

**CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS**

## **TREE SURVEY**

**Harry Reynolds Road,  
Ballbriggan,  
Co Dublin.**

**Issued: February 2019  
Updated: February 2020**

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## SUMMARY

This report presents a record of those trees existing near or adjacent to the proposed cycleway scheme that may potentially be impacted by the proposed works. Trees have been surveyed as individuals or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). The survey was undertaken on 30th January 2019 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

**Update: following reinspection on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2020 of two tree groups Tree Group 46 / Tree Group 78 the report has been updated with additional photographs and text concerning these two groups only, with reference to a revision in the proposed scheme layout (Atkins Dwg 5165984/HTR/SK/0110 Rev E Dated 05.02.19). This update has not resulted in any change of classification.**

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

- Topographic Survey HTR-XT-TOPO
- Extents of Tree Survey Dwg 5165984-HTR-SK0070-STAT-I

A full survey record is presented in Appendix 1, together with accompanying drawings Tree Survey Dwg No 19107\_T\_101, Constraints Dwg No 19107\_T\_102 and Tree Protection Plan Dwg No 19107\_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 tree groups were recorded as part of 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 will necessitate the removal of a significant number of young street trees, most of which were planted over recent years. Whilst the individual value of these trees is considered low due to their relative immaturity, (meaning they are readily replaceable or even transplantable), it is the lost potential for future growth and overall future urban canopy cover that is the most significant aspect of the loss.

It is therefore recommended that compensatory tree planting be implemented along the cycle-route where opportunity arises, both as part of the general planning and landscape design of the scheme and also as part of a tree management program aimed at maintaining high quality diverse long-term amenity tree cover.

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, to inform the proposals for a proposed public cycleway.

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:

- Topographic Survey HTR-XT-TOPO
- Extents of Tree Survey Dwg 5165984-HTR-SK0070-STAT-I

## **Site Inspection & Methodology**

The site was surveyed on 20th February 2019 by a qualified Arborist. The route was walked and a visual inspection from the ground was performed on all existing trees / tree groups on site. Due to the nature of the project, most trees encountered were street trees planted in repeated in large numbers to form avenues. The majority of trees are young, having only been planted in recent years. For reasons of practicality both in conducting the survey and in reading the report, these trees have been surveyed as readily identifiable groups where age and often species are identical. (For this reason tagging of individual trees was not deemed practical nor necessary). In open space areas where greater variance occurs principal individual trees were examined and critical measurements were taken and observations made.

A description was recorded of each 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).

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 19107/T/101).
- Constraints Drawing (Dwg No 19107/T/102).
- Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No 19107/T/103).



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, (these trees are identified with an asterisk next to their tree numbers on the drawings).

### **Site Location**

The proposed route is based in Balbriggan Co Dublin and follows the existing Harry Reynolds Road, (west – east), between Flemington Community Centre and Balbriggan Garda Station and south as far as the R132 roundabout beside Bracken Educate Together School.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING TREES

2.1 The proposed route (approximate alignment highlighted red – Fig 1) follows the existing Harry Reynolds Road with a side route into Balbriggan Town Park.

Most of the existing trees are located within grass verges alongside the Harry Reynolds road or adjoining green open spaces.



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

A total of seventy-eight 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 19107/T/101 and the tree survey (Appendix 1).

## 2.2 Photographic Summary of Trees Surveyed



TG1



TG2



TG3



TG4\*



TG5\*



TG6\*



TG7\*



TG8



TG9





TG10\*



TG11



TG12



TG13



TG14\*



TG15



TG16\*



TG17\*





TG18



TG19



TG21



TG22



TG23



TG24



TG25



TG26





TG27



TG28



TG29



TG30



TG31



TG32



TG33



TG34





TG35



TG36



TG37



TG38



TG39



TG40



TG41



TG42





T444



TG45



TG46 (looking southwards)



TG46 (looking northwards - Jan 2020)



TG47



TG48



TG49





TG50



TG51/TG52



TG53



TG54



TG54



TG54



TG55



TG56 / 57





T58



T59



TG60



TG61



TG62



TG63



TG64



TG65





TG66



TG67



TG68



TG69



TG70



TG71





TG72



TG73



TG74



TG75



T76



TG77



TG78



TG78 (Jan 2020)



TG78 (Jan 2020)



TG78 (Jan 2020)

2.3 The majority of trees along the proposed route are classed as being of moderate to low value, due in varying degrees to both to their relatively young age and variable condition. A number of trees of some maturity and size are present within the areas of green open space adjoining the route which currently have a higher value in terms of both visual amenity and ecological benefit.

A mix of native and non-native, predominantly deciduous species are present. Age profile varies from young to mature, but most are young.

