

LAND PLANNING & DESIGN

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS

TREE SURVEY

**Finiskillin,
Sligo.**

September 2021

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS
LAND PLANNING & DESIGN
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SUMMARY

This report presents a record of those trees existing within or adjacent to the site area that may potentially be impacted by a proposed residential development. Trees have been surveyed as individuals or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). The site tree survey was undertaken on the 14th May 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 site survey information supplied in the following drawing;

- New Surveys – 2D Topographic Survey Dwg 20-346-001
- COADY Architects – SHB3-COA-FIN-AR-COA-DR-0403 Proposed Site Layout

A full survey record is presented in Appendix 1, together with accompanying drawings Tree Constraints Dwg No 21536S_T_101, Arboricultural Impact Assessment Dwg No 21536S_T_102 and Tree Protection Plan Dwg No 21536S_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-eight individual trees were recorded as part of the survey.

Where assessment takes the form of a Tree Group – any trees of particular 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 site is currently greenfield being the grounds and agricultural setting of the mid 19th century Rathellen House, (now in ruins). The site enjoys significant tree cover, particularly around its boundaries with the Finiskillin road but also internally along field boundaries as well as stand alone trees. Many of the trees are of exceptional age and size, some of which may have been planted when the house was built or even pre-date the house. An unusually large number of 'A Class' trees present on the site. Sycamore and Ash are the predominant species.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

Terms of Reference

Cunnane Stratton Reynolds (CSR) were instructed to undertake a tree survey, to inform the planning, design and layout of a proposed residential development at Rathellen House, Finiskillin, Sligo.

Following a site survey, CSR considered those tree and tree groups that might potentially be impacted by the 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:

- New Surveys – 2D Topographic Survey Dwg 20-346-001
- COADY Architects – SHB3-COA-FIN-AR-COA-DR-0403 Proposed Site Layout

Site Inspection & Methodology

The site was surveyed over two occasions on 14th May by a qualified Arborist. A visual inspection from the ground was performed on all relevant existing trees / tree groups on site. Where access allowed, principal individual trees were examined, and existing reference number tags checked before critical measurements were taken and observations made.

A description was recorded of each tagged tree / group of trees, their species, age class, all relevant measured dimensions (height, stem diameter, crown spread radii and crown clearance height) and an assessment of the tree health / vitality, structural form, life expectancy and quality categorisation. Any recommended remedial works required were outlined. Hedgerows and significant tree groups within/bounding the site are subject to group description and assessment, in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).

The findings of the survey are recorded and presented in this Tree Survey Report and Tree Schedule (Appendix 1). A Tree Classification and Constraints drawing was produced to inform the master planning process. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Proposals were considered on completion of the proposed masterplan.

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 & Constraints (Dwg No 21536S/T/101).
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Dwg No 21536S/T/102).
- Tree Protection (Dwg No 21536S/T/103).

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

Site Location

The site is that of the Rathellen House demesne and is situated approx. 3km from Sligo town centre in the townland of Finisklin Far. It is bound by Finisklin Road on the north-eastern and north western boundary, and the First Sea Road along its western boundary. The site is bounded by the IDA Finisklin Business & Technology Park to the south and east.

2. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING TREES

2.1 The area of trees surveyed, (approximate survey area highlighted red – Fig 1), is comprised of part of the RatheelIn House Demense.



Figure 1: Low resolution satellite image of approximate area of tree survey in red (courtesy of Google Earth).

A total of seventy-eight individual trees 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 21536S/T/101 and the tree survey (Appendix 1).

