

**ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT
&
IMPACT REPORT**

**RATHMULLAN
CO MEATH**

Project No.

TRATH005

Date

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Revision

A

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1. Client brief & Methodology

CMK Hort + Arb Ltd. were commissioned by Meath County Council to undertake an assessment of trees along the route of a proposed cycle and pedestrian route linking an existing cycle and pedestrian route along the Boyne River to residential areas south of the river. The survey area is located to the east of Rathmullan Road (image 1) and extends for approximately 365m. The initial fieldwork was undertaken on the 8th of April 2022.

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 location (red line denotes survey route)

2. General description of trees

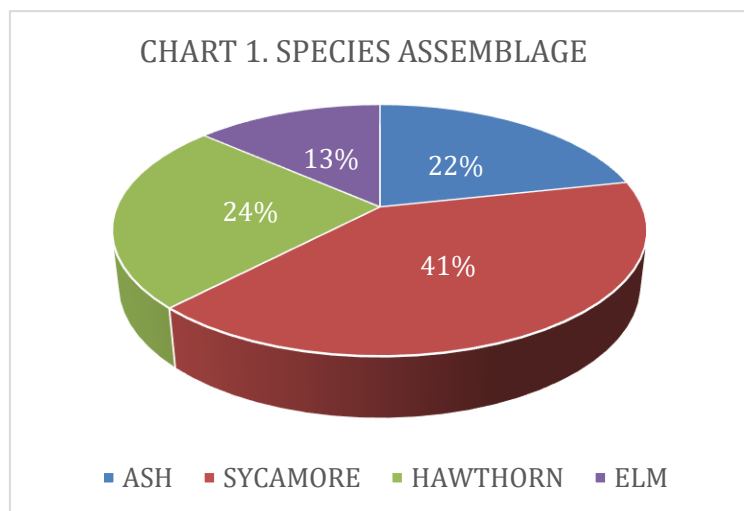
The survey area lies to the east of Rathmullan Road along a former agricultural hedgerow. The trees are located on both sides of the ditch which is now mainly dry.

A total of seventy-four trees were assessed with the species representing a mix of native and naturalised trees which would be typically found within an Irish agricultural hedgerow (chart 1). The hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) element which presumably provided the original stock-proof barrier has now become tall and sparse at base due to the cessation of management inputs.

The overall quality of the trees from arboricultural and landscape perspectives is generally good (table 1) with 67% of the trees falling within the higher categories A & B.

The surveyed trees are mirrored by trees on the western side of the road forming a strong visual presence over most of the route (image 2).

A number of the trees are multi-stemmed specimens with ivy a common feature on many (image 3). Ivy provides an important role in habitat provision but significantly increases windsail particularly when wet. Ivy has been cut in relatively recent times on a



Category	Number	% of total
A	2	3
B	47	64
C	19	26
U	6	8

Table 1. Tree Categories

number of trees presumably for this reason.

The strong presence of mature elm (*Ulmus procera*) is unusual as these trees have succumbed to Dutch elm disease in most areas. There was no evidence of ash dieback at the time of assessment though this is very likely to change in the near. Sycamore

(*Acer pseudoplatanus*) represents the most common of the larger trees present and are generally well developed dominant specimens. Though a non-native species their presence in the landscape is becoming more important as native trees such as ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and elm succumb to disease.

In general, the trees that are in poor condition tend to be those which have become sub-dominant, are drawn for light and exhibiting low vigour. Though access routes are present through the trees from the neighbouring housing estate no vandalism was noted. There are however a number of instances of fly tipping.

Tree locations and categorisations are shown on drawings TRATH005 101-104. Descriptions for individual trees are outlined within Appendix i Tree Condition Analysis and Preliminary Recommendations.



Image 2. View from top or Rathmullan road. The subject trees are on the right of the image.



Image 3. Typical view of trees approximately halfway along Rathmullan road.



Image 4. Typical view of trees approximately halfway along Rathmullan road. Note location of ditch relative to trees (arrowed).

3. Impact of the proposed development

At present the section of Rathmullan road which forms the basis of this report is relatively busy and not serviced by a public footpath. Access to and from the river walk is hazardous and uncomfortable for the public as a result. The proposed shared surface path / cycleway which is located on the eastern side of the road clearly aims to provide safe passage for the public along this road.

