CMK

Horticulture & Arboriculture Ltd.

Arboricultural Assessment, Arboricultural Impact and Tree Protection Strategy Report

Stocking Avenue, Dublin 16

Project No.	TSTO004	**Date**	18/03/21
Project Name	White Pines East	**Revision**	A

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Arboricultural Assessment

1.1 Client brief & Methodology

CMK Hort + Arb Ltd. were commissioned by Ardstone Homes Ltd. to undertake an assessment of trees at Stocking Lane, Dublin 16 (image 1). The fieldwork was undertaken on the 24th of January 2020.

The survey is designed to be an independent analysis of the trees therefore this assessment does not take into consideration any plans for the future development of the site; however, it is recognised that there are proposals to re-develop the site therefore some of the comments within section 2 and 7 may reference the suitability or otherwise of particular trees in this context.

The survey methodology, supporting drawings and documentation follow the recommendations contained within BS 5837 (2012). The analysis of the trees was undertaken using the VTA methodology as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).

Image 1. Site overview with red line outline of survey boundary located between the M50 and Stocking avenue, Dublin 16.

1.2. General description of trees

The site is a parcel of land which was part of a larger land holding presumably associated with Greenacres House which is located to the east of the site. The trees are a mixture of what could be considered standard hedgerow species i.e. ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) on a section of the northern boundary (image 2) with a number of mature oak (*Quercus robur*) located on a section of the eastern boundary (image 3). In addition there are a small number of trees to the west of Greenacres house which are more ornamental in nature and which appear to have been deliberately planted in what may at one time been a 'garden' setting. These trees are a large beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) which has extensive decay (image 4), a weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula') with very heavy ivy obscuring view for assessment (image 5) a horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and lime (*Tilia* spp.) which are low value specimens (image 6). There is also an area of scrub vegetation to the north of the ash hedgerow which is populated by elder (*Sambucus nigra*), sycamore and ash with no trees of value present.

The condition of the trees is mixed (table 1). There are a number of trees near Stocking Avenue which have been identified as being hazardous with the large beech and horse chestnut in the 'garden' area also containing extensive decay with recommendations for their

Category	Number	% of total
A	9	25%
B	8	22.2%
C	11	30.6%
U	8	22.2%

Table 1. Tree Category breakdown (see page 6 for tree category explanations).

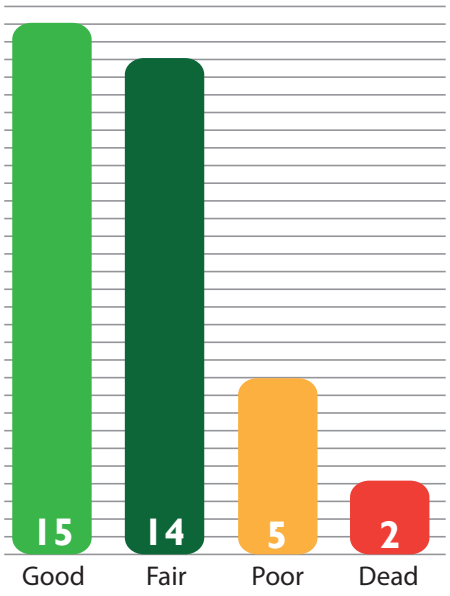

Chart 1. Tree vigour breakdown.

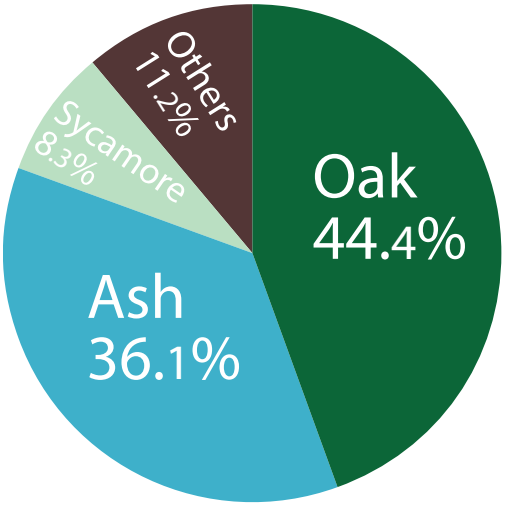

Chart 2. Tree species breakdown.