2.2 Photographic Summary of Trees Surveyed



T38



T39



T40



T41



T42 / T43 / T44



T45

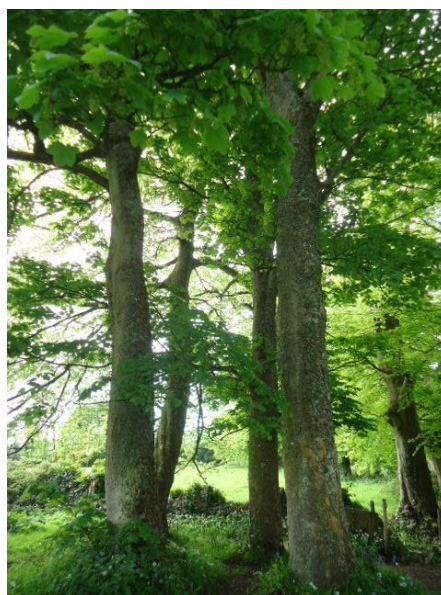


T46





T47 / T48 / T49



T50 / T51 / T52 / T53



T54



T55



T56



T58-T61



T62-T70



T57 – T71



T72 – T75



T76



T77



T78



T79 & T80 (left to right)



T81



T82 – T87



Tree Group 1



T88 / T89 / T90



T91



T92



T93



T94 & T95



T96



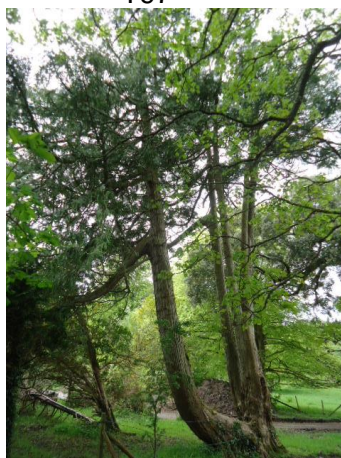
T97



T98 / T99 / T100



T978



T979



T980



T981



T982



T983



T984



Tree Group 2



T985 / T986



T987 / T988 / T989



T990 / T991 / T992



Tree Group 3 & Tree Group 4

2.3 The majority of trees within the site form single rows along road and field boundaries. Often the trees are located on raised earth & stone embankments within a Hawthorn hedgerow. Additional trees are situated around the immediate curtilage of Rathellen House.

The trees are generally of moderate to high value with many being of exceptional age and size, some are likely to have been planted as early as the mid-19th century at the time when Rathellen House was constructed, others may even pre-date the house.

Species diversity is relatively low with the majority of the trees being either Sycamore (*Acer psuedoplatanus*) and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). These species would most likely have been used to establish shelter due to their relatively high tolerance to the coastal location and associated salt laden winds.

Almost all the trees exhibit some form of minor damage and decay as is typical of trees of their age particularly in an agricultural setting, where branches have broken off in storm or wounds have been inflicted through mechanical damage, fencing or livestock damage.

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 catergorised 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.

3.2 Category 'U' trees are recommended for immediate removal, (fell or monolith to safe height), on general management grounds, irrespective of site development – six trees within the site area were identified as category "U", (T44, T45, T47, T63, T75, T80).

Direct Loss of Trees

3.3 The proposed development is in direct conflict with the following listed trees;

Tag No	Tree Species	Tree Class	Number
T38	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T39	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T40	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	B1	1
T41	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	B1	1
T42	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T43	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T44	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	U	1
T45	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	U	1
T46	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T47	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	U	1
T48	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	A1	1
T50	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	A1	1
T51	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T52	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T53	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T55	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A2	1
T63	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	U	1
T75	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	U	1
T79	Aesculus hippocastanum (Chestnut)	C1	1
T80	Dead	U	1
T82	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	A1	1
T99	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	A1	1
T100	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	B1	1
T983	Ulmus sp. (Elm)	B1	1
T984	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T987	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	B1	1
T988	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
T989	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	A1	1
TG2	Acer psuedoplatanus (Sycamore)	C2	Approx. 8

The trees proposed for removal are primarily of high value and given their age / size they have a significant collective visual presence and some ecological value.

Their loss can be partially mitigated against by the planting of new trees within the proposed scheme. It is suggested that a significant proportion of which should consist of native species.

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, air and nutrients to roots.

Good planning and site management will be required during construction works to ensure these areas are not adversely impacted by construction activities. The use of tree protection fencing as set out in tree protection drawing Dwg No 21536S/T/103 to exclude access to root protection areas will be critical to avoiding detrimental impacts and their successful retention.

