LAND PLANNING & DESIGN

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS

# TREE SURVEY

**River Poddle Flood Alleviation Scheme,**
**South County Dublin.**

**November 2019**

**(Revision A – July 2020)**
**(Revision B - September 2020)**

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS
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## SUMMARY

This report presents a record of those trees existing on or adjacent to the River Poddle, that may potentially be impacted by a proposed flood alleviation scheme. Trees have been surveyed as individuals or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). The survey was undertaken in two separate stages over the summer of 2019, (survey dates 1st May & 14th August, with an additional visit of 17th July 2020, (to capture additional trees) and 14th September 2020, (to review with local authority), by Cunnane Stratton Reynolds arborist;

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

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

- Murphy Surveys Topographic Survey MSL27824_T_ITM_Rev0_01

A full survey record is presented in Appendix 1, together with accompanying drawings.

- Tree Survey Dwg No 19150-T-101 REV A (JULY 20)
- Constraints Dwg No 19150-T-102 REV A (JULY 20)
- Tree Protection Plan Dwg No 19150-T-103 REV B (SEPT 20).

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.

The Tree Survey report dated November 2019 considered a total of one hundred and thirty-two trees and twenty-nine tree groups. In July 2020 an additional nineteen trees and one tree group were inspected and added to the survey.

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

The proposed development of the flood alleviation scheme will require the removal of 215 trees to facilitate both the scheme itself and the construction process. Most trees proposed for removal are of moderate value, with only 6 of high value and 10 of low value.

New semi mature tree planting is proposed as an integral part of the scheme, which will assist in mitigating the proposed tree removals.

The report concludes with recommendations for protection measures to ensure the conservation of those trees to be retained during the construction process.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## Terms of Reference

Cunnane Stratton Reynolds (CSR) were instructed by Nicholas O'Dwyer Consulting Engineers to conduct a tree survey, to inform the design team of the proposed flood alleviation 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:

- Murphy Surveys Topographic Survey MSL27824_T_ITM_Rev0_01
- Nicholas O'Dwyer Works Area Plans (Sheets 2, 3, 6, 7, 18, 19 & 21)
- Nicholas O'Dwyer RPFS-NOD-01-XX-DR-C-08000 Planning Book

## Site Inspection & Methodology

The site was surveyed on 1st May & 14th August 2019 by a qualified Arborist.

(CSR were further instructed to prepare a response to 'Request for Further Information' from An Bord Pleanála for the planning application for the River Poddle Flood Alleviation Scheme, including response to observations – an additional survey was conducted to this end on 17th July 2020).

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.

In addition to identifying tree constraints, required protection measures and or removals - this report also recommends remedial works or actions required in relation to dead or dying trees to make safe. Hedgerows and significant tree groups within/bounding the site are subject to group description and assessment, in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).

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

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

**Accompanying Drawings**

The tree survey report should be read in conjunction with;

- Tree Survey Dwg No 19150-T-101 REV A (JULY 20)
- Constraints Dwg No 19150-T-102 REV A (JUY 20)
- Tree Protection Plan Dwg No 19150-T-103 REV B (SEPT 20).

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

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

**Site Location**

The site areas are located at various points along the course of the River Poodle between Tymon Park and Kimmage, South Dublin.

The locality is typically dominated by residential development and associated public parks roads infrastructure through and alongside which the River Poddle runs.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING TREES

2.1 A number of separate locations (approximate locations highlighted red – Figures 1 to 6 below) were identified for survey following the River Poddle's course between Kimmage and Tymon Park. The existing trees are typically located adjacent to or in close proximity to the river.

