LAND PLANNING & DESIGN

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS

TREE SURVEY REPORT

CAIRN,
Castletreasure,
Douglas,
Co Cork.

April 2019

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS
LAND PLANNING & DESIGN
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CONTENTS

Summary

1. Introduction

2. Description of Existing Trees

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4. Recommendations – AMS

Limitations & References

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

SUMMARY

This report presents a record of those trees existing within or adjacent to the site area that may potentially be impacted by a proposed residential housing development. Trees have been surveyed as individuals or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). The survey was undertaken over two days on the 19th March and 3rd July 2018 by Cunnane Stratton Reynolds arborist;

Keith Mitchell Diploma Arboriculture (Level 4)
Technician Member Arboricultural Association (UK)
Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (International Society of Arboriculture)
MA(Hons) Landscape Architecture
Member of the Irish Landscape Institute
Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (UK)
Diploma EIA Management

This survey and report are based on the Topographic Survey information contained in drawing;

- NCW Topographic Survey Dwg No 17-314-002 Rev A
- Meitheal Architects Proposed Site Layout Dwg 18205-SKE-000

A full survey record is presented in Appendix 1, together with accompanying drawings Tree Survey Dwg No 17501_T_101, Constraints Dwg No 17501_T_102 and Tree Protection Plan Dwg No 17501_T_103. After introducing the terms of reference and the methodology of the survey, the report summarises the survey findings in an overview of the existing tree cover within the site.

A total of forty-nine individual trees and nine tree groups were assessed and recorded.

Where assessment takes the form of a Tree Group – trees of greatest arboricultural significance or relevance to proposed scheme within these groups may also be individually tagged and identified. Every effort has been made to physically access all trees for inspection, however in some instances where site conditions prevent full access, measurements may be visually estimated.

It is noted that the site contains a number of trees / tree groups of significant maturity and size - every effort should be made to safely retain these as part of any development proposal.

The proposed development will present an opportunity to implement additional new tree planting, both as part of a general landscape design scheme and also as part of a tree management program aimed at maintaining high quality diverse long-term amenity tree cover, in keeping with the setting and proposed site use.

The report concludes with recommendations for protection measures to ensure the conservation of retention trees during any development.

1. INTRODUCTION

Terms of Reference

Cunnane Stratton Reynolds (CSR) were instructed by CAIRN PLC to conduct a tree survey, to inform the master planning of the greenfield site for a proposed residential development.

CSR considered those tree and tree groups that might potentially be impacted upon by such a proposed development and produced a subsequent tree survey report presenting our findings, (in accordance with BS 5837:2012), together with recommendations for their best practice management in relation to the proposed development.

This involved a survey of the principal trees and or tree groups concerned in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).

Documents supplied to CSR for purposes of conducting a tree survey include:

- NCW Topographic Survey Dwg No 17-314-002 Rev A
- Meitheal Architects Proposed Site Layout Dwg 18205-SKE-000

Site Inspection & Methodology

The site was surveyed on the 19th March and 3rd July 2018 by a qualified Arborist. A visual inspection from the ground was performed on existing trees and or tree groups on site. Where access allowed, principal individual trees were examined and reference number tags attached before critical measurements were taken and observations made.

A description was recorded of each tagged individual tree or untagged group of trees. Tagged trees were assessed in terms of their species, age class, all relevant measured dimensions (height, stem diameter, crown spread radii and crown clearance height) and an assessment of the tree health / vitality, structural form, life expectancy and quality categorisation. Any recommended remedial works required were outlined. Hedgerows and significant tree groups within/bounding the site are subject to group description and assessment, in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).

The findings of the survey are recorded and presented in this Tree Survey Report and Tree Schedule (Appendix 1).

This report is subject to the scope and limitations as given at the end of the report.

Accompanying Drawings

The tree survey report should be read in conjunction with;

- Tree Survey (Dwg No 17501/T/101).
- Constraints Drawing (Dwg No 17501/T/102).
- Tree Protection & Removal (Dwg No 17501/T/103).

A1 size colour coded drawings which accompany this report, (monochrome drawings should not be relied upon). These drawings are based upon the topographical drawings supplied to CSR.

Site Location

The site is currently agricultural pasture land located between existing suburban residential developments adjoining the western and northern boundaries. To the northeast is the Carrigaline Road and Douglas Golf Course whilst additional agricultural pasture land adjoins the southern boundary.

2. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING TREES

2.1 The site area (approximate area highlighted red – Fig 1) is an existing group of agricultural fields located south of Douglas village.

The site is located on a hillside which slopes away to the west, north and north east towards separate watercourses. There are mature native hedgerows and tree belts running in east/west and north/south alignments demarcating field boundaries of the former pasture land.

The most valuable of these in arboricultural terms is the northern tree belt, (east/west alignment), which adjoining the existing 'Vicarage' residential developments green open space. This contains a significant number of high quality and moderate quality deciduous trees. The remaining field boundary vegetation is typical 'agriculturally maintained' hedgerows populated by intermittent mature deciduous trees generally of moderate to low quality. The existing field boundary hedgerows are limited in species type, predominantly composed of Hawthorn and Blackthorn, and have been tightly cut over their lifetime. They are now intermittently sparse in sections and might generally be described as moderate to low quality.

Small streams run parallel to the western and eastern site boundaries, these are flanked by high value mature woodland trees and diverse understory vegetation. The woodland area on the western boundary has a Tree Preservation Order listing - (Ref PD 936/1984).

The stream along the western boundary is at a significantly lower level than the site itself and the mature woodland that flanks the stream extends up a steep embankment to meet the site. As the embankment meets site levels the extent of the mature woodland ceases and young regenerative scrub composed of pioneer species, (primarily Alder with some Birch), is establishing within the site.

The stream running parallel to the eastern boundary is similarly flanked by mature woodland, (though no evidence of a Tree Preservation Order is known of). This woodland extends up a comparatively gentle embankment, before similarly developing into an area of young regenerative scrub composed of pioneer species, (primarily Willow with some Birch), establishing within the site.

Figure 1: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area.

2.2 Photographic Summary of Trees Surveyed

A total of forty-nine individual trees and nine tree groups were recorded. Their location, size and quality category may be reviewed with reference to the accompanying Tree Survey Dwg No 17501/T/101 and the tree survey (Appendix 1).

Tree Group 1 (trees seen on horizon external to site).

Tree Group 2 (T314 right of photo).

T314

T428-T433

T323

T325

Tree Group 3

Tree Group 4

T327 & T328

T329

T330

T331

T332

Tree Group 6

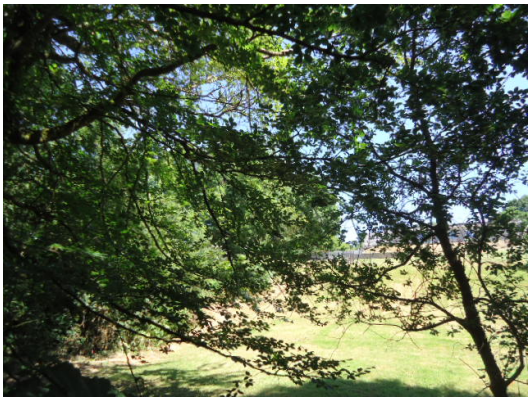
T339 & T340

T341 & T342

Tree Group 5

Tree Group 6

Tree Group 7



Tree Group 8

Tree Group 9 (mature woodland seen rising above regenerative scrub in foreground).

2.3 The trees on the site vary significantly ranging from low to high quality, however considered cumulatively as woodland groups and field boundary hedgerows, they can be generally classed as being of moderate to high quality.

Within these groups there are also some exceptionally fine standalone individuals of considerable maturity and size. A mix of species are present, predominantly native deciduous species. Age profile varies from young to mature, but the majority are mature.

Little or no considered arboricultural management interventions appear to have occurred in the past. Many trees exhibit the signs of damage typical of an agricultural setting, where trees have survived 'unsympathetic' treatment and or stock damage in the past, e.g. hedgerow trees are typically multi-stemmed and often of relatively poor form, with evidence of previous damage having occurred to stems. There is scope for minor selective management works to improve the quality of such existing trees, such as the removal of; ivy, weak tree growth, overcrowding regenerative growth, rubbing limbs, deadwood etc.

However, others have survived relatively undisturbed and the majority of trees appear to be in good health. (Most trees are currently heavily obscured by a combination of briars and ivy growth and it would be beneficial to re-inspect when ivy has been removed to get a full picture).

The tree cover present within the site is located primarily along the field boundaries, as would be normal in a pastureland scenario. In addition, there are mature linear woodland blocks located along the site boundaries where streams run. The existing trees make a very positive contribution to the surrounding landscape setting and form an integral part of the landscape. In addition, they provide a high ecological habitat value and effective visual screening.