Little or no management and maintenance of trees appears to have been undertaken since planting and many exhibit varying degrees of damage, probably due to both vandalism and accidental mechanical damage. There is scope for selective management works to improve the quality of existing trees, such as the removal of; ivy, weak tree growth, overcrowding regenerative growth, rubbing limbs, deadwood etc. Most would benefit from amelioration of ground / soil conditions.

The existing trees collectively make a positive contribution to the surrounding landscape setting, and this impact will increase year on year as they mature. In addition, they will provide an increasing ecological habitat value and effective visual softening of the urban environment.

(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.

3.2 Category 'U' trees are recommended for immediate removal (felling) on general management grounds, irrespective of site development – none were identified during this survey.

#### Direct Loss of Trees

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

Tree No	Tree Species	Tree Class	Number of removals
TG8	Salix alba with occasional Salix × sepulcralis 'Chrysocoma'.	C2	1
TG18	Acer platanoides with occasional Alnus glutinosa	C2	5
TG19	Acer platanoides	C2	5
TG29	Acer platanoides & Alnus glutinosa	B2	6
TG31	Tilia cordata	C2	9
TG32	Tilia cordata	C2	2
TG33	Acer platanoides & Quercus robur.	C2	2
TG34	Acer platanoides	C2	30
TG36	Acer platanoides	C2	20
TG40	Acer platanoides & Tilia cordata	C2	4
TG43	Acer platanoides & Tilia cordata	C2	2
TG46	Alnus glutinosa	B2	8
TG47	Acer platanoides & Tilia cordata	C2	10
TG48	Acer platanoides & Tilia cordata	C2	22
TG51	Acer platanoides	B1	3
TG52	Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	C2	5
TG54	Prunus sp.	B2	1
TG78	Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	B2	21
TG79	Acer pseudoplatanus / Crataegus monogyna	B2	6
TG80	Pinus sp.	C2	4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>

#### 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 18277/T/102.

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 two trees (Populus nigra) within Tree Group 64 adjacent to the pedestrian bridge in Balbriggan Town Park whose RPA may potentially be infringed by widening

the existing path to 3m in order to accommodate the cycleway. These trees are Poplars which typically have extensive root systems, however they are also resilient in nature and likely to survive minor infringement. It is recommended that an investigative hand dig occur prior to the main works to establish a clear picture on what level of conflict exists and a decision made at that stage whether to retain or remove these two trees.

Similarly, there are two trees within Tree Group 65 whose RPA may potentially be infringed by the proposed cycleway route – however it appears that minor realignment will avoid conflict.

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 None

### **Summary of Trees to be Removed**

3.6 (As per section 3.3 above).

### **Tree Protection**

3.7 Adequate protection and so successful retention of those trees to be retained within the land take area, (including those not individually surveyed), 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 19107\_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 No19107\_T\_103, 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 No19107\_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*

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 be 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 of the cycle route,



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 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.

# 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**

Note:

Where describing tree groups average measurements for each group have been included in 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
TG1	Tilia cordata	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Fair		C2	
TG2	Fraxinus excelsior	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG3	Tilia cordata	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG4	Acer platanoides	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG5	Carpinus betulus	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG6	Salix alba	Av 6	2/2/2/2	300	3.6m	1m all	Y	40+	Fair	Fair		C2	
TG7	Acer psuedoplatanus Fagus sylvatica	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG8	Salix alba Salix alba x chrysocoma	Av 6	2/2/2/2	300	3.6m	1m all	Y	40+	Fair	Fair	Formative pruning / removal of damaged branches.	C2	
TG9	Fraxinus excelsior	Av 5	1/1/1/1	150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG10	Acer platanoides	Av 4	1/1/1/1	150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG11	Carpinus betulus	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG12	Fagus sylvatica Betula pendula Carpinus betulus	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG13	Fraxinus excelsior Fagus sylvatica Carpinus betulus	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG14	Alnus glutinosa	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG15	Tilia cordata Fagus sylvatica	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG16	Pinus nigra	Av 3	1/1/1/1	200	2.4m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good		B2	
TG17	Fraxinus excelsior	Av 4	1/1/1/1	150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG18	Acer platanoides Alnus glutinosa	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG19	Acer platanoides	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG20	Crataegus monogyna	Av 3	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG21	Acer platanoides	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG22	Prunus avium Quercus robur	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG23	Acer platanoides Alnus glutinosa Quercus robur	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG24	Acer platanoides Alnus glutinosa Prunus avium Quercus robur	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	
TG25	Acer platanoides Alnus glutinosa	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good		C2	