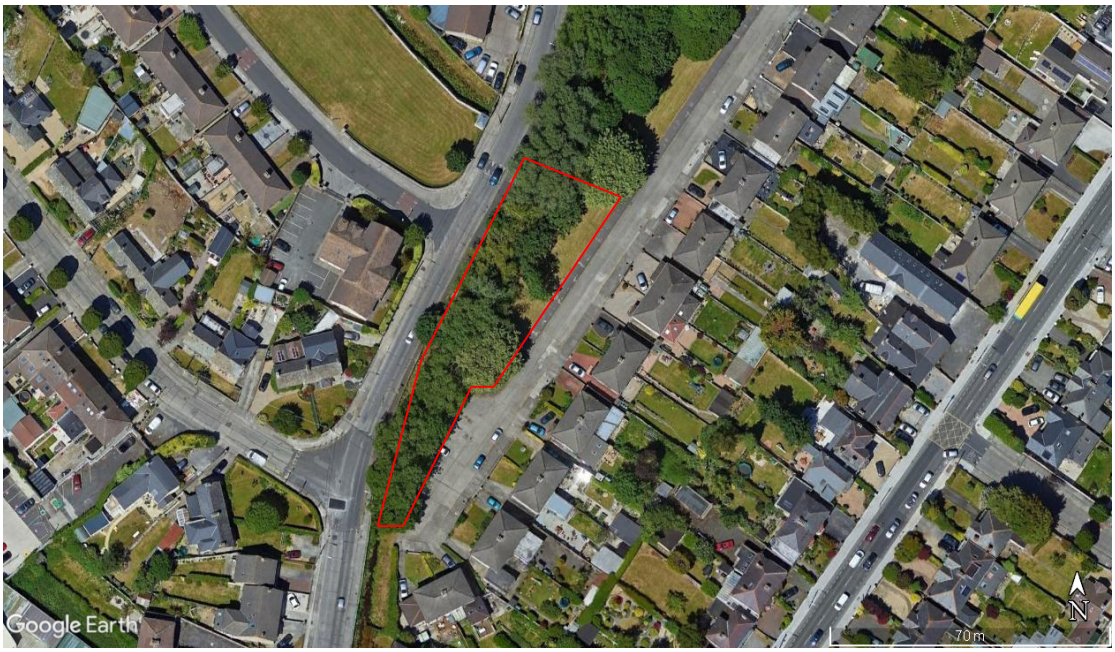


Figure 1: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area St Martins Drive (courtesy of Google Earth).

Figure 2: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area Kimmage Road Lower (courtesy of Google Earth).

Figure 3: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area Fortfield Road (courtesy of Google Earth).

Figure 4: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area Wainsfort Manor Crescent (courtesy of Google Earth).

Figure 5: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area Tymon Park North of M50 (courtesy of Google Earth).

Figure 6: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area Tymon Park South of M50 (courtesy of Google Earth).

Figure 7: Low resolution satellite image of approximate site area Tymon Park (courtesy of Google Earth).

A total of one hundred and thirty-two trees and twenty-nine tree groups were recorded as part of the survey.

Their location, size and quality category may be reviewed with reference to the accompanying Tree Classification Dwg No 19150-T-101 REV A and the tree survey report (Appendix 1).

2.2 Photographic Summary of Trees Surveyed in each location.

St Martins Drive

T775 / T776

T779 / T7780

T781-787

TG1

TG2

T788-792

T793 / T794

TG3

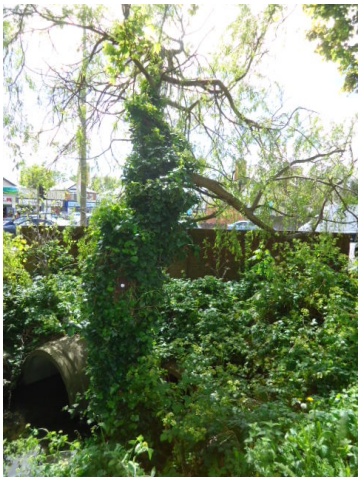
T446-T451

T452

T453

T454

Ravensdale Park Kimmage Road



T795

T796

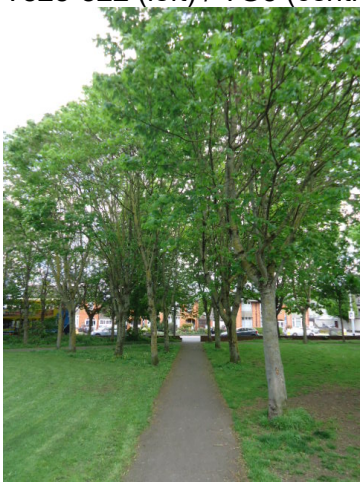
T797

T809-812

T813-815

T815-795 (left to right)

T825-822 (left) / TG5 (centre) / T850-51 (right)



T838 – 844

T846-850

TG5A

TG6

TG7

TG8

TG 9

T438

T434

T435

T436

T437

T439 / T440 / T441

Fortfield Road

T987

T985 / T986

T988

TG10

T989

T990


T991


T992 / T993

Wainsfort Manor Terrace


T972


T973


T974


T975


T977

TG11a

T978

T979

T980

T981

T982

T983

T984

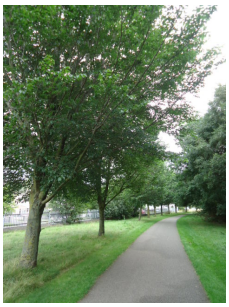
Tymon Park

TG13

TG13 (continued)

(Signs of possible Elm Disease in group)

TG14 (Right side of photo)



TG15

TG16

TG17

TG18

TG19

TG20

T994

TG21

T995

TG22

TG23

T996

T997

T998

T999

TG24

TG24

TG24

TG25

TG25

TG25

TG26

TG26

TG27

TG27

2.3 A mix of native and non-native predominantly deciduous species are present within the study areas. The age profile is generally young to middle age, with only a few trees of exceptional maturity or age present.

The trees generally fall into one of two categories; those positioned along the riverbanks and those located throughout adjacent public open spaces and parkland.

Those along the riverbanks appear to be a mix of planted and self-seeded trees, whilst those within the associated open spaces are planted parkland trees and tree groups.