The proposed shared surface cycle and pedestrian layout is 3m wide and with the exception of a small number of trees set back some distance from the road directly impacts on all the trees along the route. The loss of these trees will have a significantly negative impact on the tree-scape in this area by removed one side of the existing 'corridor' of trees on this section of Rathmullan Road. The path / cycleway construction details contain a French drain system to remove surface water to the adjacent drainage layout thereby removing the potential for building up over existing tree roots. The impact on trees is shown on drawings TRATH005 105-108.

It should be noted that the inevitable spread of ash dieback and Dutch elm disease within these species at 35% of the total number of trees and the natural loss of the poorer specimens (categories C & U) which represent 34% of the total will lead to a reduction of the current tree population by 69% regardless of any works progressing.

4. Tree planting strategy

In order to mitigate the impact of the proposed works this practice has developed a tree planting plan with the aim of contributing to the new streetscape for the eastern side of Rathmullan Road. The new path / cycleway route will be illuminated by streetlights at 40m intervals and will have a wooden fence between the edge of the path and existing lands. A total of 37 trees are proposed to be planted on the opposite side of the proposed fence from the route at 7m intervals with radii of 7m retained tree free at public light columns. In addition, native trees and shrubs are proposed as planting to augment retained trees along the edge of the open ditch to the north of the site.

The choice of tree for Rathmullan Road is a cultivar of field maple (*Acer campestre* 'Elsrijk') which has a proven track record as a high quality street tree (image 5). Its crown is relatively compact, it is robust, can be pruned and provides good autumn colour. It is generally free of inherent structural defects if properly managed within the nursery. The trees shown on drawings TRATH005 109-112 will be large specimens (25-30 cm girth, height 500-550cm) with a clear stem of 3m planted within properly structured planting pits. Planting details including guying, root barriers and watering systems are shown on drawing TRATH005 109.



Image 5. Proposed street tree *Acer campestre* 'Elsrijk'

The trees proposed for the area to the north of the site are crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), Birch (*Betula pendula*) with an understory of guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*). These native trees and shrubs will augment the existing vegetation in this area and should be planted in a less formal way than the street trees.

5. 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.

6. 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.

Terminology continued

- 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.

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 meters north, south, east 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 meters.

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.

7. References

BS 5837 (2012). Trees in Relation to Design Demolition and Construction

Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The body language of trees

APPENDIX I. TREE CONDITION ANALYSIS AND PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
501	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Early Mature	Fair	A multi stemmed specimen. Tight unions between stems and crown restricted toward north due to competition from neighbouring vegetation.	No action necessary	C2	30-40	400	7	1,4,2,3	0
502	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Fair	Trunk with very strong ivy growth obscuring view for assessment. Trunk lean over road. Cut back to facilitate overhead power lines.	Fell	U	<10	250	8	1,1,1,3	NA
503	Elm Ulmus procera	Young	Fair	A poor specimen overall with a strong lean toward east. Limited long-term potentiation.	No action necessary	C2	10	250	6	3,3,3,0	3e
504	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Poor	Cut back to facilitate overhead power lines. A continual need to manage canopy limiting long term potentiation as a result.	No action necessary	C2	10-15	700	9	2,1,1,4	0
504	Elm Ulmus procera	Young	Poor	Decay in base and trunk with a strong lean toward east. Limited long-term potentiation as a result.	Fell	U	<10	220	6	2,3,2,0	NA

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
505	Elm Ulmus procera	Mature	Poor	Canopy continually cut back to facilitate overhead power lines. Very strong ivy growth up trunk obscuring view for assessment but continual crown management limiting long term potentiation.	No action necessary	C2	10-15	700	7.5	3,3,3,3	
506	Elm Ulmus procera	Mature	Poor	Multi stemmed and cut back to facilitate overhead power lines. Long-term potentiation limited as a result. Could be cut back to base to create a low multi stemmed specimen.	Cut back to base	C2	15-20	450	6.5	1,1,1,1	0
507	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	Crown probably reduced in the past to facilitate overhead power lines. Very strong ivy growth up trunk obscuring view for assessment. No visible defects.	No action necessary	C2	15-20	360	8	1,1,1,1	0
508	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Early Mature	Fair	A tall slender specimen with limited crown development. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	30-40	260	11	1,1,1,1	9n

