

LAND PLANNING & DESIGN

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS

TREE SURVEY

Pedestrian / Cycle Scheme,
Ratoath,
Co Meath.

March 2022

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS
LAND PLANNING & DESIGN
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CONTENTS

Summary

1. Introduction

2. Description of Existing Trees

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4. Recommendations – AMS

Limitations & References

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

SUMMARY

This report presents a record of those trees existing within or adjacent to the proposed works areas that may potentially be impacted by a proposed pedestrian cycleway development. Trees have been surveyed as individuals or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). The site tree survey was first undertaken on 6th November 2019. This report represents an update of the previous survey and was undertaken on 24th February 2022 by Cunnane Stratton Reynolds arborist;

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

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

- Atkins Part 8 General Layout

A full survey record is presented in Appendix 1, together with accompanying drawings Tree Survey Dwg No 22144_T_101, Arboricultural Impact Assessment Dwg No 22144_T_102 and Tree Protection Plan Dwg No 22144_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 seventy-five individual trees and four tree groups were recorded as part of the survey.

Where assessment takes the form of a Tree Group – trees of arboricultural significance or relevance 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.

It is noted that the site contains a relatively high number of established trees - every effort should be made to safely retain these as part of the development proposal. Where this is not possible replacement tree planting nearby is recommended to ensure a future canopy cover in the locality. The proposed development will present an opportunity to implement additional new tree planting, both as part of a general landscape design scheme and also as part of a tree management program aimed at maintaining high quality diverse long-term amenity tree cover, in keeping with the setting and proposed site use.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

Terms of Reference

Cunnane Stratton Reynolds (CSR) were instructed to conduct a tree survey on behalf of Meath County Council, to assess the impacts and inform the design of a proposed pedestrian and cycleway scheme.

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:

- Atkins Part 8 General Layout

Site Inspection & Methodology

The site was surveyed on 24th February 2022 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. Any hedgerows or 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 Classification (Dwg No 22144/T/101).
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Dwg No 22144/T/102).
- Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No 22144/T/103).

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

Site Location

The proposed works area is located along the following public roads in Ratoath, Co Meath:

- R125 Dunshaughlin Road / Woodland Link Road
- Fairyhouse Road

2. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING TREES

2.1 The tree survey areas (approximate area highlighted red – Fig 1&2) are located along existing public roadways and footpaths located on the western and southern sides of Ratoath.



Figure 1: Low resolution satellite image of R125 Dunshaughlin Road / Woodland Link Road approximate tree survey area (courtesy of Google Earth).



Figure 2: Low resolution satellite image of Fairyhouse Road approximate tree survey area (courtesy of Google Earth).

A total of seventy-five individual trees and four tree groups 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 22144/T/101 and the tree survey (Appendix 1).

2.2 Photographic Summary of Trees Surveyed

Dunshaughlin Road / Woodland Link Road



T71



T72



T73



T74



T75



T76



T77



T78



T79



T80



T81



T82



T83



T84



T85



T86



T87



T88



T89



T90



T91



T92



T93



T94



T95



T96



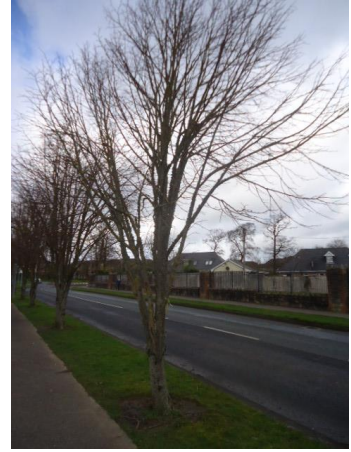
T97



T98



T99



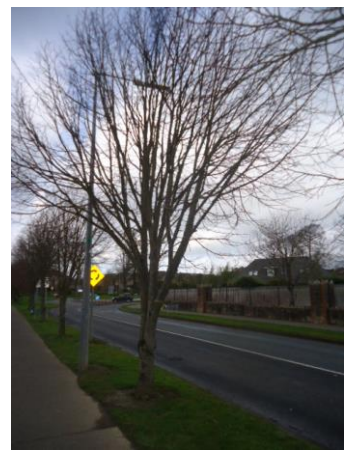
T100



T101



T102



T103



T104



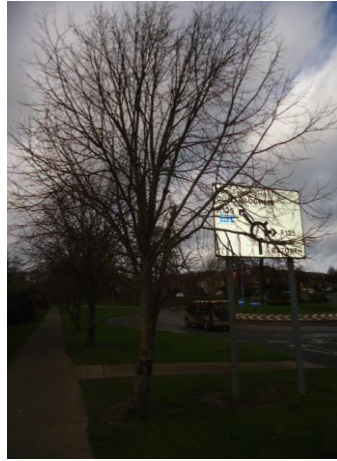
T105



T106



T107



T108



T109



T110



T111



T112



T113



T114



T115



T116



T117



T118



T119



T120



T121



T122

T123 (Removed)