The relative immaturity of most trees is a consideration in their classification however 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 significantly greater visual and ecological value. As such it should be noted that the cumulative value of evaluated Tree Groups often reflects an increased catergorised value than might be awarded to the constituent trees if they were assessed in isolation as individuals.

Existing tree cover within the study area currently offers valuable visual amenity and ecological benefit to the locality. It would be desirable to retain this as far as possible or where removals are necessary to facilitate the proposed works, undertake a landscape mitigation plan incorporating replacement tree planting with an emphasis on use of native riparian tree species along water courses or bodies.

## 3. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

The proposed development of the flood defense scheme will require the removal of a number of trees however the scheme has sought to minimise removals as far as practical whilst also incorporating a significant level of new semi mature mitigation tree planting.

3.2 Category 'U' trees are recommended for immediate action (felling or 'monolithing' to safe height) on general management grounds, irrespective of site development – two were identified during this survey (T454 St Martins Drive and T797 on Kimmage Rd / Ravensdale Park).

### Direct Loss of Trees

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

| Tag No | Tree Species | Tree Class | Number of trees |
|---|---|---|---|
| St Martins Drive | | | |
| TG1 | Salix alba | B2 | 5* |
| T775 | Betula pendula | C1 | 1 |
| T776 | Fraxinus excelsior | B1 | 1 |
| T777 | Fraxinus excelsior | C1 | 1 |
| T778 | Fraxinus excelsior | B1 | 1 |
| T779 | Fraxinus excelsior | B1 | 1 |
| T780 | Fraxinus excelsior | B2 | 1 |
| TG2 | Salix alba | B2 | 5* |
| T783 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T785 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T786 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T787 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T791 | Acer campestre | B1 | 1 |
| T793 | Salix alba | B1 | 1 |
| T794 | Fraxinus excelsior | B1 | 1 |
| TG3 | Acer psuedoplatanus<br>Fraxinus excelsior<br>Salix alba | B2 | 15* |
| Kimmage Road/Ravensdale Park | | | |
| T439 | Malus 'John Downie' | C1 | 1 |
| T440 | Malus 'John Downie' | C1 | 1 |
| T441 | Malus 'John Downie' | C1 | 1 |
| T817 | Betula pendula | B1 | 1 |
| T820 | Liriodendron tulipifera | B1 | 1 |
| T823 | Betula pendula | B1 | 1 |
| T825 | Betula pendula | B1 | 1 |
| T826 | Salix alba chyrsocoma | A1 | 1 |
| T827 | Liriodendron tulipifera | B1 | 1 |
| T831 | Crataegus monogyna | B1 | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T838 | Acer platanoides | B1 | 1 |
| T844 | Tilia cordata | B1 | 1 |
| T850 | Tilia cordata | A2 | 1 |
| T851 | Tilia cordata | A2 | 1 |
| T852 | Tilia cordata | A2 | 1 |
| T853 | Acer platanoides | B1 | 1 |
| T855 | Acer platanoides | A2 | 1 |
| TG5 | Carpinus betulus | B1 | 3 |
| Wainsfort Manor Crescent | | | |
| T456 | Acer psuedoplatanus<br>(formerly T970 prior to tag being removed) | B1 | 1 |
| T972 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T974 | Salix alba | B1 | 1 |
| T975 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T976 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T977 | Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' | B1 | 1 |
| T984 | Acer platanoides | B1 | 1 |
| TG11b | Acer psuedoplatanus<br>Fraxinus excelsior<br>Salix alba | B2 | Partial approx' 7 |
| TG12 | Acer psuedoplatanus<br>Ulmus sp. | B2 | 6 |
| Fortfield Road | | | |
| T985 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T986 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T987 | Acer psuedoplatanus | B1 | 1 |
| T988 | Acer psuedoplatanus | C1 | 1 |
| T989 | Ulmus sp. | B1 | 1 |
| T990 | Acer psuedoplatanus | C1 | 1 |
| T991 | Ulmus sp. | A1 | 1 |
| T992 | Fraxinus excelsior | B1 | 1 |
| T993 | Fraxinus excelsior | B1 | 1 |
| TG10 | Acer psuedoplatanus | C2 | 3 |
| Tymon Park North of M50 | | | |
| TG13 | Acer platanoides<br>Alnus glutinosa<br>Betula pendula<br>Fraxinus excelsior<br>Pinus Sylvestris<br>Quercus robur<br>Salix caprea<br>Ulmus sp | B2 | 15* |
| TG16 | Juglans regia | B2 | 5 |
| TG18 | Aesculus hippocastanum<br>Alnus glutinosa<br>Betula pendula<br>Corylus avellanea<br>Pinus nigra<br>Quercus robur<br>Salix alba<br>Salix caprea | B2 | 9* |
| TG19 | Castanea sativa | B2 | 3 |
| TG20 | Quercus robur | B2 | 3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T994 | Castanea sativa | B2 | 1 |
| TG21 | Quercus robur | B2 | 5 |
| T995 | Quercus robur | B1 | 1 |
| TG22 | Tilia cordata | B2 | 4 |
| T996 | Quercus robur | B1 | 1 |
| T997 | Quercus robur | B1 | 1 |
| TG27 | Tilia cordata | B2 | 24 |
| Tymon Park South of M50 | | | |
| TG24 | Cupressus leylandii | B2 | 14* |
| TG25 | Acer pseudoplatanus<br>Aesculus hippocastanum<br>Populus nigra | B2 | 15* |
| TG26 | Acer pseudoplatanus<br>Crataegus monogyna<br>Fraxinus excelsior<br>Populus alba<br>Salix alba<br>Sambucus nigra | B2 | 25* |

(* Numbers approximate only).