Trees often become more valuable as collective groups, than they might be when considered solely as individuals in isolation - a grouping or woodland being generally of significant visual and ecological value. As such it should be noted that the cumulative value of evaluated Tree Groups often reflects an increased catergorised value than might be awarded to the constituent trees if they were assessed in isolation as individuals.

3. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 This section discusses the potential impact of the proposed development on the existing tree cover on site and considers the need for mitigation measures, in accordance with BS 5837 (2012), for sustainable development.

The proposed site layout philosophy has gone to significant lengths to retain the existing trees and tree groups on the site in an integral manner to the proposed development. This aim is further complicated by the challenges that the topography of the site presents, however the layout is successful in retaining most trees and also in prioritising the retention of the highest value trees.

3.2 Category 'U' trees are recommended for immediate removal (felling) on general management grounds, irrespective of site development. Three standing trees (T319 / T426 / T427) are assigned to category 'U', none of which appear to be in immediate likelihood of failing but are significantly compromised and should be removed on a precautionary basis given their location next to public open space.

Direct Loss of Trees

3.3 The following trees are in direct conflict with the proposed development and are therefore proposed for removal;

- Tree Group 1 – twenty-nine trees in direct conflict with proposed development.
- Tree Group 3 – fifteen trees in direct conflict with proposed development.
- Tree Group 6 – four trees in direct conflict with proposed development.
- Tree Group 7 – six trees in direct conflict proposed roadway and embankments.
- T331 / T333 / T334 / T335 - in direct conflict with proposed development.

Indirect Impacts

3.4 Cognisance must also be given to indirect impacts - in particular care must be taken to ensure the proposed development and ancillary works do not represent an unacceptable conflict with the calculated 'Root Protection Area' of the existing trees - as illustrated in Constraints Dwg No 17501/T/102.

Disturbance of 'Root Protection Area' (RPA) may just as readily kill or destabilise a tree over time, by means of root damage/severance and or earth compaction/covering preventing essential transfer of water and air to roots.

Provided proper tree protection measures are adhered to, it is not anticipated that any further trees will require removal due to indirect impacts.

Additional Loss of Trees – Considerations

3.5 T339/T340/T341/T342 will require diligent protection to avoid ground compaction during the construction of nearby units and property boundary treatments if they are not to be lost.

It is understood that the construction of pedestrian paths within woodland areas will utilise a non-dig / porous surface construction method such as the 'Cellweb' system.

Summary of Trees to be Removed

3.6 The following standing trees are proposed for removal.

Tag	Species	Class	Quantity
TG1	Mixed broadleaf woodland	A2*	29
TG3	Mixed broadleaf woodland	A2*	15
TG6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) / Quercus robur (Oak)	A2*	4
TG7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	A2*	6
T331	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	B1	1
T333	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	B1	1
T334	Quercus robur (Oak)	B1	1
T335	Quercus robur (Oak)	B1	1
		Total	58

**It should be noted that the A2 class is a cumulative group classification and not all trees within the group would be A class trees, (those that are A1 class have been individually tagged and assessed), and the majority of trees proposed for removal would individually be considered B class or lower.*

Tree Protection

3.7 Adequate protection and so successful retention of those trees to be retained within the land take area, (including those not individually surveyed), will be achieved by rigidly excluding all construction activities from tree root protection areas by fit for purpose barriers/fencing and/or additional ground protection.

3.8 Tree Protection Areas (TPAs) are proposed, as indicated on accompanying Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No 17501_T_103). Protective fence line locations and details for these areas are also indicated on the plan.

Services

3.9 Services that are planned as part of this project must also avoid designated ‘Root Protection Area’ of tree / tree groups for retention.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS – Arboricultural Method Statement

Recommendations for the specific measures advised regarding management of the trees in relation to this development are detailed within Appendix 1. These recommendations should inform, and be referred to in, the method statements submitted for approval prior to commencement by the responsible building/engineering and landscape contractors whose works (subject to grant of permission) will affect retained trees and the Tree Protection Areas.

1. *Tree Works.*

Subject to the required permissions removal / felling works as specified on Dwg No No17501_T_103, should be performed prior to project commencement, by reputable contractors in accordance with BS 3998:2010 and current best practice. Removal of scrub vegetation and ivy clearance should preferably be performed in winter outside of the bird nesting season. Tree felling should be preceded by a competent assessment as to the presence of any protected wildlife species, where required specialist advice should be sought if necessary.

