



Arborist Associates Ltd

94 Ballybawn Cottages, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow

Tel: 2742011
Mobile: 087-2629589
Email: arborist@eircom.net

Ref: QBR0796767874

15th March 2021

For the Attention of Ms. Miriam Megannety

Heatherside
8 New Court Avenue
Bray
Co. Wicklow

Dear Ms. Megannety,

Re: A Condition Assessment of Trees Located at the Western End of 'Duncain Terrace' to the Front of 'Tesco Express', Quinnsboro Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

I inspected the seven mature trees in question on Tuesday the 9th of March 2021 as requested and am pleased to submit the attached report which gives details on my findings and management recommendations for these trees.

If you require further information please do not hesitate to contact us, and we will do our best to be of assistance.

Yours sincerely,
For Arborist Associates Ltd.

Felim Sheridan

Felim Sheridan,
F. Arbor A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture.

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:

Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F.Arbor.A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND), National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

Arborist Associates Ltd.

A Condition Assessment of Trees Located at the Western End of
'Duncairn Terrace' to the Front of 'Tesco Express', Quinnsboro
Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Prepared for: Bray Tidy Towns Committee

Prepared by: Felim Sheridan (F.Arbor.A, RFS Dip. Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture)

Date: 15th March 2021

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1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Bray Tidy Towns Committee to carry out a condition assessment of the line of mature trees located at the western end of 'Duncain Terrace' outside 'Tesco Express', Quinnsboro Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow and to make recommendations towards their management.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection of these trees has been carried out from ground level only, is a preliminary report and does not include aerial climbing inspections, internal investigations of the timber or below ground investigations. The assessment is based on what was visible at the time of the inspection and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 2.2 This report only relates to factors apparent at the time of the inspection; as a result, further monitoring is imperative if potential problems/hazards are to be avoided. Recommendations made are intended to minimize or to help reduce potential hazards that may be associated with trees, but it is not possible to remove all such risks especially in the event of heavy winds or storms and as such, there is no guarantee or certainty that all hazardous conditions will be detected. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12 month period only, unless otherwise stated within the recommendations of the attached report.
- 2.3 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling). The wild life act also needs to be taken into consideration in particular regards nesting birds and bats

. 3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

- 3.1 The trees included within this assessment are located at the western end of 'Duncain Terrace' in front of 'Tesco Express', Quinnsboro Road and the assessment started at the eastern end and worked westwards to the end tree at the junction with 'Galtrim Park Road'.
- 3.2 The trees were tagged with a small aluminium reference number disc which have been attached to the trunks of each of the trees surveyed at a height of approximately 1.5m. The tag numbers used within this assessment range from Nos. 0725-00731 inclusively. See 'Google Image' below which shows the area of the assessment and the first and end tree reference numbers for identification purposes.



Google Map Image showing the location of the trees:

- 3.3 The assessment was carried out using the visual tree assessment method in order to review the physiological and structural condition of the trees identified within the survey area.
- 3.4 This assessment lists the tree species, age class, physiological condition, structural condition, comments relating to condition both physiologically and structurally, recommendations on the remedial tree surgery works that are required. This information has been presented within tabular format within 'Appendix 1' and a schedule of tree works required have been prepared within 'Appendix 2'.
- 3.5 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers. Where it is deemed necessary to carry out a more detailed assessment of any tree or to review its condition again within a set period of time, this has been highlighted within the recommendations of this report.
- 3.6 The recommended remedial tree surgery works have been derived from the following criteria:
 - 1 -Structural defects within the tree.
 - 2- Environmental site factors that would increase the likelihood of failure.
 - 3- Component/s most likely to failure and their size.
 - 4- The target that would be injured or damaged if failure occurred.
 - 5 –Procedure and treatment to abate the hazard.

4.0 Findings

- 4.1 I carried out my assessment of the trees located at the western end of 'Duncainn Terrace' in front of 'Tesco Express' on Tuesday the 9th of March 2021 and the assessment worked from east to west. Within this area, seven trees were tagged, assessed and included within this report.

