

# LAND PLANNING & DESIGN

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS

TREE SURVEY

Rosshill,  
Galway.

June 2021

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS  
LAND PLANNING & DESIGN  
[www.cslandplan.ie](http://www.cslandplan.ie)

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## SUMMARY

This report presents a record of those trees existing near or adjacent to the proposed SHD development that may potentially be impacted by the proposed works. Trees have been surveyed as individuals or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). The initial survey was undertaken on 25th February 2019 and the trees were re-examined on the 15<sup>th</sup> April 2021, 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 provided in drawing;

- PK Surveys Topographic Survey 2154-F

A full survey record is presented in Appendix 1, together with accompanying drawings Tree Survey Dwg No 19112\_T\_101, Constraints Dwg No 19112\_T\_102 and Tree Protection Plan Dwg No 19112\_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 fifty-six trees, seven tree groups and one hedgerow were recorded as part of the survey.

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 identified individually. Every effort has been made to access all trees for inspection, however in some instances where site conditions prevent full access, some measurements may be visually estimated.

The proposed development of the site will require the removal of a relatively large number of trees however the vast majority of these trees a low to moderate value, the scheme design having sought to prioritise the retention of the higher quality existing trees. (An example of this being the avenue of exceptionally high quality Beech trees at the western edge of the site). In addition a significant level of new tree planting is also proposed within the scheme.

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 to conduct a tree survey, to inform the master planning of this greenfield site for a residential housing 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 / tree groups concerned in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).

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

- PK Surveys Topographic Survey 2154-F

## Site Inspection & Methodology

The site was surveyed on 25th February 2019 by a qualified Arborist. A visual inspection from the ground was performed on all existing trees / 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 tree / group of trees, 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 19112/T/101).
- Constraints Drawing (Dwg No 19112/T/102).
- Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No 19112/T/103).

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

Where trees were surveyed on site but were not identified on the topographical survey provided, these positions have been visually estimated and plotted in the above drawings – (these trees are identified with an asterisk next to their tree numbers on the drawings).

### **Site Location**

The greenfield site is located in Rosshill Co Galway, just off the Oranmore Coast Road and immediately south of the Galway to Dublin railway line.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING TREES

2.1 The tree survey area (approximate alignment highlighted red – Fig 1) follows former field boundaries and is bound to the north by the Galway to Dublin railway line.

Most of the existing mature trees are located along the site peripheries and former field boundaries, however there are also a number of relatively immature trees located throughout the central open space which appear to be a legacy from a former golf course development on the site.



Figure 1: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area (courtesy of Google Earth).

A total of fifty-six trees, seven tree groups and one hedgerow were recorded as part of the survey.

Their location, size and quality category may be reviewed with reference to the accompanying Tree Survey Dwg No 19112/T/101 and the tree survey (Appendix 1).



## 2.2 Photographic Summary of Trees Surveyed



T678



T679 & T680



T681



T682



T683



T684 & T685





Tree Group 1



Tree Group 2



Hedgerow 1



Tree Group 6 (eastern edge of group)



T689



T690



T691





T692 & T693



T694 & T695



T698 & T699



T700-702



T703



T704



T705





T706



T707



T708



T709



Tree Group 3



T710 & T711



Tree Group 3





Tree Group 3



T712



Tree Group 4



Tree Group 5 (trees in open ground)





T713



T714



T716-T721





T728



T731

T732 & T733



Tree Group 6



Tree Group 7

2.3 There exists a wide variety of both tree types and tree classification across the site. A mix of native and non-native, predominantly deciduous species are present. Age profile varies from to mature to young. The trees of greatest maturity, size and value are generally positioned along the sites field boundaries, whilst those located among the areas of green open space generally are less mature and have a lower classification value.

A number of woodland blocks or tree groups exist which generally have a higher cumulative value than the constituent trees would individually merit. (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 categorised value than might be awarded to the constituent trees if they were assessed in isolation as individuals).

A group of exceptionally high value trees is located along the sites western boundary, primarily composed of mature Beech. These trees are of considerable age and should be prioritized for retention within any proposed scheme.

Some management and maintenance of selected trees appears to have been undertaken in the past though many exhibit varying degrees of damage, probably due agricultural practices and livestock. There is scope for selective management works to improve the quality of existing trees, in particular the more mature specimens, such as the removal of; ivy, weak tree growth, overcrowding regenerative growth, rubbing limbs, deadwood etc.

Existing tree cover on the site currently offers significant visual amenity and ecological benefit to the locality and every effort should be made to retain the most valuable of these.

### 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 development of the site will require the removal of a number of trees however the scheme has sought to prioritise the retention of the higher quality existing trees within the scheme as well as incorporating a significant level of new tree planting.

3.2 Category 'U' trees are recommended for immediate removal (felling) on general management grounds, irrespective of site development – two were identified during this survey (T728 & T731 – see appendix A for recommendations).