Image 2. Ash on Northern boundary. Note dilapidated nature of hedgerow and extensive ivy growth up trees.

Image 3. Oak on Eastern boundary.

removal. The land has not been used for grazing horses in recent times however there is evidence of grazing damage to trees particularly toward the northern section of the site where a number of trees have been badly damaged.

A total of thirty-six trees were surveyed for this report with the categorisations of the trees outlined within section 7 of this report with referenced trees shown on drawing TSTO004 101 Tree Survey and Constraints RevB.

The percentage of category A trees is particularly high. This is down to the presence of oak trees located on the eastern boundary which form a strong sylvan edge to this section of the site. The majority of these trees are in good condition however a number are in poor condition and have been recommended for removal. The removal of these trees would not diminish the landscape character of the remaining trees or the potential for these trees to be successfully incorporated into any redevelopment of the site.

The ash trees which are located within a derelict hedgerow on a section of the northern boundary are mixed in terms of their condition. Typically, they have been coppiced resulting in them becoming multi-stemmed specimens. There is a tendency for the regrowth from this management system to produce trees with large boles but congested boles which may be structurally weak. This has occurred in this instance with occasional cavities at points of stem removal/failure. Very heavy ivy growth has made assessment of most of the ash trees difficult and may contribute to tree failure due to additional weight particularly during wet weather. The quality of the ash trees is low overall.

Image 4. Beech (#4) to north of site.

Image 5 Weeping ash (#5) to north of site .

Image 6. Lime (#6) and sycamore (#7) to north of site.

Section 2. Arboricultural Impact and Mitigation

2.1 Arboricultural Impact

The direct impact of the proposed development will necessitate the removal of 13 category B & C trees amounting to 36.1% of the total number of trees within the survey boundary (table 3). The locations of these trees are shown on drawing TSTO004 102 RevA.

Category	Number	% of category	% of total
A	0	0%	0%
B	4	50%	11.1%
C	8	72.7%	22.2%
U	8	100%	22.2%

Table 3. Tree Removal Categories

The proposed plans for an development are sympathetic to the largest group of high value trees; not impacting on oaks (#1575-1589) located on the sites eastern boundary.

A section of hedgerow in the south-west of the site, near Stocking avenue (between trees #369-372), is recommended for retention as it provides ecological benefits and some structure to the open space area in this location (see TSTO004 102 RevA for location).

The removal of trees will be most pronounced within the central and northern sections. The trees in this these areas are primarily of poor value (category C & U). Their removal is not considered significant as a result.

The appropriate management of retained trees post construction will be key to their long-term viability within the proposed development. Many of the retained trees are large, mature specimens which have a significant presence within the landscape. To ensure that the are appropriately managed it is recommended that they are regularly assessed by a suitably qualified agriculturist with all recommended actions undertaken to address any structural or health issues identified during these assessments.

A Tree Protection Strategy within section 3 of this report is provided with the aim of ensuring retained trees are maintained free of construction related impacts for the duration of the construction stage of the development. Tree protection details and locations are shown on drawings TSTO001 103.

2.2 Mitigation

A Tree Protection Strategy (see page 6) is provided as part of the arboricultural element of the submission with the aim of ensuring retained trees are maintained for the duration of the construction stage of the development free of negative construction related impacts. Tree protection details and locations are shown on drawings TSTO001 103.

Section 3. Tree Protection Strategy

This section is designed to outline the procedures which will be undertaken to effectively retain trees free from adverse construction impacts for the duration of the construction period on the site of proposed development at Stocking Avenue, Dublin 16. The section is divided into sub-sections which begin at the pre-construction planning stage and follows on to post construction re-assessment of retained trees.

