Name:	Cupressus x leylandii
Tree Height [m]:	25
Number of Stems:	
Stem Diameter [mm]:	
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	U
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	felled
Recommendations:	
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.311005
Latitude:	55.970448

Photos

Lawson cypress Tree ID #26

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T26
Common Name:	Lawson cypress
Latin Name:	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Tree Height [m]:	20
Number of Stems:	0
Stem Diameter [mm]:	
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	U
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Felled
Recommendations:	
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.311032
Latitude:	55.970443

Photos

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T27
Common Name:	Lawson cypress
Latin Name:	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Tree Height [m]:	20
Number of Stems:	1
Stem Diameter [mm]:	400
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	1
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	1
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	1
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	1
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	C
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Another in the hedge line of the lawsons. Supressed canopy and poor choice of tree/ placement
Recommendations:	Remove
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.311184
Latitude:	55.970445

Photos

Lawson cypress Tree ID #28

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T28
Common Name:	Lawson cypress
Latin Name:	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Tree Height [m]:	17
Number of Stems:	2
Stem Diameter [mm]:	636.4
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	2
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	2
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	2
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	2
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Poor
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	C
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Young and supressed by neighbourin cypress.
Recommendations:	Remove
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.311210
Latitude:	55.970439

Photos

Lawson cypress Tree ID #29

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T29
Common Name:	Lawson cypress
Latin Name:	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Tree Height [m]:	20
Number of Stems:	1
Stem Diameter [mm]:	450
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	4
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	0.5
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	2
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	6
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	C
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Tree is far wnugh away from house to surrounding stuctures that it can be left to grow
Recommendations:	Up to cient whether or not to remove but not necessary as trees provide screnning
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.311246
Latitude:	55.970441

Photos

Lawson cypress Tree ID #30

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T30
Common Name:	Lawson cypress
Latin Name:	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Tree Height [m]:	21
Number of Stems:	1
Stem Diameter [mm]:	450
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	2
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	2
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	2
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	2
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	C
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Last tree in line of overgrown screennng. Canopy and tree leaning away from garden and adajecet structures
Recommendations:	Remove or keep for screeing
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.311296
Latitude:	55.970442

Photos

English elm Tree ID #33

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.310766
Latitude:	55.970445

Photos

There are no saved photos for this feature.

Lawson cypress Tree ID #34

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T34
Common Name:	Lawson cypress
Latin Name:	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Tree Height [m]:	25
Number of Stems:	
Stem Diameter [mm]:	
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Good
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	U
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Felled
Recommendations:	
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.310774
Latitude:	55.970449

Photos

There are no saved photos for this feature.

Tree ID #35
21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T35
Common Name:	
Latin Name:	
Tree Height [m]:	17
Number of Stems:	
Stem Diameter [mm]:	
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	U
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Felled
Recommendations:	
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.310723
Latitude:	55.970451

Photos

Common yew Tree ID #36

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T36
Common Name:	Common yew
Latin Name:	Taxus baccata
Tree Height [m]:	15
Number of Stems:	1
Stem Diameter [mm]:	350
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	3
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	5
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	3
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	5
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	C
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Large no. of dead branches Tree is being supressed by neighbouring trees
Recommendations:	Deadwood. Speak to neighbour ti see if they want it reduced over there garden while we are doing the work.
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.310712
Latitude:	55.970439

Photos

English elm Tree ID #37

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T37
Common Name:	English elm
Latin Name:	Ulmus procera
Tree Height [m]:	18
Number of Stems:	2
Stem Diameter [mm]:	570.09
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	1
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	5
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	6
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	7
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Good
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	B
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Included union between the two stems. large amount of sucker around base as is typical for theis species
Recommendations:	Remove suckers and competition from stem. lift canopy to allow access. Remove stem
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.310726
Latitude:	55.970397

Photos

Common holly Tree ID #38

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T38
Common Name:	Common holly
Latin Name:	Ilex aquifolium
Tree Height [m]:	
Number of Stems:	
Stem Diameter [mm]:	
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	
Structural Condition:	
Quality Category:	
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	
Recommendations:	
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.310653
Latitude:	55.970381

Photos

There are no saved photos for this feature.

Common holly Tree ID #39

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

Tag Number:	T39
Common Name:	Common holly
Latin Name:	Ilex aquifolium
Tree Height [m]:	12
Number of Stems:	1
Stem Diameter [mm]:	350
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	4
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	3
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	3
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	4
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	B
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Tree has been pollarded in past at 1.5m. Lappsed pollards as a resul. and as a result most likely some decay. Tree leans over wall and neghbours property
Recommendations:	Reinspect
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

Tree Location

Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.310666
Latitude:	55.970398

Photos

Cherry laurel Tree ID #41

21 Inveralmond Drive

Tree Details

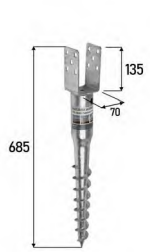
Tag Number:	T41
Common Name:	Cherry laurel
Latin Name:	Prunus laurocerasus
Tree Height [m]:	12
Number of Stems:	1
Stem Diameter [mm]:	700
(N) Branch Spread [m]:	4
(E) Branch Spread [m]:	4
(S) Branch Spread [m]:	5
(W) Branch Spread [m]:	6
Height of First Significant Branch [m]:	
Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]:	
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Structural Condition:	Fair
Quality Category:	C
Quality Sub-Category:	
Comments:	Ivy starting to estabilish on tree
Recommendations:	Lift up above adajcent wall. Remove suckers. Lift back away from paving. Remove ivy
Works to be completed by:	
Estimated work hours:	

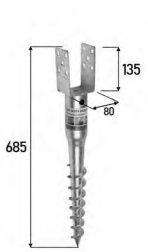
Tree Location

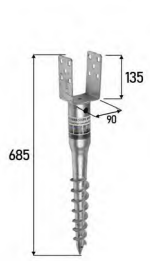
Address:	21 Inveralmond Drive
City:	
Longitude:	-3.310631
Latitude:	55.970354

Photos

There are no saved photos for this feature.







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- screw in Post Support
- Height: 685 mm (27″)
- width 70 mm – 120mm
- Holes size 10mm
- Thickness: 2 mm
- decking carports
- garden rooms

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Model	Width	Depth	Height	Thickness	Load Capacity	Drawing
PWU70	70mm	135mm	685mm	2mm		
PWU80	80mm	135mm	685mm	2mm		
PWU100	100mm	135mm	685mm	2mm		
PWU120	120mm	135mm	685mm	2mm		

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