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
508	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Poor	Two stems forming a combined canopy. Stem to east with potential for failure over public road. Remaining stem relatively well developed.	Remove stem with lean over road	C2	10-15	260	2	1,0,2,4,5	4w
509	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A large well-developed specimen on eastern side of ditch. A short bole becoming co dominant from 1m. Minor pockets of decay in lower canopy. Heavy ivy growth up stems obscuring view for assessment but upper canopy well developed with no visible defects.	Cut ivy and re-assess	A2	>40	1100	22	8,5,6,7	0
510	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A large well-developed specimen with trunk co-dominant from base. Upper canopy well developed with no visible defects.	No action necessary	A2	>40	1010	21	6,6,6,6	4e
511	Elm Ulmus procera	Early Mature	Poor	A Sub dominant specimen with a strong lean toward public road.	Fell	U	<10	210	9	1,0,0,5	NA

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
512	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Early Mature	Poor	A sub dominant specimen with a strong lean toward public road. Very limited long-term potentiation.	Fell	U	10	240	6	4,0,0,4	NA
513	Elm Ulmus procera	Early Mature	Fair	A sub dominant specimen with crown restricted toward north due to competition from neighbouring tree. Minor pockets of decay in lower canopy but unlikely to be significant at present.	No action necessary	B2	15-20	340	16	0,3,4,2	5e
514	Elm Ulmus procera	Young	Fair	A sub dominant specimen with limited crown development toward north due to competition from neighbouring tree. No visible defects but long-term potentiation limited overall.	No action necessary	C2	10-15	170	9	0,3,3,2	4e
515	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Poor	A sub dominant specimen with limited crown development. Becoming swamped in ivy. Long-term potentiation limited.	Cut ivy	C2	10	350	11	3,2,0,2	6n

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
516	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A cluster of stems forming a combined canopy. The main stem to west co dominant with a tight union between stems. Vertical stems suggest union may be sound. Remaining two stems sub dominant with limited crown development.	Monitor union and crown cover on sub dominant stems following leaf flush.	C2	10-15	420	17.5	3,4,1,5	2.5w
517	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Early Mature	Fair	A tall slender sub dominant specimen with limited crown development. No visible defects but would be unlikely to suitable for isolation from neighbouring trees.	No action necessary	C2	10-15	220	22	1,3,1,2	8e
518	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A relatively well-developed specimen though crown restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree. Trunk co-dominant from 1.25m with a wide union between stems.	No action necessary	B2	40	360	22	4,4,1,5	2.5w

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
519	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	Relatively well developed though crown restricted toward north due to competition from neighbouring tree. Trunk co-dominant from base with a wide union between stems.	No action necessary	B2	30-40	230	18	1,5,2,4	2s
520	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Good	Trunk co dominant from 1m with a tight union between stems. Union appears sound at present. Upper canopy restricted toward north due to competition from neighbouring tree.	No action necessary	B2	30-40	440	16.5	1,4,5,5	2.5w
521	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Good	Tall slender specimen. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	250	11	1,4,3,3	1.5s
522	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Good	A tall slender specimen becoming swamped in ivy.	Cut ivy	B2	40	210	6	1,2,2,2	1w
523	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Good	A tall slender specimen with a well developed canopy.	No action necessary	B2	40	250	12	2,3,2,3	0.5n

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
524	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Fair	Slightly sub dominant to neighbouring tree with crown restricted toward north as a result. Heavy ivy growth becoming established up trunk.	Cut ivy	B2	40	230	11	2,1,2,3	2w
525	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Fair	A sub dominant specimen with crown strongly oriented toward north. Trunk co dominant from base with a tight union between stems.	Monitor	C2	10-15	220	14	5,5,0,4	2n
526	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Good	Relatively well developed with no visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	20-30	230	17	4,6,1,3	2w
527	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Early Mature	Good	A tall slender specimen with crown slightly restricted overall. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	280	17	3,2,1,5	4n
528	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Fair	Trunk multi stemmed specimen 2.25m. Unions appear sound with stems strongly vertical in orientation. Crown restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree.	No action necessary	B2	30-40	440	19	3,3,1,3	2.5nw