3.1 Key issues

Appointment of an arborist (Site Arborist) to oversee all works relevant to trees.

Scheduling of tree and construction works.

Establishment of tree protection (refer to drawings Tree Protection TSTO004 103).

Monitoring of tree protection (adherence to the Tree Protection Code of Practice).

Supervision of works in the vicinity of trees.

Post construction re-assessment of retained trees.

3.2. Consulting Arborist

A Site Arborist shall be appointed prior to the commencement of site construction works and will be responsible for the setting up and monitoring of tree protection, liaising with local authority tree / planning officers and providing feedback and advice to the design construction teams on issues relevant to trees. The Site Arborist shall be retained for the duration of construction works and should be appointed to carry out a post-construction tree survey/assessment.

3.3 Scheduling of works

3.3.1 Pre-construction meetings/tree works

- An onsite meeting will be held if required, with all relevant parties; including the Developer and or his Agents, Site Arborist and Local Planning Authority
- Remedial works to trees throughout the site where indicated as necessary within the Tree Works Schedule. All works will be undertaken to BS 3998 2010 Tree Work and/or to current best practice.
- Erection of tree protection fencing as per recommendations contained within BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction -Recommendations. Tree protection to be erected under supervision of Site Arborist prior to main construction works being undertake on site (refer to drawings Tree Protection TSTO004 103).

3.3.2 Construction period

- The Site Arborist shall monitor tree protection.
- The Site Arborist shall specify any necessary remedial works to trees which may arise due to construction works.
- The Main Contractor shall carry out any instructions made by the Site Arborist with regard to the protection of retained trees and ensure where necessary that these instructions are followed by any sub-contractors.

3.3.3 Post construction works will consist of:

- Re-survey of retained trees and the implementation of measures contained with the survey document.

3.4 Preservation of Trees

3.4.1 Contractors obligations

The Contractor shall take all precautions to ensure that any trees which are not required to be taken down under the contract shall remain undisturbed and undamaged. All works to trees and all operations adjacent to trees should be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice. The Contractor must appoint a qualified arboricultural contractor to undertake all tree works subject to approval by the Consulting Arborist. The Contractor shall undertake no works to trees unless instructed by the Contract Administrator. All works on or within the Construction Exclusion Zone are to be supervised by the site arborist. Five working days notice of intention to undertake works to be given.

3.4.2 Setting out: Protected Tree Zone/Construction Exclusion Zone

The tree protection zone shall be set out in accordance with the Code of Practice (5) and as per drawings Tree Protection TSTO004 103 inclusive. A notice 'Construction Exclusion Zone' shall be placed on tree protection fencing at regular intervals along the protective fencing. This notice shall include contact details for the Site Arborist. Strictly no access should be permitted to this zone unless instructed by the Site Arborist.

The Contractor is to maintain the protective fencing in good condition to the satisfaction of the Site Arborist for the duration of the contract. Any damage to fencing is to be reported to the Site Arborist immediately. Damaged fencing is to be repaired within 2 hours of the damage occurring. All works within the vicinity of the damaged fencing are to be suspended until the fencing is repaired.

3.4.3 Maintenance of Protected Tree Zone

The Site Arborist should be given 5 days notice of any works within or access required to this zone. The 'Protected Tree Zone' should under no circumstances be used for storage of materials, equipment, or site debris. No fires should be lit within the "Protected Tree Zone", or equipment washed or cleaned.

3.5. Code of Practice for the preservation of trees

The following specification is intended for the preservation of trees.

These guidelines will help sustain vigour and minimise adverse growing conditions for trees set out for retention.

3.5.1 Code of Practice notifications

The Code of Practice will be brought to the attention of all site personnel including those of the Main Contractor, Sub-Contractors and Engineering Specialists associated with the project.

All operations to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction -Recommendations.