**Indirect Impacts**

3.4 Cognisance must also be given to indirect impacts - in particular care must be taken to ensure the proposed development and ancillary works do not represent an unacceptable conflict with the calculated 'Root Protection Area' of the existing trees - as illustrated in Constraints Dwg No. 19150_T_102 REV A JULY 20.

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.

Provided proper tree protection measures are adhered to, it is not anticipated that any further trees will require removal due to indirect impacts, however there are a number of areas within Ravendale Park that will require particular care to minimise any disturbance of the roots of trees to be retained to a minimum / acceptable level that will allow seriously impair the trees ability to survive into the future;

- Temporary Ground Protection Measures – in the form of either specialist ground protection matting or 'Cellweb' cellular structure laid over suitable geotextile and backfilled with crushed stone – will be required within the proposed site compound areas as well as any other areas of soil or grass to be tracked by machinery and other equipment used during the proposed works – see Tree Protection & Removal Dwg 19150-T-103 REV B (SEPT 20).

- Particular care shall be taken around Trees 837 & 839 where the junction of the existing and proposed paths converge. Excavations shall be carried out by hand or 'airspade' to minimise potential root loss to a minor / acceptable level.

- Particular care shall be taken around Trees 840 / 842 / 843 where the flood wall is being constructed. Excavations shall be carried out by hand or 'airspade' to minimise potential root loss to a minor / acceptable level.

- Flood risk - it is understood that there will exist a 1% chance of flooding of the area enclosed by new walls and that the anticipated time for such flooding to subside would be nine hours – it is considered that such an infrequent and relatively short flooding event would not have a serious detrimental impact upon existing trees.

**Additional Loss of Trees**

3.5 A number of areas of juvenile riverbank tree/saplings & scrub growth will be required to be removed to facilitate the construction process, which will necessitate the use of heavy plant machinery along the rivers edge reaching across the river to the far bank.

Areas where this occurs include;

- Wainsfort Manor Crescent
- Fortfield Road (to rear of houses) / Kimmage Rd Lower

**Summary of Trees to be Removed**

3.6 (As per section 3.3 above).

| Tree Class | Quantity |
|---|---|
| A Class Trees | 6 |
| B Class Trees | 197 |
| C Class Trees | 10 |
| U Class Trees | 2 |

**Tree Protection**

3.7 Adequate protection and so successful retention of those trees to be retained within the site area and immediately adjacent to the site 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 19150_T_103 REV B (SEPT 20). 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 No19150_T_103 REV B (SEPT 20), 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.

Many of the trees identified for removal are located within Tymon Park, a setting designed to provide a semi-natural environment of high ecological value promoted through a low intervention maintenance regime. In these areas it is suggested that the following methods of removing cut trees at the works locations are considered;

- Monolithing – reducing standing timber to a safe height (typically 3-5m) and leaving main trunk standing to decay slowly thereby offering a multitude of specialist habitats and ecological benefits.
- Reducing felled tree to large length timbers and leave lying on forest floor to decay naturally, (smaller material may be gathered in piles).
- Chipping – smaller girth trees and branches may be chipped and spread evenly across woodland / copse floor.

*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 No19150_T_103 REV B (SEPT 20). Fencing should be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 unless otherwise agreed with the planning authority. Commencement of development should not be permitted without adequate protective fencing being in place. This fencing, enclosing the minimum tree protection areas indicated, must be installed prior to any plant, vehicle or machinery access on site. Fencing should be signed 'Tree Protection Area – No Construction Access'. Fencing is not to be taken down or re-positioned without written approval of the project Arborist. No excavation, plant or vehicle movement, materials handling or soil storage is to be permitted within the fenced tree protection areas indicated on plan.

*3. Boundary Treatments*

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

*4. Landscape Works*

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

*5. Monitoring & Compliance*

A number of potentially critical future works in proximity to retained trees are potentially to be undertaken in association with the development, these should be done in accordance with approved method statements and under direct supervision by a qualified consultant Arborist. Therefore, during the development, a professionally qualified Arborist is recommended to be retained as required by the principal contractor or developer to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.

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

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

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

## Limitations and Scope of this Survey Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## References/Bibliography

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

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

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

# APPENDIX 1

## TREE SURVEY KEY

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

Tree No.