- 4.2 The trees consist five Horse Chestnut, one Lime and one Sycamore tree all of a mature age class. They form part of a line of trees running eastwards on a linear grass strip between 'Quinnsboro Road' and 'Duncairn Terrace' and they are of prominence within the treescapes of the town and the sylvan character of this area.
- 4.3 The seven trees located in front of 'Tesco Express' have had the area around their base surfaced at some stage in the past either in tarmacadam, concrete or paving with further restrictions created by the construction of low boundary walls. All of these works would have caused soil and root damage to these trees and is creating a hostile growing environment for them with some of the trees showing some signs of stress/decline within their physiological condition.
- 4.4 To incorporate the trees into this environment and to address safety concerns, they have received pruning over the years ranging from the removal of lower limbs/branches to raise up their crowns over the surrounding surfaces to heavy crown size reductions to contain their size in the distant past to lighter more sympathetic crown reduction pruning works in more recent years. From these past pruning works, some large size pruning wounds were created especially on their lower trunks where large size scaffold limbs were removed and decay pockets/cavities are developing into these creating structural weaknesses. The regrowth that has developed from the past heavy crown pruning has also got structural weaknesses such as weak union formations, poorly tapered regrowth and decay at the old pruning wounds, and as a result, their crown sizes will require ongoing pruning to contain size and to address structural issues.

5.0 Tree Management/Recommendations

- 5.1 From our assessment of these seven trees, we are now recommending the removal of **Tree Nos. 0725 & 0729** both mature Horse Chestnut trees due to serious structural issues caused by decay within their lower main trunks and bases. It is our professional opinion that the decay in both these trees is very advanced and pruning to address these issues would have a negative impact on them visually, and it would still be necessary for their removal short-term solution. I would recommend their removal now including their stumps along with replacement tree planting into this line of trees so as to help rejuvenate the tree line and to secure it for the future.

Tree Nos. 0726, 0730 & 0731 are being recommended for some remedial tree pruning works now in order to remove dead/unstable growth and to address other structural issues. A schedule of the remedial tree surgery works has been given within '**Appendix 2**' of this report for the purpose of inclusion within tendering documents.

- 5.2 Going forward, these trees will require ongoing management to contain their crown sizes in order to address structural issues and to ensure that a satisfactory juxtaposition between the trees and the surrounding built environment is maintained. The replacement tree planting will require ongoing maintenance to ensure that they establish successfully and grow to form part of the next generation of trees within this area.
- 5.3 Between the recommended inspection period as highlighted within the limitations of this report, a competent member of staff should make a general inspection of the trees at least twice a year and any defects noted should be recorded, the necessary remedial action taken and if necessary advise should be sought. In addition to this,

an inspection should also be made immediately after any exceptionally severe weather events that might have caused damage to trees such as wind or snow. It is important that all assessments whether detailed or not and carried out by either the work force/management or an Arboriculturist are documented and retained.

This report is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only those trees identified within. Its use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose.

Signed Felim Sheridan

Date 15th March 2021

Felim Sheridan,
F. Arbor. A, RFS Dip, Nat. Dip & NCH in Arboriculture.

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:

Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

Appendix 1

**A Condition Assessment of Trees Located at
the Western End of ‘Duncain Terrace’ to the
Front of ‘Tesco Express’, Quinnsboro Road,
Bray, Co. Wicklow.**

Date: 15th March 2021

Notes

All codes referred to in this report are approximate and serve as a general guide only.

Reference to Numbers: The trees have metal tags attached and these correspond with the numbers within this report.

Reference to age is as follows:

Young:	A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.
Semi Mature	A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.
Early Mature:	A tree, which is approximately 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.
Mature:	A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.
Late Mature:	A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

Physiological Condition (Phys. Con.) –

Good: A tree with a full dense crown of good vigor with no evidence of pathogenic diseases.

Fair: A tree with some minor signs of sparseness/decline within its crown and minor infection by pathogenic diseases.

Poor: A tree with more serious decline/dieback within its crown and evidence of pathogenic diseases.

Structural Condition

Good: A tree of good form with no major defects.

Fair: A tree with some minor defects such as bark wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure is affected due to overcrowding or group environment.

Poor: A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or defective to the point of being dangerous.

Reference to comment:

This contains information about the tree health both physiologically and structurally.

Remedial Tree Works/Pruning

All tree works are to be performed to BS3998 and ANSI A300 pruning guidelines may also be referred to.

Pruning is defined as the selective removal of branches from the tree for specific results. All pruning is to be as specified in the schedule and all pruning cuts are to be made in accordance with 'natural target pruning' methods. All final cuts to be made outside the branch collar and at an angle equal but opposite to that of the branch bark ridge.

If during climbing works, a climber (tree surgeon) discovers any defects not noted in the Arborists report, he should inform and consult the Arborist in question. If it is a minor defect, it would be expected that the tree surgeon would deal with it as part of his contract. If it is deemed a serious problem, then there will be a need to consult with the client/owner and to carry out the agreed works at an additional cost. This problem may arise for example as a result of additional storm damage since the last inspection and it must be borne in mind that the survey is a visual inspection from ground level only and problems in the aerial part of the tree may not be visible from ground level or be hidden under ivy.