The Contractor should purchase and make available on site a copy of the above

3.5.2 The Site Arborist:

- Supervise the installation of tree protection fencing.
- Supervise all tree works and assess on-going tree protection.
- Liaise with the relevant authorities during the project.
- Constantly monitor the project with regard to tree health to ensure that no damage is caused to the subject trees during the operational works.
- Report any negligent damage to trees which will prejudice their health.
- Monitor, where necessary, all works carried out by the Arboricultural Contractor and Main Contractor within the 'Protected Tree Zone'.

3.5.3 Arboricultural Contractor:

- Submit a full method statement containing machinery to be used, removal of wood etc. to the Site Arborist.
- Carry out works to the most up to date arboricultural practices available e.g. BS 3998. Recommendations for tree work (as amended).
- Undertake work only with suitably qualified operatives in constant consultation with the Site Arborist.
- Trees identified for removal will be section felled in wooded areas so as not to damage remaining trees.

3.5.4 Main Contractor:

- Appoint a member of staff to be responsible for tree protection and this person shall be the point of contact between the Main Contractor and the Site Arborist.
- Undertake all work in accordance with this specification.
- Ensure that all personnel, operatives, sub-contractors etc. are aware of this specification and operate accordingly
- Notify the Site Arborist of any potential conflicts that may affect the health, vigour and viability of trees.

3.5.5 Access:

Access to the site and service roads shall be agreed with the Site Arborist prior to commencement of works. Where it is deemed necessary for heavy machinery access the contractor shall refer to the guidelines within BS 5837 2012 and liaise with the Site Arborist to instigate the most appropriate root protection system.

3.6 Post Construction

A post construction report on the condition of trees should be undertaken and all recommendations made within this report should be carried out to BS3998 Tree Works.