The proposed development includes a number of section of footpath and cycle way which traverse root protection areas of trees proposed for retention. In order to achieve these without compromising the trees, a non-dig construction method must be used such as CellTRP (refer to Dwg No 21536S/T/103).

It is advised that the site manager must carefully review the tree protection drawing, Dwg No 21536S/T/103 prior to commencement of works on site. The proposed tree or hedgerow protection measures should be in place from the outset prior to the commencement of works. Any queries should be raised with the project Arborist prior to commencement of works on site.

Provided proper tree protection measures are adhered to it is not anticipated that any further trees will require removal due to indirect impacts.

Additional Considerations

3.5 Scrub and tree removal should take place outside the bird nesting season (March – August).

The proposed development offers an opportunity for new tree planting which will assist in mitigating against proposed losses. It is suggested that native species should form the majority of the proposed tree planting to mitigate against loss of existing native trees and their associated ecological value.

Summary

3.6 Table 1 illustrates trees to be removed and their classification, Table 2 summarises proposed tree removals, tree retention and new tree planting.

Table 1.

Tree Class	Trees proposed for removal
A Class Trees	16
B Class Trees	4
C Class Trees	10
U Class Trees	6
TOTAL	36

Tree Protection

3.7 Adequate protection and so successful retention of those trees to be retained within the site area, will be achieved by rigidly excluding all construction activities from tree root protection areas by fit for purpose barriers/fencing (see accompanying Tree Protection Plan Dwg No 21536S/T/103).

3.8 Tree Protection Areas (TPAs) are proposed, as indicated on accompanying Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No21536S/T/103). Protective fence line locations and details for these fences are also illustrated 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, (note some recommendations may be superseded by tree removal in some instances - if planning is granted). 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 21536S/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.

Protective fencing (barriers) should be erected in the positions and alignments as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No 21536S T 103).

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

3. Boundary Treatments

There are a number of trees situated on the site boundaries proposed for retention. Often these trees are located within the rear gardens of proposed residential units. In order to successfully retain these trees it is imperative that they are protected during the construction phase by tree protection fencing as per Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No21536S/T/103). Additionally, it is critical that the proposed boundary fencing is of a post and panel design - excavation works required to install intermittent support posts at 2.5 to 3m spacings must be hand dug to avoid mechanical damage to major tree roots. On no account will excavation for strip foundations be acceptable along these boundaries.

4. Landscape Works

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

5. Monitoring & Compliance

As there are a number of critical tree protection works required in order to ensure the successful retention of many of the existing trees. It is therefore recommended that a professionally qualified Arborist be consulted on an ongoing basis as required by the principal contractor or developer during the construction phase to monitor compliance and advise as issues arise.

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.