#### Direct Loss of Trees

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

Tag No	Tree Species	Tree Class	Number of trees
TG1	Fraxinus excelsior	B2	Partial 8
TG2	Fraxinus excelsior / Fagus sylvatica / Acer psuedoplatanus	B2	Partial 3
TG6	Fraxinus excelsior / Fagus sylvatica / Acer psuedoplatanus / Crataegus monogyna	B2	Partial 15*
TG8	Mixed deciduous	C2	Partial 3
690	Acer psuedoplatanus	B1	1
691	Fraxinus excelsior	B1	1
692	Fraxinus excelsior	B1	1
693	Fraxinus excelsior	B1	1
694	Fraxinus excelsior	B1	1
695	Fraxinus excelsior	B1	1
696	Fraxinus excelsior	B1	1
697	Fagus sylvatica	A1	1
698	Fraxinus excelsior	A1	1
699	Fraxinus excelsior	A1	1
700	Fraxinus excelsior	B1	1
701	Fraxinus excelsior	A1	1
H1	Crataegus monogyna / Rubus fruticosus	C2	Full

(\* Numbers approximate)

#### 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 19112/T/102.



Disturbance of 'Root Protection Area' 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.

There are a number of trees located along both sides of the southern site boundary where a buffer of public open space or private rear gardens will protect root zones however careful planning will be required during construction works to ensure these areas are not adversely impacted.

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 None

### **Summary of Trees to be Removed**

3.6 (As per section 3.3 above).

<b>Tree Class</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
A1 Class Trees	4
B1 Class Trees	8
B2 Class Trees	26
C2 Class Trees	3
C Class Hedgerow	1

### **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 19112\_T\_103). Protective fence line locations and details for these areas are also indicated on the plan.

### **Services**

3.9 Any 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 No19112\_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 No19112\_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 be 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, 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

## APPENDIX 1 TABLE

Tag	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N/S/E/W	Diameter (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
												B1	B2	
678	Acer pseudoplatanus	8	4/4/4/4	530	6.36	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1		raised planter
679	Acer pseudoplatanus	9	4/4/4/4	420/400	6.96	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1		
680	Fraxinus exclesior	10	4/4/4/4	900	7.20	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1		heavily obscured
681	Fagus sylvatica	11	4/4/4/4	600	7.20	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1		
682	Acer pseudoplatanus	9	4/4/4/5	540	6.48	0m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1		multiple stems from base
683	Fagus sylvatica	14	5/5/5/5	800	9.60	2m s	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1		
684	Acer pseudoplatanus	10	5/5/4/5	550	6.60	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		epicormic growth
685	Acer pseudoplatanus	10	5/5/5/5	490	5.88	2m w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		epicormic growth
686	Fraxinus exclesior	14	5/5/5/5	500/600	9.37	1m n/s	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1		heavily obscured
687	Fraxinus exclesior	15	5/5/5/5	390	4.68	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		heavily obscured
688	Fagus sylvatica	15	6/6/6/6	1000	12.00	4m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		heavily obscured
689	Fraxinus exclesior	16	3/5/4/4	450/400	7.22	5m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		heavily obscured
690	Acer pseudoplatanus	12	5/5/5/5	300x5	8.04	0m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		
691	Fraxinus exclesior	14	6/6/6/6	510/400	7.77	1m e/w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		
692	Fraxinus exclesior	15	3/3/2/3	360	4.32	5m all	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		heavily obscured
693	Fraxinus exclesior	15	4/4/4/2	375	4.50	4m all	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		heavily obscured
694	Fraxinus exclesior	7	5/1/1/1	430	5.16	5m n	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy	B2		
695	Fraxinus exclesior	10	8/1/2/2	570	6.84	4m n	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy	B2		
696	Fraxinus exclesior	13	4/4/4/4	560	6.72	3m all	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1		
697	Fagus sylvatica	16	4/4/8/3	760	9.12	4m	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		
698	Fraxinus exclesior	14	2/4/6/6	600	7.20	3m w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		codependent
699	Fraxinus exclesior	14	6/2/5/5	600	7.20	3m w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		codependent
700	Fraxinus exclesior	11	4/4/5/4	470	5.64	4m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1		
701	Fraxinus exclesior	17	6/6/7/6	660	7.92	4m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		
702	Fraxinus exclesior	11	5/5/5/5	580	6.96	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1		
703	Fraxinus exclesior	9	4/4/4/4	600	7.20	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		
704	Fraxinus exclesior	10	5/5/5/5	450/300x2	7.42	0m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		
705	Fraxinus exclesior	8	3/3/6/3	480	5.76	0m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		fallen \ supported by wall
706	Alnus glutinosa	10	5/5/5/5	600	7.20	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1		boulder adjacent
707	Fraxinus exclesior	10	4/4/4/4	590	7.08	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1		
708	Fraxinus exclesior	11	4/4/5/4	590	7.08	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1		
709	Fraxinus exclesior	13	6/6/6/6	620	7.44	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1		
710	Acer platanoides	12	5/5/5/5	410	4.92	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1		
711	Fraxinus exclesior	13	5/5/5/5	490x2	8.31	1m n/s	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1		
712	Fraxinus exclesior	10	4/4/4/4	550	6.60	2m e/w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	B1		
713	Fagus sylvatica	15	5/5/7/5	1200	14.40	1m all	M	40+	Fair	Fair	Monitor	A1		Daldinia concentrica
714	Fagus sylvatica	15	3/3/4/3	580/280	7.72	1m e/w	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1		
715	Fagus sylvatica	15	5/5/5/5	900	10.80	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		
716	Fagus sylvatica	15	3/3/3/3	780	9.36	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A2		
717	Fagus sylvatica	15	5/5/7/5	1230	14.76	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		minor cavities
718	Fagus sylvatica	15	5/5/7/7	970	11.64	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		
719	Fagus sylvatica	15	7/5/5/7	800	9.60	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		
720	Fagus sylvatica	15	5/5/10/5	950	11.40	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1		