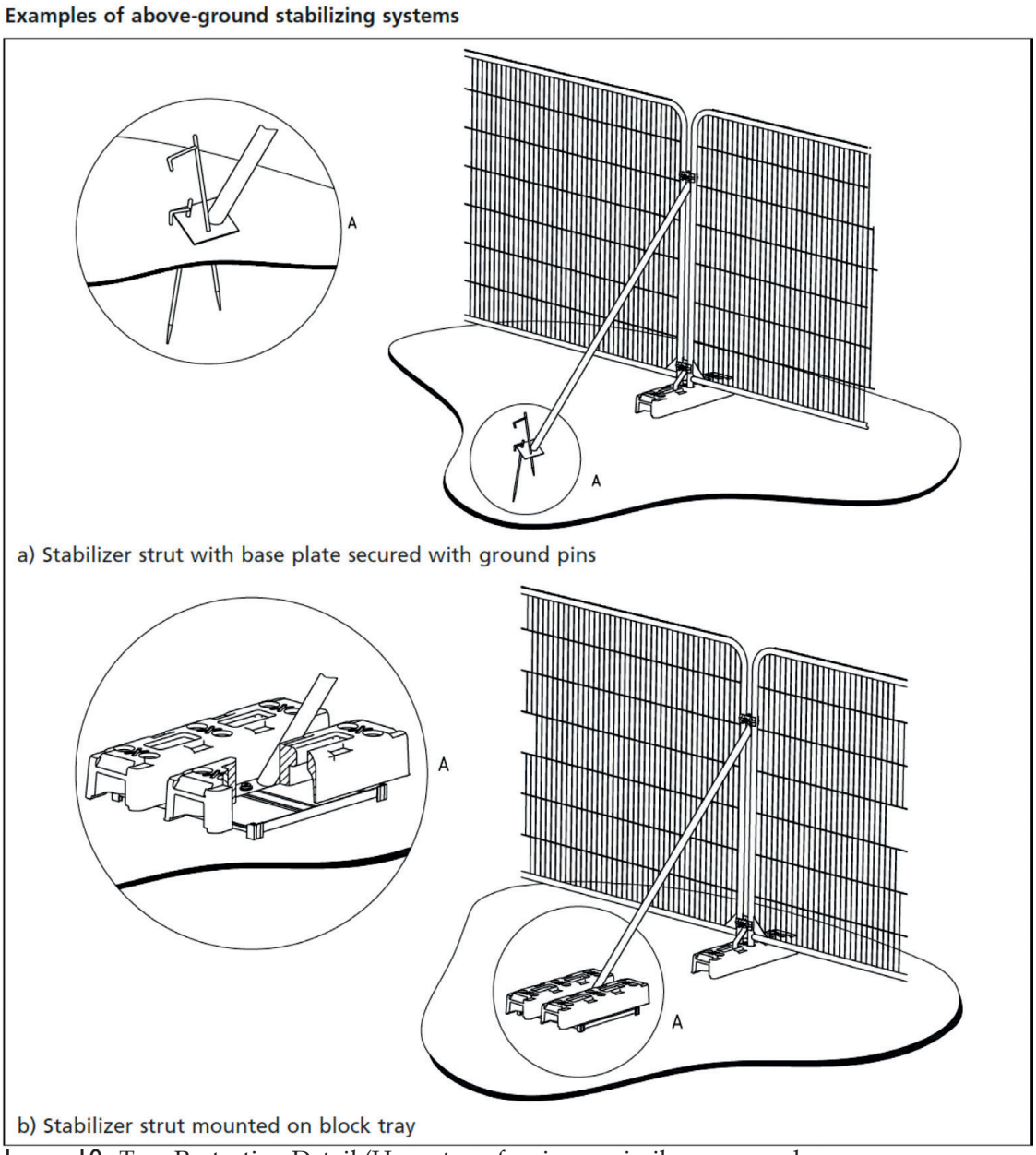

Image 10. Tree Protection Detail (Heras type fencing or similar approved.

2. Limitations of Survey

This survey should be regarded as a preliminary assessment of the trees and deals with the current condition as identified during this survey only.

Every attempt was made to identify hazardous trees in this report however this survey was carried out from the ground and therefore cannot be held to have identified elements of decay which may be hidden out of sight within the crown or beneath ivy or other obstructions. To counter this limitation in the survey process it is vital that during tree works any additional defects found by the climbing arborist are communicated to the consulting arborist to allow appropriate action to be taken.

The details within this survey are based on the condition of the trees during the survey period only. The findings in this survey cannot be held to be valid after any site disturbance, man-made or natural, which may have an adverse effect on any trees present.

3. Relevant legislation

There are no Tree Protection Orders (TPOs) on any of the trees on this site. However unless planning permission which clearly identifies trees for removal has been granted then under Section 7 of the Forestry Act 2014 a person wishing to fell trees must apply to the minister for a licence to do so.

Exempted trees: Section 19 states that the requirement for a felling licence for the uprooting or cutting down of trees does not apply where:

- The tree in question is standing in an urban area
- The tree is considered dangerous and hazardous.
- The tree is within 10m of a public road and regarded as hazardous
- The tree in question is less than 100 ft./30m from a dwelling other than a wall or temporary structure;
- The tree in question is a hazel, apple, plum, damson, pear, or cherry tree grown for the value of its fruit or any ozier;

Other exceptions apply in the case of local authority road construction, road safety and electricity supply operations.

The Act is administered by the Forest Service (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food). The Felling Section of the Forest Service is based in Johnstown Castle, Co. Wexford (053-9160200 or 1890-200223).

If any queries arise re tree felling in general it is recommended that advice is sought from Felling Section of the Forest Service or the local forestry development officer for further information.

No Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are in effect on the surveyed site or surrounding area.

Bats

Trees may contain bats. Bats are afforded legal protection under Irish and EU legislation and agreements (Wildlife Act (1976), Wildlife (Amendment) Act (2000), S.I. No. 94 of 1997 and S.I. No. 378 OF 2005 implementing the EU Habitats Directive, Bonn Convention (The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animal) and the Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats).