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

Species

Common & Latin names of species are provided

Height

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

Stem Diameter

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

Crown Spread

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

Height of lowest branch

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

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

Life stage

The tree's age is defined as:

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

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

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

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

V = Veteran Tree (exceptionally old tree).

Physiological Condition

The tree's physiological condition is defined as:

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

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

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

**Dead** - No longer living.

Structural Condition

The trees structural condition is defined as:

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

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

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

Preliminary Management Recommendations & Timescale

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

Estimated Remaining contribution (Years)

Life of the tree is given as;

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

Tree Quality Assessment Category

**U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.**

• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)

• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline

• Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality

(NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve).

**A High quality**

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

A1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)

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

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

**B Moderate quality**

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

B1 Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.

B2 Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

B3 Trees with material conservation or other cultural value

**C Low quality**

*Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.*

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

C2 Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.

C3 Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

## APPENDIX 1 TABLE

| Tag | Species | Height (m) | Crown Spread (m) N/S/E/W | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **775** | Betula pendula | 4 | 1/1/1/1 | 150 | 1.80 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | C1 | |
| **776** | Fraxinus exclesior | 11 | 4/4/4/4 | 310 | 3.72 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **777** | Fraxinus exclesior | 10 | 3/3/3/3 | 210 | 2.52 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | C1 | under wires |
| **778** | Fraxinus exclesior | 9 | 2/3/2/2 | 170 | 2.04 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **779** | Fraxinus exclesior | 9 | 4/4/4/4 | 310 | 3.72 | 3m all | Y | 40+ | Fair | Good | | B1 | |
| **780** | Fraxinus exclesior | 9 | 2/4/4/4 | 230 | 2.76 | 3m all | Y | 40+ | Fair | Good | | B1 | |
| **781** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 13 | 2/4/4/4 | 310 | 3.72 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | variegated |
| **782** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 13 | 2/4/4/4 | 370 | 4.44 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | variegated |
| **783** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 14 | 2/3/2/4 | 260 | 3.12 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | variegated |
| **784** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 13 | 2/2/2/2 | 270 | 3.24 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | variegated |
| **785** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 15 | 3/4/2/4 | 290 | 3.48 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | variegated |
| **786** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 13 | 3/1/3/3 | 240 | 2.88 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | variegated |
| **787** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 12 | 3/1/3/3 | 250 | 3.00 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | variegated |
| **788** | Fraxinus exclesior | 11 | 1/3/0/4 | 250 | 3.00 | 2m w | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **789** | Acer campestre | 8 | 1/3/1/4 | 250 | 3.00 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **790** | Acer campestre | 8 | 1/3/1/4 | 260 | 3.12 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **791** | Acer campestre | 12 | 2/3/2/4 | 360 | 4.32 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **792** | Acer campestre | 12 | 2/3/2/4 | 280 | 3.36 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **793** | Salix alba | 10 | 2/5/3/3 | 320 | 3.84 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **794** | Fraxinus exclesior | 14 | 2/3/3/2 | 240 | 2.88 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **795** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 8 | 0/4/4/4 | 260 | 3.12 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | tristis |
| **796** | Eucalyptus gunnii | 15 | 3/3/3/3 | 375 | 4.50 | 6m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **797** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 13 | 2/5/5/2 | 370 | 4.44 | 5m all | MA | 10+ | Fair | Poor | Fell | U | tristis |
| **798** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 10 | 4/4/4/4 | 280 | 3.36 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **799** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 11 | 4/4/4/4 | 270 | 3.24 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **800** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 14 | 6/6/6/6 | 310 | 3.72 | 3m all | MA | 20+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | tristis |
| **801** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 4 | 1/1/1/1 | 250 | 3.00 | 2m all | Y | 10< | Poor | Poor | | C1 | tristis |
| **802** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 13 | 2/8/5/5 | 440 | 5.28 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | tristis |
| **803** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 17 | 7/7/7/7 | 600/400 | 7.21 | 4m s | MA | 20+ | Fair | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | broken limb |
| **804** | Fraxinus exclesior | 20 | 5/5/7/5 | 400/250 | 4.72 | 1m ns | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | |
| **805** | Populus sp. | 22 | 4/4/4/4 | 380 | 4.56 | 14m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | Remove Ivy | B1 | |
| **806** | Salix alba | 14 | 2/4/7/2 | 400 | 4.80 | 3m all | MA | 10+ | Fair | Poor | Remove Ivy | C1 | |
| **807** | Salix alba | 15 | 2/4/7/3 | 390 | 4.68 | 4m e | MA | 20+ | Fair | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | |
| **808** | Fraxinus exclesior | 10 | 3/3/3/3 | 260 | 3.12 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **809** | Fraxinus exclesior | 8 | 2/2/2/2 | 250 | 3.00 | 3m all | Y | 40+ | Fair | Fair | Remove Ivy | C1 | |