Terms used in explaining this work;

Deadwooding

This is the removal of deadwood (>5cm) without attempting to remove it from the branch tips or green foliage areas as in conifers.

It is expected that major deadwood is removed from all trees that are climbed, even if it is not stated on the survey.

Removal of Deadwood/Unstable Growth

This includes the removal of deadwood, diseased and dying wood, broken or split branches, epitomitic growth, and basal suckers if requested and crossing or rubbing branches.

Crown Thinning (%)

This includes crown cleaning and the thinning out of the crown in order to allow the wind to travel more freely through the crown and to reduce its wind sail. This mainly involves the removal of secondary branches in the inner crown. This is normally expressed as a percentage of the whole crown volume, which should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Reduction (m)

This includes crown cleaning and the measured reduction (careful shortening) of a trees height and/or spread or an individual limb in length. The finished pruning cuts should not exceed one-third the size of the branch or stem that it is located on. The reduction works are normally expressed in meters (m) and should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Lightening

This technique is a combination of selective thinning together with moderate length reduction of a section or entire crown. The main objective is to reduce the end weight on potentially hazardous crown sections, individual limbs or individual branches. Crown appearance should not be altered greatly by this pruning.

Crown raising

The removal of the lowest branches that effectively increases the height of the main crown above ground level.

Bracing and Propping

Both bracing and propping are to be carried out in accordance with the technical standards published in BS3998 2010: Recommendations for Tree Work.

Felling

Trees to be felled shall be cut as low as possible to ground level, unless otherwise specified. Trees for felling should be dismantled (section- felled) wherever necessary using appropriate rigging techniques to avoid damage to adjacent trees/ structures and other potentially vulnerable landscape features.

Stumps

Generally, stumps of felled trees may be left cut level above ground level. Any stumps in areas of access shall be left at a height that does not present a trip hazard. Conifer stumps are to be treated with urea in accordance with the forestry commission guidelines.

Alternatively, if requested, the stumps are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to neighbouring trees.

Debris Clearance

Unless otherwise requested, all arising timber and wood chips from chipped brash to be removed from site or transported to designated site areas for composting and future use on site as agreed and/or as specified by the supervising officer.

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations
				<p>Phy = Physiological</p> <p>A condition assessment of the trees located at the western end of 'Duncairn Terrace' to the front of 'Tesco Express', Quinnsboro Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.</p>  	
				<p>The assessment of these trees starts at the eastern end and works in a westwards direction.</p>	

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations
				Phy = Physiological	
0725	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	Fair / Poor	<p>Poor</p> <p>It is growing within a paved area and was initially twin-stemmed from a height of c. 1.6m up; however, one stem has broken out from this point, leaving its crown very asymmetrical as a result. There is a large area of decay on the main trunk at this tear wound and this decay is progressing into the main trunk creating an unstable tree. Its crown size has been reduced in the past and is re-growing from this to its current size. There are some areas of liquid exudation/ bleeds present on the main trunk indicating towards infection by 'Bleeding Canker' of Horse Chestnut.</p>	<p>I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management option.</p> <p>Remove stump and replant with a new tree.</p>



Tree No. 0725

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations			
				Phy = Physiological				
0726	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	Fair	<p>Fair / Poor</p> <p>It is growing out of an enclosed paved area with tarmacadam outside this area and minor structural damage is occurring to this surfacing. It has suffered large size limb failure over the years with a number of large decay cavities developing from where it subdivides into a multiple-stemmed tree at a height of c.3.5m up and this has created a structural weakness at this point. Its crown has been reduced back in the past with a new, dense, multiple-stemmed crown developing from these pruning points. There is a large column of decay on the main trunk, just below the scaffold crown.</p>	In order to address the structural issues, reduce its crown size by c. 3m all round and prune the remaining crown to improve its shape and balance and selectively thin out the remaining regrowth, with particular emphasis on reducing end weight on the scaffold limbs with structural issues.			
0727	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	Fair	<p>Fair / Poor</p> <p>It is growing out of a small opening within a paved area and is surrounded by tarmacadam. It has been heavily crown reduced in the past with a new dense crown developing from these pruning points; the re-growth is small and thin at present and this may be an indication of stress/ decline. There are decay cavities at the old pruning wounds where the lower scaffold limbs/ branches have been removed up along the main trunk in the past with some decay pockets developing at these pruning wounds. There is an old cable bracing system present which had been installed in the past between the two main stems.</p>	<p>Requires no other works at the present time.</p> <p>Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.</p>			
0728	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	Fair	<p>Fair</p> <p>It is a large size tree with a broad spreading crown formation. It is growing out of a small opening within the paved area surrounded by tarmacadam and walls within a confined growing space. Its crown size has been heavily reduced back in the past and it has developed a new crown of growth from these pruning points and this re-growth is of a small size at the present time. Epicormic growth has developed up along the main trunk. There are larger decay pockets developing where the lower limbs/ branches were removed in the past between the two stems.</p>	<p>It will require further management in the future in order to contain its crown size and to address structural issues.</p> <p>Maintain lower epicormic growth.</p>			
0729	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	Fair	<p>Poor</p> <p>It is growing out of a small opening within a paved area surrounded by walls and tarmacadam outside of this. It has a broad spreading crown formation and has been heavily reduced back in recent years and it is developing a new crown of growth from these pruning points. There is an extensive area of basal decay present and this encompasses c. 70% of the circumference. The decay at this point is quite deep and is extending into its base/ roots and as a result the safety and stability of this tree is of concern.</p>	<p>Due to its condition and structure, I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management option.</p> <p>Remove stump and replant with a new tree.</p>			