Trees provide roosting opportunities for bats. Mature trees are the most likely to have potential as roost sites. This may be provided by cavities, crevices, limb fractures, storm damage or mechanical damage and may even be by way of loose bark. Felling of mature trees and even surgery to large limbs may place bats at risk and both procedures remove roosting sites for bats.

Professional advice from a licenced surveyor should be sought prior to any works commencing on trees.

4. Terminology

Tree categories

A	Trees of high quality and value due to their size, age, condition, historical/visual merit and/or conservation potential (a minimum of 40 years).
A1	Mainly arboricultural values. Particularly good examples of species, essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.
A2	Mainly landscape values. Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effects to the locality in relation to views into or out of site, or those of particular visual importance.
A3	Mainly cultural values, including conservation. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, comparative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).
B	Trees of moderate quality and value (a minimum of 20 years).
B1	Mainly arboricultural values. Trees that might be included in high categories but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remedial defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)
B2	Mainly landscape values. Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better A category specimens) or trees situated internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality.
B3	Mainly cultural values including conservation. Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.
C	Trees of low quality and value (a minimum of 10 years).
C1	Not qualifying in higher categories
C2	Trees present in groups or woodlands but without conferring on them greater landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.
C3	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.
U	Trees in such condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Trees that are dead, dying or showing immediate and irreversible decline.

Terminology (cont.)

Comments: Refers to the tree's condition and suitability for the site.

Common name: Most widely used non botanical name.

Co-dominant: Two branches assuming the role of leading shoots. When growing close together may form a weak attachment (included bark) at their point of contact. Trees with this defect may be in danger of splitting at this weak attachment.

Crown Spread: Measured in metres north, east, south, and west.

Decay fungi: Refers to those species of fungi which degrade living wood and which may, depending on the degree of degradation, render the tree structurally unsound.

Defects: Refers to cracks, storm damage and any other damage mechanical or biological.

Diameter: Diameter of the trunk (millimetres) at 1.5m. M.S. after the measurement refers to the tree being multi-stemmed.

Genus & Species: Refers to the botanical names for the tree.

Height: Measured in metres.

Monitor: Refers to trees which need to be re-surveyed on a yearly basis to assess their condition. This timescale may be sooner where works or adverse weather conditions have impacted negatively on the trees.

Overhaul: A reference to standard tree surgery work which consists of the removal of deadwood, crossing branches and balancing where appropriate.

Recommendations: Indicates surgery work necessary for the retention or, where necessary, removal of the tree.

Tree No.: Refers to numbered tag fixed to tree during survey.

5. INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT

Tag Number	Species	Vigour	Age class	Category	Comments	Recommendations	Long Term Potential	Height (M)	DBH (MM)	Canopy Spread (M)	Clear Stem (M)
1	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Fair	Young	C2	Three stemmed from base with one stem at an acute angle toward north crown restricted toward east due to competition from neighbouring trees. Of limited value due to form.	No action necessary	10-15	13	220X3	7,2,1,8	2W
2	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Fair	Young	C2	A sub-dominant specimen with a strong lean toward west due to competition from neighbouring trees.	No action necessary	10-15	13	230	1,1,1,6	2N
3	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Fair	Young	C2	A sub-dominant specimen with a strong lean toward west due to competition from neighbouring trees.	No action necessary	10-15	13	200	1,0,0,4	2.25W
4	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	Poor	Mature	U	Extensive basal decay and a large portion of crown lost . Viability of tree very limited as a result	Fell	0	18	1900	7,7,7,8	2N
5	Weeping ash *Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'*	Good	Mature	B2	A well developed specimen though very heavy ivy growth up trunk obscuring view for assessment. At this age this cultivar often has decay present at points of limb loss but no visible defects at present.	Cut ivy and re-assess	20-30	16	1200	4,6,2,6	5S
6	Lime species *Tilis* spp.	Fair	Early-mature	C2	A sub-dominant specimen with trunk multi-stemmed from base with tight unions between stems. This feature is possibly due to grazing damage in the past.	No action necessary	42278	8	350	1,4,4,4	1W
7	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Fair	Early-mature	C2	Crown restricted to west due to competition from neighbouring tree. Very heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment. No visible defects.	No action necessary	10-15	8	250	4,4,4,4	2N
8	*Horse chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum*	Poor	Mature	U	Extensive decay in base of tree to 3m up trunk. Infection by bleeding canker present.	Fell	0	16	1080	7,7,7,7	2.5N
9	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Fair	Mature	C2	Crown very limited in extent suggesting portion of crown lost in the past. Very heavy ivy now obscuring view for assessment.	Cut ivy and re-assess	10-15	18	1010	6,2,1,5	2E