2. *Protective Fencing.*

Following above permitted, priority tree works, protective fencing (barriers) should be erected in the positions and alignments as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No No17501_T_103). Fencing should be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 unless otherwise agreed with the planning authority. Commencement of development should not be permitted without adequate protective fencing being in place. This fencing, enclosing the minimum tree protection areas indicated, must be installed prior to any plant, vehicle or machinery access on site. Fencing should be signed 'Tree Protection Area – No Construction Access'. Fencing is not to be taken down or re-positioned without written approval of the project Arborist. No excavation, plant or vehicle movement, materials handling or soil storage is to be permitted within the fenced tree protection areas indicated on plan.

3. Boundary Treatments

Landscape works and installation of / work to boundary treatments within the Root Protection Area should be undertaken to a specification and method statement in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 - submitted for approval prior to commencement of works, under the supervision of an Arborist and / or Landscape Architect.

4. Landscape Works

Proposed landscaping works including new planting, shall be performed in accordance with BS 5837:2012. During these works, the ground around retained trees must not compacted by vehicles, nor be mechanically excavated for planting, nor be significantly altered in terms of ground levels.

5. Monitoring & Compliance

A number of potentially critical future works in proximity to retained trees are potentially to be undertaken in association with the development of this greenfield site, these should be done in accordance with approved method statements and under direct supervision by a qualified consultant Arborist. Therefore, during the development, a professionally qualified Arborist is recommended to be retained as

required by the principal contractor or developer to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.

It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works etc must be included / itemised in the main contractor tender document, including responsibility for the installation, costs and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.

Copies of the Tree Survey and all accompanying drawings, a copy of BS 5837:2012 and NJUG 4 (2007)*'Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees'* should all be kept available on site by the contractor during development. All works are to be in accordance with these documents.

It is advised that all retained trees be subject to expert re-inspection within 12 months and/or prior to completion of development and public occupancy/access of the site.

Limitations and Scope of this Survey Report

This report covers only those trees individually inspected, (shown on the 'Tree Survey Drawings' and described in the 'Schedule'), reflecting the condition of those trees at the time of inspection. Inspection is limited to visual examination of the subject trees from the ground without; test boring, use of tomographic equipment, dissection, probing, coring, ivy removal or excavation to establish structural integrity.

The trees were not climbed and dimensions are approximate, but considered a reasonable reflection of the trees measurements. A number of trees were visually obscured by heavy ivy growth, which could potentially hide from view existing faults or weaknesses, as such they would benefit from re-inspection upon removal of ivy growth. This survey can only therefore be regarded as a preliminary assessment.

There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future. The currency of this survey report and its recommendations is one year.

The accompanying drawings are illustrative and based on the land (topographical) survey supplied; CSR Ltd accept no legal liability or responsibility for any errors in the information contained in the supplied drawings.

CSR Ltd accept no responsibility for the performance of trees subject to pruning or other site works (including construction activities) not performed in strict accordance with recommendations as specified in this report and/or in accordance with BS 3998:2010 and BS 5837:2012

All retained trees mentioned in this report should be subject to expert re-inspection within 12 months and prior to completion of development works and public occupancy of the site.

This report was produced as a part of a planning application for the scheme; the author accepts no responsibility or liability for actions taken by reason of this report by the client or their agents unless subsequent contractual arrangements are agreed. Public disclosure or submission of any part of this report without title, or permission from the author, renders this report invalid and legally inadmissible.

References/Bibliography

BS 5837 (2012). *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*. British Standards Institution. TSO, London.

BS 3998 (2010) *Tree Work - Recommendations*. British Standards Institution. TSO, London.

NJUG 4 (2007) *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Issue 2).* National Joint Utilities Group.

APPENDIX 1

TREE SURVEY KEY

Information in the attached schedule is given under the following headings:

Tree No.

Individual trees have been numbered and tagged on site with corresponding survey tag or treated as a group where appropriate (e.g. Woodlands/hedgerows) and illustrated on accompanying tree survey drawing.

Species

Common & Latin names of species are provided

Height

Overall estimated height given in meters (measured using Truplus 200 Laser Rangefinder).

Stem Diameter

The diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m on a single stem tree, or, on each branch of multi-stemmed (MS) trees.

Crown Spread

The largest radius of branch spread is provided in meters for North / East / South and West directions.

Height of lowest branch

The distance between ground level and first significant branch or canopy (and direction of growth) given in meters (m).