	Prunus avium Quercus robur											
TG26	Betula utilis Prunus avium	Av4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG27	Prunus avium	Av 3	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG28	Carpinus betulus	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG29	Acer platanoides Alnus glutinosa	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG30	Alnus glutinosa Carpinus betulus Prunus avium	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG31	Tilia cordata	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG32	Tilia cordata	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG33	Quercus robur	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG34	Acer platanoides	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG35	Acer platanoides Salix alba Prunus avium	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG36	Acer platanoides	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG37	Acer platanoides	Av 5	2/2/2/2	300	3.6m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	B2	
TG38	Acer platanoides	Av 6	3/3/3/3	400	4.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	B2	
TG39	Acer platanoides	2	1/1/1/1	>100	1.2m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	C2	
TG40	Acer platanoides Tilia cordata	Av 3	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG41	Pinus radiata	Av 20	5/5/5/5	1200	14.4m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	B2	
TG42	Fraxinus excelsior	Av 4	2/2/2/2	150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	C2	
TG43	Acer platanoides Tilia cordata	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG44	Salix alba	5	2/2/2/2	200x3	4.2m	1m all	MA	40+	Fair	Good	B2	
TG45	Acer platanoides Fraxinus excelsior	Av 5	2/2/2/2	200x3	4.2m	2m all	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	B2	Disturbed by pipe laying works (2019)
TG46	Alnus glutinosa Populus sp. Acer platanoides Fraxinus excelsior	Av 17	3/3/3/3	300	3.6m	2m all	MA	40+	Fair	Fair	B2	Remove Ivy A single row of Poplar trees exists on adjacent property immediately to rear of roadside row of primarily Alder trees.
TG47	Acer platanoides Tilia cordata	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG48	Acer platanoides Tilia cordata	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG49	Acer platanoides	Av 5	2/2/2/2	280	3.36m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	B2	
TG50	Alnus glutinosa	Av 5	2/2/2/2	250	3m	0m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	B2	
TG51	Acer platanoides	Av 6	2/2/2/2	300	3.6m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	B2	
TG52	Tilia cordata	Av 4	1/1/1/1	>150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	C2	
TG53	Tilia cordata	Av 4	1/1/1/1	150	1.8m	2m all	Y	40+	Fair	Good	B2	

<b>TG54</b>		Av 7	3/3/3/3	300	3.6m	2m all	MA	20+	Fair	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG55</b>	Crataegus monogyna Fraxinus excelsior	Av 6	3/3/3/3	450	5.4m	2m all	MA	20+	Fair	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>T56</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus	8	4/4/4/4	650	7.8m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	<b>A1</b>	
<b>TG57</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus	Av 5	2/2/2/2	300	3.6m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	<b>B2</b>	
<b>T58</b>	Prunus avium	Av 5	2/2/2/2	350	4.2m	2m all	MA	20+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>T59</b>	Alnus glutinosa	9	3/3/3/3	300+200	4.3m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG60</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus	Av 8	2/2/2/2	300	3.6m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Good	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG61</b>	Fraxinus excelsior Acer psuedoplatanus	Av 6	2/2/2/2	300	3.6m	1m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG62</b>	Populus nigra	13	3/3/3/3	1100	13.2m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG62</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus	Av 8	3/3/3/3	250	3m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG63</b>	Populus nigra Quercus robur Acer psuedoplatanus Larix decidua	Av 10	3/3/3/3	250	3m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	Monolith or fell dead larch	<b>B2</b>
<b>TG64</b>	Populus nigra	Av 14	3/3/3/3	300	3.6m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG65</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus Prunus avium	Av 5	2/2/2/2	200	2.4m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG66</b>	Populus nigra	Av 7	2/2/2/2	200	2.4m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG67</b>	Prunus avium	Av 6	2/2/2/2	350	4.2m	2m all	MA	20+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG68</b>	Fraxinus excelsior	Av 6	2/2/2/2	250	3m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG69</b>	Prunus avium Fraxinus excelsior	Av 6	2/2/2/2	200	2.4m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG70</b>	Quercus robur	Av 6	2/2/2/2	200	2.4m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG71</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus Prunus avium	Av 6	2/2/2/2	200	2.4m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG72</b>	Populus nigra	Av 9	2/2/2/2	400	4.8m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG73</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus	Av 6	2/2/2/2	200	2.4m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Fair	<b>C1</b>	
<b>TG74</b>	Quercus robur	Av 7	2/2/2/2	200	2.4m	2m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG75</b>	Quercus robur Populus nigra Fraxinus excelsior	Av 8	3/3/3/3	350	4.2m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG76</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus	Av 5	2/2/2/2	450	5.4m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG77</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus Populus nigra	Av 9	3/3/3/3	300	3.6m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	
<b>TG78</b>	Tilia cordata	Av 4	2/2/2/2	150	1.8m	2m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	Tilia planted as avenue (approx. 10m centres). Occasional young Alder Birch and Willow also present primarily at eastern end of group.
<b>TG79</b>	Acer psuedoplatanus Crataegus monogyna	Av 8	3/3/3/3	600	7.2m	1m all	MA	40+	Good	Fair	<b>B2</b>	Three semi-mature sycamore
<b>TG80</b>	Pinus sp.	Av 2	1/1/1/1	100	1.2m	1m all	Y	40+	Good	Good	<b>C2</b>	Transplant possible