Tag Number	Species	Vigour	Age class	Category	Comments	Recommendations	Long Term Potential	Height (M)	DBH (MM)	Canopy Spread (M)	Clear Stem (M)
10	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Fair	Mature	C2	Completely swamped in ivy suggesting low vigour. Ivy obscuring view for assessment.	Cut ivy and re-assess	15-20	14	780	6,6,6,6	2N
11	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Poor	Early-mature	U	Half of tree lost	Fell	0	8	340	5,5,5,5	1W
369	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Fair	Mature	C2	Located or southern edge of hedgerow and on the edge of a ditch. Very heavy ivy growth up trunk obscuring view for assessment. There is evidence of extensive grazing damage present to lower trunk with associated decay present. Light suppressed deadwood in crown but unlikely to be indicative of decline. However unlikely to be suitable for retention outside current sheltered environment.	Cut ivy and re-assess	10-15	22	500	1,6,7,4	6W
370	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Good	Mature	B2	Located on edge of field boundary ditch and in close proximity to tree #371. Trunk co dominant from base with tight union but no signs of included bark present. Stem to north dividing at 1.5m with wide union between stems. Very heavy ivy growth up stems into crown obscuring view for assessment with crown restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree.	Cut ivy and re-assess	40	22	460	,5,6,2	6W
371	*Ash Fraxinus excelsior*	Poor	Mature	U	Located on edge of field boundary ditch. This tree appears to have failed at approximately 4m but area obscured by ivy.	Fell	<10	7	510	1,1,2,1	4W

Tag Number	Species	Vigour	Age class	Category	Comments	Recommendations	Long Term Potential	Height (M)	DBH (MM)	Canopy Spread (M)	Clear Stem (M)
372	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Good	Mature	B2	A relatively large specimen located on edge of field boundary ditch. Very heavy ivy growth up trunk and into crown obscuring view for assessment. Crown relatively well developed with typical open form of species. Light suppressed deadwood scattered throughout crown but unlikely to be indicative of decline	Cut ivy and re-assess	40	22	620	1,6,5,6	8W
373	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Fair	Mature	C2	A multi-stemmed specimen with multiple pockets of decay at base. Stems and canopy swamped in ivy with visual assessment impossible	Cut ivy and re-assess	10-15	21	890	6,5,5,5	8E
374	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Fair	Mature	U	Three stemmed from base with multiple areas of decay present. A stem to east compromised due to the degree of decay present. Stem to north west lost. Remaining tree unsustainable	Fell	<10	19	360	1,3,4,4	12E
375	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Fair	Mature	C2	A relatively large specimen; multi-stemmed from base. Extensive decay present in base rendering tree unsuitable for retention without re-coppicing. Very heavy ivy growth obscuring view of canopy for assessment.	Fell or re-coppice	10-15	18	780	3;3;3;3	4E
1572	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Fair	Mature	C2	A large specimen becoming swamped in ivy. Decay present in trunk at 1m to north but appears to be localised. Pockets of decay and small diameter deadwood throughout crown. Very heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment	Cut ivy and re-assess	10-15	24	1100	8;6;9;5	8s