Limitations and Scope of this Survey Report

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

The trees were not climbed and dimensions are approximate, but considered a reasonable reflection of the trees measurements. A number of trees were visually obscured by heavy ivy and or epicormic growth, which could potentially hide from view existing faults or weaknesses, as such they would benefit from re-inspection upon removal of such 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 information 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
38	Acer pseudoplatanus	16	5/5/5/5	910	10.92	4m all	M	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
39	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	5/5/5/5	400x3	8.30	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	A1	
40	Acer pseudoplatanus	10	4/4/4/4	200x4	4.80	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	
41	Fraxinus excelsior	11	1/5/2/2	300/260	4.75	1m n/s	Y	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	line conflict pruned
42	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	6/6/6/9	1100	13.20	3m all	M	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	occluded branch wounds
43	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	6/6/5/8	960	11.52	2m e	M	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	remove low branch east
44	Acer pseudoplatanus	17	7/7/7/7	840	10.08	3m all	M	20+	Good	Poor	Monolith	U	large cavity main bole 3m
45	Acer pseudoplatanus	14	6/5/4/4	1290	15.00	3m all	OM	20+	Good	Poor	Monolith	U	large cavity / split bole
46	Acer pseudoplatanus	19	6/6/6/6	910	10.92	4m all	M	40+	Good	Fair	Crown Clean	A1	inspect cavity 4m s
47	Fagus sylvatica	18	4/5/4/4	990	11.88	5m all	M	20+	Good	Poor	Fell	U	fomes fomentarius
48	Fagus sylvatica	18	4/5/4/4	660	7.92	4m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Crown Clean	A1	
49	Fagus sylvatica	18	5/5/4/4	620	7.44	5m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Crown Clean	A1	
50	Fagus sylvatica	18	3/6/5/2	690	7.92	5m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Crown Clean	A1	Co-dependent
51	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	6/3/5/2	730	8.76	6m n	MA	40+	Good	Good		A1	Co-dependent
52	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	3/5/2/5	540	6.48	3m s	MA	40+	Good	Good		A1	Co-dependent
53	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	6/3/3/5	700	8.40	4m s	MA	40+	Good	Good		A1	Co-dependent
54	Acer pseudoplatanus	17	5/4/2/5	570	6.84	5m all	MA	40+	Good	Good		A2	
55	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	3/5/3/3	600	7.20	4m s	MA	40+	Good	Good		A2	
56	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	5/5/5/5	660	7.92	6m all	MA	40+	Good	Good		A2	
57	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	0/0/0/0	730	8.76	0	MA	40+	Fair	Good		B1	monolith
58	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	4/4/4/4	560	6.72	9m all	MA	40+	Good	Good		A2	
59	Acer pseudoplatanus	16	5/5/5/5	710	8.52	4m s	MA	40+	Good	Good		A1	
60	Acer pseudoplatanus	20	5/5/2/5	680	8.16	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Good		A1	
61	Fagus sylvatica	21	5/5/5/5	630	7.56	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good		A1	
62	Fagus sylvatica	21	6/6/9/5	1310	15.00	5m all	OM	40+	Good	Good		A1	exceptional
63	Acer pseudoplatanus	21	5/5/9/4	710	8.52	4m s	MA	20+	Good	Poor	Monolith	U	decay cavity at base
64	Acer pseudoplatanus	21	5/5/4/5	790	9.48	5m s	MA	40+	Good	Good		A1	
65	Acer pseudoplatanus	21	5/5/9/4	580	6.96	3m s	MA	40+	Good	Fair		A1	inspect cavity 5m se
66	Acer pseudoplatanus	21	4/4/9/0	740	8.88	6m n	MA	40+	Good	Good		A1	
67	Fagus sylvatica	21	7/7/7/7	920	11.04	5m n	M	40+	Good	Good		A1	exceptional
68	Acer pseudoplatanus	21	4/4/0/5	560	6.72	2m w	MA	40+	Good	Good		A1	
69	Fagus sylvatica	21	6/6/6/6	850	10.20	5m w	M	40+	Good	Good		A1	
70	Fagus sylvatica	21	6/6/9/6	920	11.04	7m all	M	40+	Good	Good		A1	
71	Acer pseudoplatanus	21	5/5/5/5	910	10.92	6m n	M	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1	
72	Tilia cordata	21	7/7/7/7	1100	13.20	1m all	M	40+	Good	Fair	Crown Clean	A1	
73	Fagus sylvatica	22	6/6/6/6	950	11.40	8m all	M	40+	Good	Good		A1	
74	Fagus sylvatica	22	5/5/5/5	890	10.68	9m all	M	40+	Good	Good		A1	
75	Fagus sylvatica	21	7/7/7/7	1010	12.12	8m all	M	40+	Good	Poor		U	large cavity main bole
76	Quercus robur	16	6/6/7/6	800	9.60	3m all	MA	20+	Fair	Good	Crown Clean	B1	stag head