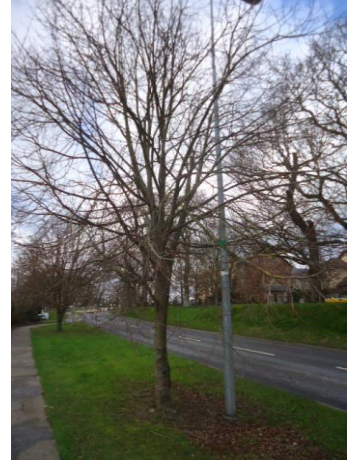
T124



T125



T126



T127



T129



T128 & T130



T131



T132



T133



T134



T135



T136



T137



T138 / T139 / T140



T141



T142



Tree Group 1



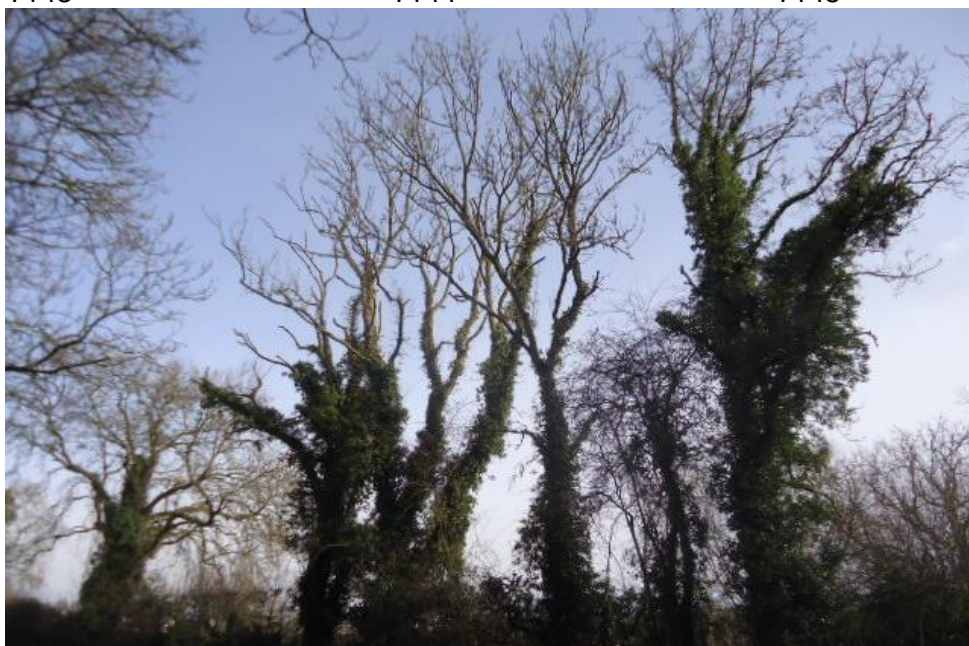
T143



T144



T145



Tree Group 2



Tree Group 3



Tree Group 4

2.3 Trees 71-129 located along the Woodlands access road grass verge create a formal avenue planting of young street trees, (almost all Lime trees). These trees are well established, (it is assumed they were planted as semi mature specimens and it appears that they have been in situ for approximately 10-15 years), meaning they are still young in terms of their anticipated life cycle.

It is notable that nearly all the street trees appear to have had their leader broken or damaged at an average height of 1.3m from ground level causing them to branch heavily from this area. Consequently, most trees display overcrowding of branches which is causing structural issues such as branch rubbing and significant compression forks to develop. These issues will increasingly compromise the trees structural integrity into the future if not addressed in the short term with selective pruning works. In addition, a large proportion of trees have inclusions around this area, including parts of stakes and tree ties – further compromising their future structural integrity. However, presently the trees display good physiological health.

Tree Group 1 is located along the Dunshaughlin Road. This group contains a mix of mature and juvenile trees that are somewhat overcrowded but generally in good health.

The trees (T143-145) / tree groups (TG2-4) situated along the Fairyhouse Road are contained within hedgerows and field boundary scrub vegetation. These are a mix of relatively young trees many of which have 'bolted' (due to overcrowding and the resultant competition for light), interspersed with a smaller number of more mature trees. Most of the trees present are Ash, though a small number of Sycamore are also present. Some Ash trees have already succumbed to Ash dieback disease, while others appear to be displaying symptoms.

Few of the trees individually are of exceptional quality, however all of the existing trees make a positive contribution to the surrounding environment both through visual impact and ecological / habitat value.