Any measurement or dimension that has been estimated (for offsite or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered) is identified by the suffix #.

Life stage

The tree's age is defined as:

Y = Young, in first third of life (tree which has been planted in the last 10 years or is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question).

MA = Middle Age, in second third of life (tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question).

M = Mature, in final third of life (tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size).

OM = Over mature (tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size).

V = Veteran Tree (exceptionally old tree).

Physiological Condition

The tree's physiological condition is defined as:

Good -Good vitality: normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure

Fair - Average to below average vitality: reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure

Poor - Low vitality: limited bud growth, small chlorotic leaves, sparse crown, poor wound closure

Dead - No longer living.

Structural Condition

The trees structural condition is defined as:

Good - No major structural defects observed (possibly some minor defects)

Fair - Minor defects present, (such as bark wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding), that could be alleviated by tree surgery/management

Poor - Major structural defects present such as extensive deadwood, decay or defective to the point of being dangerous. (Significant defects are noted e.g. decay, collapsing etc).

Preliminary Management Recommendations & Timescale

Recommendations actions based on limitations of survey – (may include further investigation and or assessment of suspected defects by means and or methods not undertaken / within the remit of this survey).

Estimated Remaining contribution (Years)

Life of the tree is given as;

10 < less than 10 years remaining
10 + in excess of 10 years remaining
20 + in excess of 20 years remaining
40 + in excess of 40 years remaining

Tree Quality Assessment 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).

A High quality

Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years

A1 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)

A2 Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features

A3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)

B Moderate quality

Those trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

B1 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.

B2 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.

B3 Trees with material conservation or other cultural value

C Low quality

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.

C1 Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

C2 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.

C3 Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Tag	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N/S/E/W	Girth (mm)@ 1.5m	RPA circle radius (m)	Height of lowest branch (m) & direction of growth	Life Stage	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Category of retention + sub-category	Notes
314	Quercus robur	23	12/10/12/8	1150	13.80	5m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	minor cavity at flare
315	Quercus robur	24	10/8/10/10	1300	15.60	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
316	Quercus robur	20	8/8/8/8	1000	12.00	5 m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
317	Quercus robur	20	10/8/14/10	1300	15.00	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
318	Quercus robur	18	9/9/9/9	1300	15.00	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	stag horn & hangers
319	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	9/9/9/9	400x3	8.50	0 m all	MA	20+	Fair	Poor	Fell or monolith	U	significant decay cavity
320	Fraxinus exclesior	22	8/8/8/8	1100	13.20	5 m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1	
321	Quercus robur	19	7/7/7/7	1150	14.29	5m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
322	Quercus robur	20	9/9/9/9	1200	14.40	4 m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	heavily obscured
323	Pinus sylvestris	20	4/7/5/5	1200	14.89	4 m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	heavily obscured
324	Quercus robur	18	6/6/5/8	1100	13.20	5 m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	heavily obscured
325	Quercus robur	16	7/7/7/7	1000	12.00	3 m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
326	Fraxinus exclesior	13	5/5/5/5	600	7.20	6m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1	
327	Fagus sylvatica	18	8/8/8/8	1400	16.80	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	compression forks
328	Fagus sylvatica	18	8/8/8/8	1300	15.60	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	compression forks
329	Fraxinus exclesior	12	4/4/4/4	600	7.20	2m s	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1	
330	Fraxinus exclesior	14	5/5/5/5	600x2	10.20	1m ew	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1	
331	Fraxinus exclesior	8	3/3/3/3	200x3	4.20	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1	
332	Fraxinus exclesior	13	5/6/5/5	480	5.76	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1	
333	Fraxinus exclesior	9	4\4\4\4	280x3	5.80	1m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1	
334	Quercus robur	10	4/6/4/4	500	6.00	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	
335	Quercus robur	10	4/4/4/4	480	5.76	4m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	
336	Quercus robur	14	6/5/5/5	420/320	6.40	1m ew	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	small cavity south base
337	Quercus robur	16	7/5/5/5	450/400/420	11.00	2m all	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
338	Taxus baccata	9	4/5/4/4	500	6.00	1m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	
339	Fraxinus exclesior	13	5/5/5/5	500	6.00	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Poor	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	
340	Fraxinus ornus	15	8/8/8/8	1200	14.40	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1	
341	Fraxinus exclesior	16	6/6/6/6	1100	13.20	3m s	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
342	Fraxinus exclesior	14	5/5/5/5	500	6.00	7m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
343	Quercus robur	15	7/7/7/7	1200	14.40	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	hangers
416	Quercus robur	15	5/6/5/7	320x2	5.43	3m w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	recent damage / limbs broken out
417	Quercus robur	16	6/7/7/7	900	10.80	3m e	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	recent damage / limbs broken out
418	Quercus robur	14	4/4/4/4	290	3.48	7m all	Y	40+	Fair	Poor	Remove Ivy	B1	recent ground disturbance