Tag Number	Species	Vigour	Age class	Category	Comments	Recommendations	Long Term Potential	Height (M)	DBH (MM)	Canopy Spread (M)	Clear Stem (M)
1573	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Fair	Mature	B2	A multi-stemmed specimen developed from a coppiced stool. Tight unions between stems but form relatively good. Heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment.	Cut ivy and re-assess	15-20	13	820	5;5;6;4	2e
1574	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	B2	Very heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment. Crown may have suffered storm damage but area obscured by ivy.	Cut ivy and re-assess	20-30	10	980	5;6;3;9	2.5w
1575	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	A2	A slightly sub-dominant specimen with crown restricted toward south as a result. Heavy ivy growth up trunk obscuring view for assessment but no visible defects.	Cut ivy and re-assess	40	9	450	3;3;3;6	2.5w
1576	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Poor	Mature	C2	Upper canopy lost in the past with lower lateral limbs remaining only. Very heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment. Could have potential as an ecological feature within an appropriate location	Cut ivy and re-assess	10	5	820	1;1;2;10	2.25w
1577	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	A2	A tall slender specimen. Crown slightly restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree but not significantly so. Light diameter deadwood in crown.	Dead wood	40	19	720	8;5;3;6	9w
1578	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	A2	A well-developed specimen. Heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment. Minor deadwood throughout crown but not indicative of decline.	Cut ivy and re-assess	40	17	520	3;3;1;3	4w
1579	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Fair	Mature	B2	A slightly sub-dominant specimen with crown restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring trees. No visible defects.	No action necessary	30-40	20	1000	8;8;5;8	4w

Tag Number	Species	Vigour	Age class	Category	Comments	Recommendations	Long Term Potential	Height (M)	DBH (MM)	Canopy Spread (M)	Clear Stem (M)
1580	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	A2	A large dominant specimen with a wide spreading crown. Very heavy ivy growth up trunk obscuring view for assessment. No visible defects	Cut ivy and re-assess	40	20	890	5;5;6;8	3w
1581	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Dead	Mature	U		Fell	0	12.5	520	0.5;3;6;0.5	3s
1582	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Fair	Mature	U	A sub-dominant specimen with growth and development restricted as a result. A large crack is visible in trunk below main area of crown formation. This could be structurally significant with potential for failure at this point.	Fell	<10	12	520	3;6;2;3	7n
1583	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	A2	A large dominant specimen. Storm damage to lower canopy but no associated structural impact on tree. Further small areas of storm damage in crown and pockets of decay associated with age rather than decline. Trunk with an historic lean toward west but canopy vertical in orientation.	Remove storm damage	40	18	880	4;6;7;9	4w
1584	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	A2	A well-developed specimen with heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment. No visible defects.	Cut ivy and re-assess	40	11	620	6;6;3;6	4w
1585	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	A2	A large dominant specimen. Very heavy ivy growth obscuring view for assessment. Light deadwood in crow but not indicative of decline.	Cut ivy and r e-assess	40	18	890	6;6;8;9	3w
1586	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	B2	Trunk co-dominant with a wide union between stems. Sub-dominant to neighbouring trees with canopy restricted toward south as a result. Forming an element of understory on this boundary. No visible defects.	No action necessary	40	18	740	6;2;6;6	3w

5. INDIVIDUAL TREE SCHEDULE

Tag Number	Species	Vigour	Age class	Category	Comments	Recommendations	Long Term Potential	Height (M)	DBH (MM)	Canopy Spread (M)	Clear Stem (M)
1587	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	A2	Decay in trunk at point of lost limb at 1.75m to west. Associated decay likely to b localised and not significant. Minor deadwood in crown consistent with age rather than indicative of decline.	Dead wood	40	18	860	9;6;9;8	3w
1588	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Good	Mature	A2	A well-developed specimen. No visible defects. Crown slightly restricted toward south due to competition from a tree now dead	No action necessary	40	19	910	10;6;4;9	3.5w
1589	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Dead	Mature	U		Fell	0	18	890	4;5;3;6	3n

*Refer to drawing TSTO004 101 RevB for locations of trees within report.

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