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
529	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	Trunk three stemmed from 1m with tight unions between stems. Unions appear sound with stems strongly vertical in orientation. Upper canopy restricted toward north and south due to competition from neighbouring trees. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	30-40	440	20	1,4,1,4	8w
530	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A well-developed dominant specimen with trunk co dominant from 2.15m. Union between stems appears sound. Upper canopy well developed but slightly restricted toward north due to competition from neighbouring tree.	No action necessary	B2	40	490	21	3,7,7,5	3e
532	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Early Mature	Fair	A sub dominant specimen with crown restricted toward north and south due to competition from neighbouring trees. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	20-30	320	18	2,5,1,5	6e

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
533	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A well-developed dominant specimen multi stemmed from 1.5m. Crown restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree and heavy ivy growth up one stem obscuring view for assessment.	Cut ivy	B2	40	440	21	2,5,1,5	1.5n
534	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Early Mature	Fair	A sub dominant specimen with crown restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree. Trunk co dominant from 1.5m with a wide union between stems.	No action necessary	B2	40	340	19	3,5,1,4	1.5w
535	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A well-developed dominant specimen twin stemmed from base with wide union between stems. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	>40	3302	20	3,4,4,5	90
536	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Very Poor	In a state of advanced decline	Fell	U	0	250	6	2,2,2,2	NA
537	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Fair	A sub dominant specimen with limited crown development particularly toward south. Trunk co dominant from 1m with a wide union between stems.	No action necessary	B3	15-20	290	18	4,4,1,4	9n

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
538	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Early Mature	Good	Trunk co dominant from 0.5m with a wide union between stems. Upper canopy relatively well developed with no visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	410	17	1,4,3,4	1n
539	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Good	Relatively well developed with no visible defects. Very strong ivy growth obscuring view for assessment.	Cut ivy and re-assess	B2	40	220	7	3,3,3,3	2n
540	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Good	A relatively well developed multi stemmed specimen. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	350	6.5	4,2,1,4	0.5w
541	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A relatively well-developed dominant specimen. Canopy well developed canopy though slightly restricted toward west. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	570	19	5,5,4,3	6e
542	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Fair	Sub dominant to neighbouring tree with crown mainly oriented toward west. Could be vulnerable to failure in crown due to end-weighted canopy.	Fell	C2	10	250	18	0,1,3,6	NA

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
543	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A well-developed specimen though crown restricted toward east due to competition from neighbouring tree. Trunk with a slight lean toward west but unlikely to be significant at present.	No action necessary	B2	40	530	20	4,1,3,7	7w
543	Elm Ulmus procera	Early Mature	Fair	A sub dominant specimen with trunk kinked and with a very strong lean toward east. Suitable for retention within current environment only.	Monitor	C2	10	290	9.5	0,8,0,0	6e
544	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	Twin stemmed from base with wide unions between stems. Canopy restricted toward south and west. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	650	19	5,5,1,2	3w
546	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A well-developed dominant specimen. Trunk multi stemmed from base with a wide union between stems. Stems with strong vertical orientations. Very strong ivy growth up stems obscuring view for assessment.	Cut ivy	B2	40	800	22	4,5,5,5	0

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
549	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	Trunk co dominant from base with a wide union between stems. Upper canopy well developed with no visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	750	19	5,3,3,6	3w
550	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Very Poor	In decline	Fell	U	<10	350	12	3,3,3,3	NA
551	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Fair	A multi stemmed specimen with crown restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree. Exposed and extended stem over road with moderate potential for failure.	Remove extended limb toward road	B2	30-40	250	6	3,1,0,4	0
552	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Good	A well developed specimen though crown restricted toward east due to competition from neighbouring tree. Stem to north leaning onto neighbouring tree.	Remove stem leaning into neighbouring tree	B2	30-40	230	6.5	5,1,2,4	0
553	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	Good	A cluster of stems forming a combined canopy. Very heavy ivy growth up stems obscuring view for assessment and beginning to swamp tree.	Cut ivy	B2	30-40	250	6	3,3,3,3	0