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.

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 scheme where possible uses the alignment of an existing concrete path running parallel to the Dunshauglin / Woodlands Road, which minimises direct conflict with existing street trees. However, in areas the path encroaches into the existing grass verge in which the street trees are located to varying degrees.

It is anticipated that most if not all the adjacent street tree's root zones will extend to varying degrees below the adjacent concrete path. To construct the new path/cycleway over this area, without damaging the existing roots, it is proposed to use a 'non-dig' construction method using 'Cellweb', (please refer to Dwg 2144_T_103 for details).

A relatively small number of trees remain in direct conflict with the route alignment and are therefore proposed for removal to facilitate the development, however new tree planting nearby could readily mitigate against the proposed losses, particularly given the relatively young age of the trees.

Mature trees/tree groups located along the Fairyhouse Road are also in direct conflict with the proposed path/cycleway alignment. The majority of these tree are Ash and most appear to be suffering from or already succumbed to Ash Dieback disease. Given the very strong likelihood the few remaining Ash trees will also become infected and die over the short to medium term, it is not considered worthwhile using the non-dig cellweb system in this location. Replacement planting with suitable native tree species would significantly mitigate against the loss of trees and hedgerow in this location.

3.2 Category 'U' trees are recommended for immediate removal, (fell or monolith to safe height), on general management grounds, irrespective of site development – eight were identified during this survey (T144, T145, Tree Group 2, part of Tree Group 4).

Direct Loss of Trees

3.3 The following trees and or a significant portion of their calculated root protection areas are in direct conflict with the proposed development layout and are therefore proposed for removal;

Tag No	Tree Species	Tree Class	Number of trees
T85	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T86	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T87	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T88	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T89	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T139	Quercus robur	B2	1
T140	Quercus robur	B2	1
T141	Acer platanoides	B2	1
T142	Fagus sylvatica	B2	1
T143	Fraxinus excelsior	B2	1

T144	Fraxinus excelsior	U	1
T145	Fraxinus excelsior	U	1
TG2	Fraxinus excelsior	U	Full group
TG3	Fraxinus excelsior Acer pseudoplatanus	B2	Full group
TG4	Fraxinus excelsior	U	2
TG4	Fraxinus excelsior	B2	2

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 proposed for retention.

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 large number of existing trees along the Dunshaughlin / Woodland Rd whose successful retention will be dependent on the use of a 'non-dig' cellweb construction methodology for the proposed path/cycleway where it passes over their root protection areas, (please refer to Dwg 2144_T_103).

Careful planning, sequencing of works and site management will be required during construction phase to ensure these areas are not adversely impacted by the scheme.

It is proposed that tree protection fencing be used to help achieve this aim - as illustrated in Dwg No 2144_T_103, to prevent both physical damage to trees and damage through ground compaction.

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 It is worth considering, as part of an ongoing management program, the selective thinning of a limited number of young trees within Tree Group 1. Removing those specimens which have bolted, and or are of relatively poor form, will facilitate improved development of other trees within the group which are currently overcrowded and have inadequate space for strong future development.

Most of the larger trees within this group are obscured by ivy, (which should be carefully removed to facilitate full inspection), however they appear to be in good physiological condition in general. Given their roadside location it would be prudent to consider a crown cleaning exercise to remove rubbing limbs, future compression forks and also reduce the length of limbs overhanging adjoining carriageway along with any other imbalances in growth.

It was noted that T123 has been removed since the previous tree survey was undertaken.

Ash Dieback Disease

It is evident that Ash Dieback Disease had taken hold in at least eight of the trees located along the Fairyhouse Road. These trees are predicted to die over the following few years and as such it is recommended that they are felled to minimise the potential for falling deadwood as well as the spread of the disease to other trees. Unfortunately, it is considered likely that the disease may have already infected some adjacent Ash trees nearby, with possible early symptoms already suspected in some.

'Ash dieback' is a disease caused by the *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* fungi which is developing rapidly across Ireland since its presence was first detected in Ireland in 2012. The disease is spread by windborne spores and once a tree is infected it will lead to its terminal decline within a few years.

At present there is no available remedy and the outlook for the survival of Ash trees in Ireland is poor, with infection rates appearing to accelerate over the past couple of years.

It is hoped that genetic diversity may mean some trees might prove resistant to the disease, however there is still great uncertainty at this time regarding survival rates. The Woodland Trust estimate that at least 80% of Ash trees in the UK will die.

The retention or removal of Ash trees must therefore be viewed in the context of Ash Dieback disease, and the likelihood that at least 80% of Ash trees are likely to die over the coming years.