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations
				Phy = Physiological	
				 Tree No.0729	
0730	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Mature	Fair	<p>Fair</p> <p>It is growing out of a small opening within a paved area surrounded by tarmacadam outside of this and a boundary wall on the south side. Its crown size has been reduced in the past with a new crown of growth developing from these pruning points. There are basal suckers present and these have been maintained with epicormic growth development on the main trunk. Its crown is of a small size at present, but is likely to become problematic as it grows in size. It contains small to medium size deadwood within its crown.</p>	<p>Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown.</p> <p>Maintain basal suckers and remove lower epicormic growth in order to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces.</p> <p>Its crown size will require management in the future.</p>
0731	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	Fair / Poor	<p>Fair</p> <p>It is growing within a confined space within a paved area with tarmacadam and surfacing outside of this and the boundary wall on the south side. It has received pruning in the past in order to reduce its size and its crown is showing signs of stress/ decline throughout. It has suffered a large linear bark wound on the main trunk on the north-eastern side, most</p>	<p>Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut ivy at ground level.</p> <p>Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.</p>

Tree No	Tree Species	Age Class	Phy Con	Structural Condition / Comments	Recommendations
				Phy = Physiological	
				likely due to fire damage allowing for the entry of decay into the underlying timbers along with dead branches above this point. Decay pockets are present up along the main trunk where the lower scaffold limbs/ branches were removed in the past and the decay within the lower pruning wounds is quite deep.	
Notes:					

Appendix 2

Schedule of Remedial Surgery Works for the Trees Located at the Western End of 'Duncain Terrace' to the Front of 'Tesco Express', Quinnsboro Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Date: 15th March 2021

Summary of General Terms and Standards

1. The contractor shall:

- a. Perform all works detailed in the enclosed schedule in accordance with BS 3998 unless otherwise specified by the supervising officer/s and in the time stated. No variation of work will be allowed without prior agreement in writing with the employer.
- b. Employ a competent site foreman familiar with the work schedule who can liaise with the employer's supervising officer/s.
- c. Have visited the site and satisfied him/her as to conditions and schedule of work requirements before tendering, and that his/her tender is adequate to fulfil the tender.
- d. Be responsible for all measures necessary to safeguard the public and property while the contract is in progress.
- e. Be responsible, with assistance from the employer, for taking all adequate precaution to prevent damage to services and structures.
- f. Make copies of his insurance policies and current receipts available to the employer upon request.
- g. Not carry out any work without written authorisation or direction from the employer.
- h. Not sub-contract any or the entire contract without prior written permission from the employer. The contractor shall be responsible for maintenance of required standards and conditions of work where sub-contracting takes place.
- i. Be responsible for making good at his own cost any damage caused as a result of his work. On completion leave the site clean and tidy from his own work.

2. Variables

- a. Identification of trees: Numbered with metal tags corresponding with numbers in report and schedule of works.
- b. Access: By prior agreement with the employer or supervising officer.
- c. Liaison with employer/supervisor: The contractor will be required to contact the employer/supervisor before works commence on site, should any queries arise and upon completion of the contract.
- d. The contractor is required to protect existing trees from damage during works.
- e. The work area is to be kept tidy at all times, cordoned off during works and signed.
- f. Working hours and storage of vehicles on site to be agreed with the employer prior to works commencing on site.