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
556	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	Fair	A sub dominant specimen with crown mainly oriented toward west and over public road. Heavy ivy growth now cut. Crown limited in extent but may recover following ivy dieback.	Monitor	C2	30-40	200	5	1,0,2,3	0
557	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	Good	A multi stemmed specimen. Very strong ivy growth appears not to have been cut and is creating a strong wind sail. No visible defects.	Cut ivy	B2	30-40	300	14	3,2,2,5	0
558	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	Good	A cluster of stems forming a combined canopy. Stem group to north appear dead. Remaining tree appears well developed with no visible defects.	Remove dead stems	B2	20-30	200	4	2,2,2,2	0
559	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	Mature	Good	Three stemmed from base with tight unions between stems. Overall, a relatively well developed specimen. No visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	600	14.5	6,6,4,6	4n

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
560	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early Mature	Good	Twin stemmed from base with stems kinked. Canopy relatively well developed with no visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	30-40	260	14	3,4,4,3	0
561	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	Fair	A relatively well-developed specimen though becoming swamped in ivy.	Cut ivy	B2	30-40	230	8	2,2,3,3	4w
563	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	Good	A cluster of stems forming a combined canopy beginning to become swamped in ivy.	Cut ivy	B2	30-40	250	6	3,3,2,3	0
564	Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	Early Mature	Good	A relatively well-developed specimen with trunk co dominant from 1m. Stems intertwined. Minor storm or vehicle impact damage to lower canopy to west. Remaining canopy well developed.	No action necessary	B2	20-30	500	14	4,5,6,5	2w
565	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	Good	A short specimen with a strong trunk lean toward south and moderate crown cover only. Ivy cut.	No action necessary	C2	20-30	150	5	0,1,4,1	4s
566	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	Fair	Becoming swamped in ivy. Minor canopy cover only.	Cut ivy	C2	10-15	220	4	1,1,1,1	4w

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
567	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Poor	A sub dominant specimen with crown mainly oriented toward north. Very strong ivy growth beginning to swamp tree.	Cut ivy	C2	10-15	270	7	3,1,0,	
568	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Fair	A cluster of stems forming a combined canopy. Crown restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree and becoming swamped by ivy.	Cut ivy	B2	15-20	300	9	6,2,0,2	0
569	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Good	Trunk co dominant from 0.3m with a wide union between stems. Very strong ivy growth up stems obscuring view for assessment. Upper canopy relatively well developed.	Cut ivy	B2	15-20	550	16	5,5,5,5	6n
571	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Fair	Slightly sub dominant to neighbouring trees with crown restricted toward north and south. An extended limb toward public road potentially vulnerable to failure. Very strong ivy growth obscuring view for assessment and creating a strong wind sail.	Remove limb over road and cut ivy.	B2	20-30	400	14	2,5,2,6	5w

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
572	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	Part of a wider cluster of stems. Trunk co dominant from base with stem to west arched over road. Upper canopy relatively well developed though restricted toward south due to competition from neighbouring tree.	No action necessary	B2	40	440	14	5,3,2,6	0
573	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	Sharing canopy space with tree 573. Twin stemmed from base with minor decay in stem to west at 1.25m. Further minor decay in stem to east at 1.5mm but unlikely to be significant at present. Both stems with leans toward east but unlikely to be significant at present.	No action necessary	B2	20-30	310	14	2,6,2,1	0
574	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	A cluster of 4 stems forming a combined canopy. Well-developed overall with no visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	4004	18	3,4,5,5	0

Tag number	Species	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Long-term potential (years)	Dbh mm	Height m	Spread m N, E, S, W	Clear Stem m
575	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	Poor	Two stems with a strong lean toward west and public road with one becoming swamped in ivy to east. Moderately vulnerable to failure due to leans.	No action necessary	C2	42278	2003	8	2,2,2,5	0
576	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Good	Two stems forming a combined canopy. Crown strongly oriented toward west and public road but relatively well developed with no visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	20-30	2502	17	3,4,5,7	4.5w
577	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	Good	Trunk co dominant from 1.25m with a tight union between stems. Upper canopy relatively well developed with no visible defects.	No action necessary	B2	40	410	18	96,4,3,5	2n
578	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	Good	Trunk co dominant from base with a tight union between stems. Canopy relatively well developed but becoming swamped in ivy.	Cut ivy	B2	20-30	2202	17	3,5,6,6	o