| **810** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 13 | 3.3/3/3 | 320 | 3.84 | 2m ew | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **811** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 320 | 3.84 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **812** | Tilia cordata | 14 | 4/1/4/4 | 290 | 3.48 | 1m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Good | | B1 | |
| **813** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 13 | 3/3/3/3 | 310 | 3.72 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | |
| **814** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 13 | 4/4/4/4 | 300 | 3.60 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **815** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 16 | 5/5/5/5 | 350 | 4.20 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | |
| **816** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 14 | 5/5/5/5 | 410 | 4.92 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | tristis |
| **817** | Betula pendula | 15 | 3/3/3/3 | 200 | 2.40 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **818** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 14 | 6/6/6/6 | 500 | 6.00 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | A2 | tristis |
| **819** | Salix alba chrysocoma | | 6/6/6/6 | 520 | 6.24 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | A2 | tristis |
| **820** | Liriodendron tulipifera | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 250 | 3.00 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **821** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 14 | 6/6/6/6 | 510 | 6.12 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | tristis |
| **822** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 13 | 6/6/6/6 | 430 | 5.16 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | tristis |
| **823** | Betula pendula | 14 | 2/2/2/2 | 160 | 1.92 | 3m ns | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **824** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 13 | 6/6/6/6 | 540 | 6.48 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | tristis |
| **825** | Betula pendula | 12 | 2/2/2/2 | 180 | 2.16 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **826** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 14 | 6/6/6/6 | 550 | 6.60 | 4m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | tristis |
| **827** | Liriodendron tulipifera | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 300 | 3.60 | 4m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **828** | Salix alba chrysocoma | 13 | 6/6/6/6 | 560 | 6.72 | 5m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | tristis |
| **829** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 13 | 5/5/5/5 | 400 | 4.80 | 2m ew | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **830** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 350 | 4.20 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **831** | Crataegus monogyna | 9 | 2/2/2/2 | 150 | 1.80 | 4m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **832** | Crataegus monogyna | 9 | 2/2/2/2 | 150 | 1.80 | 4m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **833** | Acer pseudoplatanus | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 280 | 3.36 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **834** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 6/6/6/6 | 440 | 5.28 | 4m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **835** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 280 | 3.36 | 4m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **836** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 340 | 4.08 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **837** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 420 | 5.04 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **838** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 300 | 3.60 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **839** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 280 | 3.36 | 4m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **840** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 2.2/2/2 | 260 | 3.12 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **841** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 300 | 3.60 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **842** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 320 | 3.84 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **843** | Acer platanoides | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 340 | 4.08 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **844** | Tilia cordata | 10 | 2/2/2/2 | 220 | 2.64 | 5m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **845** | Tilia cordata | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 320 | 3.84 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **846** | Tilia cordata | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 390 | 4.68 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | avenue |
| **847** | Tilia cordata | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 420 | 5.04 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | avenue |
| **848** | Tilia cordata | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 420 | 5.04 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | avenue |
| **849** | Acer platanoides | 11 | 3/3/3/3 | 330 | 3.96 | 3m ew | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | A2 | avenue |
| **850** | Tilia cordata | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 360 | 4.32 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | A2 | avenue |
| **851** | Tilia cordata | 12 | 4/4/4/4 | 380 | 4.56 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A2 | avenue |
| **852** | Tilia cordata | 14 | 5/5/5/5 | 390 | 4.68 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | A2 | avenue |
| **853** | Acer platanoides | 8 | 2/2/2/2 | 150 | 1.80 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | drumondii |
| **854** | Tilia cordata | 10 | 2/2/2/2 | 310 | 3.72 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Good | | A2 | avenue |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 855 | Acer platanoides | 13 | 5/5/5/5 | 340 | 4.08 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | A2 | avenue |
| 856 | Acer platanoides | 13 | 5/5/5/5 | 320 | 3.84 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | A2 | avenue |
| 857 | Carpinus betulus | 8 | 2/2/2/2 | 250 | 3.00 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| 858 | Malus sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ~~970~~ 456 | Acer pseudoplatanus | 7 | 2/2/2/2 | 200 | 2.40 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| ~~971~~ 455 | Ulmus sp. | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 420/280 | 6.05 | 1m e/w | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| 972 | Acer pseudoplatanus | 10 | 2/2/2/2 | 260 | 3.12 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| 973 | Salix alba | 16 | 5/5/5/5 | 330/340 | 5.69 | 0m e/w | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | Remove Ivy | B1 | |
| 974 | Salix alba | 16 | 4/4/4/4 | 580 | 6.96 | 1m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | Remove Ivy | B1 | |
| 975 | Acer pseudoplatanus | 15 | 2/2/4/4 | 350/330 | 5.77 | 0m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | |
| 976 | Acer pseudoplatanus | 14 | 2/2/3/3 | 310x3 | 6.43 | 0m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | |
| 977 | Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' | 11 | 3/3/3/3 | 200x3 | 4.15 | 0m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | Compression fork consider reducing to single bole |
| 978 | Tilia cordata | 5 | 2/2/2/2 | 180 | 2.16 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Fair | Poor | | C1 | early decay /disease |
| 979 | Tilia cordata | 5 | 2/2/2/2 | 200 | 2.40 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | mechanical damage |
| 980 | Tilia cordata | 5 | 2/2/2/2 | 200 | 2.40 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| 981 | Tilia cordata | 5 | 2/2/2/2 | 200 | 2.40 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| 982 | Tilia cordata | 22 | 5/5/5/5 | 1200 | 14.4 | 0m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | A1 | dense epicormic |
| 983 | Ulmus sp. | 20 | 5/6/5/5 | 600/410 | 8.71 | 0m e/w | MA | 40+ | Poor | Fair | Remove ivy | B1 | Elm disease signs |
| 984 | Acer platanoides | 16 | 4/4/4/4 | 360 | 4.32 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Crown Clean | B1 | compression forks |
| 985 | Acer pseudoplatanus | 10 | 4/4/4/4 | 300x2 | 5.01 | 1m all n/s | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | Remove ivy | B1 | heavily obscured |
| 986 | Acer pseudoplatanus | 12 | 5/5/5/5 | 300x2/250 | 5.90 | 0m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove Ivy & Crown Clean | B1 | heavily obscured |
| 987 | Acer pseudoplatanus | 12 | 5/5/5/5 | 300/370/200 | 6.20 | 0m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove Ivy & Crown Clean | B1 | heavily obscured |
| 988 | Acer pseudoplatanus | 9 | 2/2/2/2 | 180 | 2.16 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | Remove Ivy | C1 | |
| 989 | Ulmus sp. | 12 | 3/3/3/3 | 500 | 6.00 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | Remove Ivy | B1 | heavily obscured / diseased |
| 990 | Acer pseudoplatanus | 10 | 2/2/2/2 | 300x2 | 5.01 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | Remove Ivy & Crown Clean | C1 | heavily obscured |
| 991 | Ulmus sp. | 18 | 4/4/4/4 | 430 | 5.16 | 4m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Good | Remove ivy | A1 | heavily obscured |
| 992 | Fraxinus exclesior | 14 | 6/0/6/0 | 410 | 4.92 | 5m ne | MA | 20+ | Good | Fair | Remove ivy | B1 | heavy lean ne |
| 993 | Fraxinus exclesior | 13 | 3/0/3/0 | 260 | 3.12 | 5m ne | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | Remove ivy | B1 | heavy lean ne |
| 994 | Castanea sativa | 5 | 2/2/2/2 | 180 | 2.16 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| 995 | Quercus robur | 5 | 2/2/2/2 | 210 | 2.52 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| 996 | Quercus robur | 5 | 2/2/2/2 | 180 | 2.16 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| 997 | Quercus robur | 5 | 2/2/2/2 | 180 | 2.16 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| 998 | Fraxinus excelsior | 15 | 4/4/4/4 | 900 | 10.8 | 1m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| 999 | Salix alba x chyrsocoma | 5 | 2/2/2/2 | 250 | 3.00 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TG1** | Salix alba | 12 | | Average 200 | 2.40 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B2 | |
| **TG2** | Salix alba | 10 | | Average 180 | 2.16 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B2 | |
| **TG3** | Salix alba | 13 | | Average 250 | 3.00 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B2 | |
| **TG4** | Fraxinus excelsior | 13 | | Average 250 | 3.00 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | Selective thinning | B2 | |
| **TG5** | Carpinus betulus | 8 | | Average 200 | 2.40 | 2m all | MA | 20+ | Good | Fair | | B2 | |
| **TG5A** | Tilia cordata | 8 | | Average 250 | 3.00 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B2 | Roadside street trees |
| **TG6** | Euonymous europaeus<br>Prunus avium | 8 | | Average 250 | 2.40 | 2m all | MA | 20+ | Good | Fair | | B2 | |
| **TG7** | Crataegus x lavalleei | 5 | | Average 150 | 1.80 | 2m all | MA | 20+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG8** | Crataegus laevegata | 5 | | Average 180 | 2.16 | 2m all | MA | 20+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG9** | Prunus avium | 8 | | Average 200 | 2.40 | 2m all | MA | 20+ | Good | Fair | | B2 | |
| **TG10** | Acer psuedoplatanus | 8 | | Average 180 | 2.16 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | | C2 | |
| **TG11** | Fraxinus excelsior | 4 | | Average 130 | 1.56 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG11b** | Acer psuedoplatanus<br>Fraxinus excelsior<br>Salix alba | 8 | | Average 220 | 2.64 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B2 | |
| **TG12** | Acer psuedoplatanus<br>Ulmus sp. | 7 | | Average 220 | 2.64 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B2 | Elm disease |
| **TG13** | Acer platanoides<br>Alnus glutinosa<br>Betula pendula<br>Fraxinus excelsior<br>Pinus Sylvestris<br>Quercus robur<br>Salix caprea<br>Ulmus sp | 6 | | Average 180 | 2.16 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | Selective thinning | B2 | Possible emergence of Dutch Elm disease. |
| **TG14** | Aesculus hippocastanum<br>Acer platanoides<br>Alnus glutinosa<br>Betula pendula<br>Fraxinus excelsior<br>Pinus Sylvestris | 10 | | Average 200 | 2.40 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Fair | Selective thinning | B2 | Evidence of Chestnut Leaf Miner disease (Cameraria ohridella) |
| **TG15** | Ulmus sp. | 8 | | Average 300 | 3.60 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG16** | Juglans regia | 4 | | Average 180 | 2.16 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG17** | Acer campestre<br>Betula pendula<br>Crataegus monogyna<br>Euonymous europaeus | 7 | | Average 200 | 2.40 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG18** | Aesculus hippocastanum<br>Alnus glutinosa<br>Betula pendula<br>Corylus avellanea<br>Pinus nigra<br>Quercus robur<br>Salix alba, Salix Caprea | 7 | | Average 200 | 2.40 | 1m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG19** | Castanea sativa | 5 | | Average 150 | 1.80 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TG20** | Quercus robur | 6 | | Average 200 | 2.40 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG21** | Quercus robur | 8 | | Average 200 | 2.40 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG22** | Castanea sativa | 5 | | Average 190 | 2.28 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG23** | Quercus robur | 4 | | Average 180 | 2.16 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |
| **TG24** | Cupressus leylandii | 10 | | Average 900 | 10.8 | 1m all | OM | 10+ | Fair | Fair | | B2 | Screening ESB station |
| **TG25** | Acer pseudoplatanus<br>Aesculus hippocastanum<br>Populus nigra | 18 | | Average 500 | 6.00 | 2m all | MA | 20+ | Good | Fair | Selective thinning | B2 | |
| **TG26** | Acer pseudoplatanus<br>Crataegus monogyna<br>Fraxinus excelsior<br>Populus alba<br>Salix alba<br>Sambucus nigra | 13 | | Average 400 | 4.80 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | Selective thinning<br>Ivy control | B2 | |
| **TG27** | Tilia cordata | 8 | | Average 280 | 3.36 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B2 | |