419	Quercus robur	13	7/7/7/7	1000	12.00	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	heavily obscured
420	Quercus robur	12	6/6/6/6	1000	12.00	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	heavily obscured
421	Fraxinus exclesior	15	7/7/7/7	500/400/300	8.48	0m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	Limb broken out
422	Fraxinus exclesior	19	7/7/7/7	750	9.00	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	included fence wire
423	Acer pseudoplatanus	9	5/5/5/5	200x5	5.36	0m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
424	Acer pseudoplatanus	10	5/5/5/5	800	9.60	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
Tag	**Species**	**Height (m)**	**Crown Spread (m) N/S/E/W**	**Girth (mm)@ 1.5m**	**RPA circle radius (m)**	**Ht of lowest branch (m) & direction of growth**	**Life Stage**	**Estimated remaining contribution (years)**	**Physiological Condition**	**Structural Condition**	**Preliminary management recommendations**	**Category of retention + sub-category**	**Notes**
425	Acer pseudoplatanus	12	5/5/5/5	800	9.60	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
426	Fraxinus exclesior	11	4/4/4/4	250x7	7.94	0m all	MA	10<	Poor	Fair	Fell	U	evidence of dieback
427	Acer pseudoplatanus	8	4/4/4/4	150x 10	5.69	0m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Fell	U	decay cavity at base
428	Fraxinus exclesior	21	4/4/4/5	420	5.04	9m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	heavily obscured
429	Quercus robur	13	4/4/4/4	410	4.92	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
430	Acer pseudoplatanus	9	3/3/3/3	200x5	5.37	0m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
431	Acer pseudoplatanus	12	4/4/4/4	150x 9	5.40	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1	heavily obscured
432	Fraxinus exclesior	15	4/4/4/4	425	5.10	4m w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	heavily obscured
433	Populus tremula	15	5/5/5/5	430	5.16	7m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1	heavily obscured
434	Fraxinus exclesior	19	7/7/7/7	460	5.52	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	heavily obscured
TG1	Mixed deciduous broadleaf woodland along stream. Primarily; Acer pseudoplatanus Fraxinus excelsior Quercus robur Salix sp.										Selective thinning and branch pruning may be required to make safe if public access is intended.	A2	High quality woodland with diverse understorey. Significant damage to trees has occurred recently at several incursion locations – broken limbs, trees fallen, ground compaction.
TG2	Mixed deciduous broadleaf woodland belt growing on earth embankment. Primarily; Acer pseudoplatanus Fraxinus excelsior Quercus robur										Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A2	High quality woodland belt with a number of large / mature specimens.

TG3	A continuation of TG2 - broadleaf woodland belt growing on earth embankment. Primarily; Acer pseudoplatanus Fraxinus excelsior Quercus robur	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A2	High quality woodland belt with a number of large / mature specimens
TG4	Quercus robur	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B2	Moderate quality cluster of Oak within gorse /scrub.
TG5	Broadleaf tree belt growing on field boundary. Primarily; Fraxinus excelsior Quercus robur Acer pseudoplatanus	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A2	Moderate quality individuals (rated more highly as group).
TG6	Broadleaf tree belt growing on field boundary. Primarily; Fraxinus excelsior Quercus robur	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A2	Moderate quality individuals (rated more highly as group).
TG7	Broadleaf tree belt growing on field boundary. Primarily; Fraxinus excelsior	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A2	Moderate quality individuals (rated more highly as group).
TG8	Broadleaf tree belt growing on private property / field boundary. Primarily; Fagus sylvatica Quercus robur Salix sp		B2	Moderate quality young to semi-mature trees.
TG9	Mixed deciduous broadleaf woodland		A2	High quality woodland with

	along stream. Primarily; Acer pseudoplatanus Fraxinus excelsior Quercus robur Salix sp	existing TPO dating from 1984. Growth primarily at stream level and on steep embankment – at site level tree growth limited to regenerative scrub (primarily Alnus glutinosa).