Summary of Trees to be Removed

3.6 A total of 9 trees (T85-89 & T139-142) are in direct conflict with the layout are proposed for removal along the Woodlands Park and Steeplechase Roads to facilitate the scheme. Although relatively young all these trees have been classified as B2 class primarily for their cumulative value as part of a larger roadside tree planting group.

Some additional trees are also in conflict long the Fairyhouse Road, primarily due to their root protection areas clashing with the proposed scheme layout. These are as follows; one B class (T143) and two U class (T144 & 145) mature Ash trees require to be removed. In addition one U class tree group (TG2) and one B class tree group (TG3) as well as two B class and two U class trees within Tree Group 4 require to be removed.

In total sixteen trees and two tree groups require to be removed, as identified below.

Tag No	Tree Species	Tree Class	Number of trees
T85	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T86	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T87	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T88	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T89	Tilia cordata	B2	1
T139	Quercus robur	B2	1
T140	Quercus robur	B2	1
T141	Acer platanooides	B2	1
T142	Fagus sylvatica	B2	1

T143	Fraxinus excelsior	B2	1
T144	Fraxinus excelsior	U	1
T145	Fraxinus excelsior	U	1
TG2	Fraxinus excelsior	U	Full group
TG3	Fraxinus excelsior Acer pseudoplatanus	B2	Full group
TG4	Fraxinus excelsior	U	2
TG4	Fraxinus excelsior	B2	2

Tree Protection

3.7 Adequate protection and so successful retention of those trees to be retained within the land take area 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 22144_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 No 2144_T_102, 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 No2144_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. Cellweb

The existing area of concrete paving shall be lifted in sections with care to avoid damaging the root system of trees likely to be found below it. On removal the new path/cycleway shall be constructed in strict accordance with the non-dig construction design using cellweb system or similar approved in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and to engineers and arborists satisfaction.

4. 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 tree's measurements. Some 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.

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

Tag	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N/S/E/W	Dia' (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
T171-T129	Tilia cordata (+2 Acer pseudoplatanus)	Av' 7	2/2/2/2	Av' 300	3.60	1m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	Crown Clean / Formative Prune	B2	Compression forks Inclusions Rubbing branches
T128	Acer pseudoplatanus	14	4/4/4/4	400/350/150	6.62	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy Crown Clean	B1	
T130	Quercus robur	13	3/3/3/3	540	6.48	4m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy Crown Clean	A1	
T131	Tilia cordata	6	2/2/2/2	180	2.16	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	
T132	Acer platanoides	6	2/2/2/2	190	2.28	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	
T133	Tilia cordata	6	2/2/2/2	210	2.52	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	
T134	Acer platanoides	6	2/2/2/2	200	2.40	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	
T135	Tilia cordata	6	2/2/2/2	210	2.52	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	
T136	Acer platanoides	6	2/2/2/2	230	2.76	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	
T137	Quercus robur	17	5/5/5/5	700	8.40	4m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy Crown Clean	A1	
T138	Quercus robur	6	3/3/3/3	240	2.88	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	
T139	Quercus robur	5	2/2/2/2	200	2.40	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	
T140	Quercus robur	6	3/3/3/3	240	2.88	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair		B1	
T141	Acer platanoides	7	2/2/2/2	220	2.64	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	Large split in bark
T142	Fagus sylvatica	7	3/3/3/3	190	2.28	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B1	
T143	Fraxinus excelsior	10	3/3/3/3	800	9.60	3m all	MA	20+	Fair	Fair		B1	Potential for Ash Dieback
T144	Fraxinus excelsior	10	5/5/5/5	800	9.60	3m all	MA	>10	Poor	Fair		U	Ash Dieback present
T145	Fraxinus excelsior	10	5/5/5/5	800	9.60	3m all	MA	>10	Poor	Fair		U	Ash Dieback present
TG1	Mixed deciduous: Acer psuedoplatanus Fraxinus excelsior Fagus sylvatica Quercus robur	Av' 15		Av' 400	4.80		MA	40+	Good	Fair		B2	Consider selective thinning of young / bolted specimens and formative pruning of remaining young trees.
TG2	Fraxinus excelsior	Av 13		Av 150x3			MA	>10	Dead/Dying	Poor	Fell	U	Ash dieback
TG3	Mixed deciduous: Acer psuedoplatanus Fraxinus excelsior	Av 10		Av 250	3.00	2m all	Y-MA	20+	Fair	Fair		B2	Strong potential for Ash Dieback if not already present.
TG4	Fraxinus excelsior	Av 9		Av' 250	3.00	2m all	MA	>10/+20	Good	Fair		U/B2	Two of six tree have Ash dieback – strong potential for Ash Dieback in remaining four trees if not already present.