3. Safety and Standards of Work

- a. Unless otherwise stated, all work is to be carried out to a minimum of British Standard 3998 (2010) and AFAG (Arboricultural and Forestry Advisory Group) guides currently applicable.
- b. The contractors attention is drawn to regulations such as 'The Provision & Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998' (PUWER), 'The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998' (LOLER) and 'The Working at Heights Regulations 2005' (WAHR).
- c. All plant and equipment shall be appropriate for the task and in a well maintained order and be used only by staff trained and certified for its use.

Pruning

All tree works are to be performed to BS3998 and ANSI A300 pruning guidelines may also be referred to.

Pruning is defined as the selective removal of branches from the tree for specific results. All pruning is to be as specified in the schedule and all pruning cuts are to be made in accordance with 'natural target pruning' methods. All final cuts to be made outside the branch collar and at an angle equal but opposite to that of the branch bark ridge.

If during climbing works, a climber (tree surgeon) discovers any defects not noted in the Arborist report, he should inform and consult the Arborist in question. If it is a minor defect, it would be expected that the tree surgeon would deal with it as part of his contract. If it is deemed a serious problem, then there will be a need to consult with the client/owner and to carry out the agreed works at an additional cost. This problem may arise for example as a result of additional storm damage since the last inspection and it must be borne in mind that the survey is a visual inspection from ground level only and problems in the aerial part of the tree may not be visible from ground level or be hidden under ivy.

Terms used in explaining this work;

Deadwooding

This is the removal of deadwood (>5cm) without attempting to remove it from the branch tips or green foliage areas as in conifers.

It is expected that major deadwood is removed from all trees that are climbed, even if it is not stated on the survey.

Crown Clean

This includes the removal of deadwood, diseased and dying wood, broken or split branches, epitomic growth, and basal suckers if requested and crossing or rubbing branches.

Crown Thinning (%)

This includes cleaning out the crown as described above and the thinning out of the crown in order to allow the wind to travel more freely through the crown and to reduce its wind sail. This mainly involves the removal of secondary branches in the inner crown. This is normally expressed as a percentage of the whole crown volume, which should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Reduction (m)

This includes cleaning out the crown as described above and the reduction (careful shortening) of the entire crown or an individual limb in length in all directions to leave a balanced branch structure. The finished pruning cuts should not exceed one-third the size of the branch or stem that it is located on. The reduction works are normally expressed in meters (m) measuring in from the outer extremities of the crown or branch and should be considered as an approximate guideline.

Lightening

This technique is a combination of selective thinning together with moderate length reduction of a section or entire crown. The main objective is to reduce the end weight on potentially hazardous crown sections, individual limbs or individual branches. Crown appearance should not be altered greatly by this pruning.

Crown raising

The removal of the lowest branches that effectively increase the height of the main crown above ground level.

Bracing and Propping

Both bracing and propping are to be carried out in accordance with the technical standards published in BS3998 2010: Recommendations for Tree Work.

d. **Felling**

Trees to be felled shall be cut as low as possible to ground level, unless otherwise specified.

Trees for felling should be dismantled (section-felled) wherever necessary using appropriate rigging techniques to avoid damage to adjacent trees/ structures and other potentially vulnerable landscape features.

e. **Stumps**

Generally, stumps of felled trees may be left cut level above ground level. Any stumps in areas of access shall be left at a height that does not present a trip hazard. Conifer stumps are to be treated with urea in accordance with the forestry commission guidelines.

Alternatively, if requested, the stumps are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to neighbouring trees.

f. **Debris Clearance**

Unless otherwise requested, all arising timber and wood chips from chipped brash to be removed from site or transported to designated site areas for composting and future use on site as agreed and/or as specified by the supervising officer.

Tree No	Tree Species	Works Required	Date Works Completed
		Schedule of Remedial Surgery Works for the Trees Located at the Western End of 'Duncain Terrace' to the Front of 'Tesco Express', Quinnsboro Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.	
0725	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management option. Remove stump and replant with a new tree.	
0726	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	In order to address the structural issues, reduce its crown size by c. 3m all round and prune the remaining crown to improve its shape and balance and selectively thin out the remaining regrowth, with particular emphasis on reducing end weight on the scaffold limbs with structural issues.	
0727	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Requires no other works at the present time. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	
0728	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	It will require further management in the future in order to contain its crown size and to address structural issues. Maintain lower epicormic growth.	
0729	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Due to its condition and structure, I would recommend its <u>removal</u> as the most appropriate management option. Remove stump and replant with a new tree.	
0730	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Remove dead/ unstable growth from within its crown. Maintain basal suckers and remove lower epicormic growth in order to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces. Its crown size will require management in the future.	
0731	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Remove dead/ unstable growth and cut ivy at ground level. Monitor its condition on a twelve monthly basis.	
Notes:			