## Additional individual trees surveyed at Ravensdale Park 17.07.20

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **434** | Carpinus betulus | 8 | 3/3/3/3 | 250 | 3.00 | 2.5m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **435** | Acer platanoides | 9 | 4/4/4/4 | 420 | 5.04 | 2.5m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Good | | B1 | |
| **436** | Carpinus betulus | 7 | 5/5/5/5 | 370 | 4.40 | 2m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **437** | Carpinus betulus | 8 | 4/4/4/4 | 360 | 4.32 | 2.5m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **438** | Malus 'John Downie' | 4 | 2/2/2/2 | 200 | 2.4 | 2.5m all | MA | 40+ | Good | Fair | | B1 | |
| **439** | Malus 'John Downie' | 6 | 2/1/1/1 | 110 | 1.32 | 0m all | Y | >10 | Fair | Poor | | C1 | |
| **440** | Malus 'John Downie' | 6 | 2/2/2/2 | 130 | 1.56 | 3m all | Y | 10+ | Fair | Fair | | C1 | |
| **441** | Malus 'John Downie' | 6 | 2/2/2/2 | 120 | 1.44 | 0m all | Y | 10+ | Fair | Fair | | C1 | |
| **442** | Acer platanoides 'Drumondii' | 7 | 3/3/3/3 | 160 | 1.92 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Fair | Good | | B1 | |
| **444** | Acer platanoides 'Drumondii' | 7 | 3/3/3/3 | 160 | 1.92 | 2m all | Y | 40+ | Fair | Good | | B1 | |

## Additional individual trees surveyed at St Martins Drive 17.07.20

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **446** | Acer psuedoplatanus 'Leopoldii' | 12 | 2/5/4/4 | 380 | 4.56 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **447** | Acer psuedoplatanus 'Leopoldii' | 12 | 1/4/5/1 | 290 | 3.48 | 2m e | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **448** | Acer psuedoplatanus 'Leopoldii' | 12 | 2/3/5/1 | 420 | 5.04 | 3m e | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **449** | Acer psuedoplatanus 'Leopoldii' | 12 | 1/2/1/1 | 260 | 3.12 | 2.5m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **450** | Acer psuedoplatanus 'Leopoldii' | 13 | 5/2/4/3 | 400 | 5.40 | 3m n | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **451** | Acer psuedoplatanus 'Leopoldii' | 12 | 4/4/1/4 | 290 | 3.48 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **452** | Fraxinus excelsior | 12 | 2/2/2/2 | 210 | 2.52 | 3m all | MA | 40+ | Poor | Poor | | U | |
| **453** | Fraxinus excelsior | 12 | 3/3/4/1 | 330 | 3.96 | 2.5m n/s | MA | 40+ | Fair | Fair | | B1 | |
| **454** | N/A | | | | | | | | Dead | Poor | | U | |