77	Picea sp.	12	4/4/4/4	530	6.36	2m all	M	20+	Fair	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
78	Quercus robur	17	6/6/6/6	1000	12.00	5m all	M	40+	Fair	Fair	Crown Clean	A1	stag head
79	Aesculus hippocastanum	8	3/3/3/3	670	8.04	2m all	M	20+	Fair	Poor		C1	
80	N/A				0.00				Dead	Poor		U	
81	Acer pseudoplatanus	17	5/5/5/5	1080	12.96	6m all	M	40+	Fair	Good		A1	stag head
82	Fagus sylvatica	22	5/9/9/9	1010	12.12	3m e	M	40+	Good	Fair	Crown Clean	A1	investigate cavity 6m e
83	Acer pseudoplatanus	22	5/5/9/9	1360	15.00	4m w	M	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
84	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	3/3/5/5	490	5.88	3m w	MA	40+	Good	Good		B1	
85	Acer pseudoplatanus	22	5/5/8/8	1030	12.36	4m w	M	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1	
86	Fraxinus excelsior	10	2/2/4/0	260	3.12	3m e	Y	40+	Fair	Poor		C1	
87	Acer pseudoplatanus	12	4/4/4/4	450	5.40	4m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	A1	
88	Acer pseudoplatanus	13	3/3/3/3	480	5.76	7m all	MA	20+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy	B2	stag head
89	Acer pseudoplatanus	11	3/3/1/1	290	3.48	3m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		B2	
90	Acer pseudoplatanus	11	3/5/3/2	460	5.52	5m all	MA	20+	Fair	Fair	Remove Ivy	B2	stag head
91	Fraxinus excelsior	15	6/6/6/6	1000	12.00	7m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	A1	heavily obscured
92	Acer pseudoplatanus	13	4/4/4/4	480	5.76	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1	
93	Fraxinus excelsior	15	6/6/6/6	950	11.40	2m n	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
94	Acer pseudoplatanus	14	5/5/5/5	530	6.36	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good		B1	
95	Acer pseudoplatanus	12	3/1/3/3	300x2	5.09	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1	
96	Acer pseudoplatanus	16	9/7/7/7	960	11.52	2m all	M	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	A1	
97	Fraxinus excelsior	8	3/3/3/3	320	3.84	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	C1	
98	Acer pseudoplatanus	14	5/5/5/5	600	7.20	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	
99	Fagus sylvatica	17	6/6/6/6	660	7.92	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
100	Acer pseudoplatanus	17	4/4/4/4	580	6.96	9m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	
978	Acer pseudoplatanus	17	5/5/5/5	600	7.20	5m e	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1	
979	Cupressus x cupressocyparis leylandii	16	4/4/6/6	620/600/420	10.78	0m e	OM	10<	Fair	Fair		C1	stag head
980	Quercus ilex	14	4/7/4/4	1200	14.40	2m all	V	40+	Good	Poor		A1	Cavity / over extended
981	Fagus sylvatica	19	6/6/6/6	750	9.00	3m all	M	40+	Good	Fair		A1	
982	Ligustrum	8	3/3/3/3	200x5	5.37	1m all	M	10+	Fair	Fair		C1	mechanical damage
983	Ulmus sp.	12	4/4/4/4	200x5	5.37	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	
984	Acer pseudoplatanus	16	6/6/6/6	730	8.76	2m e	MA	40+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy & Crown Clean	A1	
985	Acer pseudoplatanus	20	8/8/8/8	1340	15.00	3m all	V	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1	
986	Acer pseudoplatanus	14	3/3/3/3	350x2	5.93	2me/w	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	B1	
987	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	4/4/4/4	350/200	4.84	2m all	MA	20+	Good	Fair	Remove Ivy	B1	Compression fork
988	Acer pseudoplatanus	19	7/5/5/5	800	9.60	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1	
989	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	6/6/6/6	800	9.60	3m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A1	
990	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	3/3/3/3	420	5.04	7m n	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A2	
991	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	5/5/5/5	600/400x3	11.00	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A2	
992	Acer pseudoplatanus	18	5/5/5/5	400/300x2	7.00	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	Remove Ivy	A2	
TG1	Fraxinus excelsior	12	2/2/2/2	200	2.4	1m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair		B2	one U class tree
TG2	Acer pseudoplatanus	9	2/2/2/2	200	2.4	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair		C2	
TG3	Acer pseudoplatanus	8	2/2/2/2	250	3.0	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair		B2	
TG4	Acer pseudoplatanus	10	3/3/3/3	300x3	6.23	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair		B2	