



DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

TREE CONDITION SURVEY

GREEN PARK DAY NURSERY
200 OAK WAY
LIME SQUARE
READING
RG2 6UQ

CLIENT: GRACE CRITCHER / GREEN PARK DAY NURSERY

MARCH 2026
Ref: 06975 / 2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

This arboricultural report has been commissioned by Grace Critcher on behalf of Green Park Day Nursery.

I have been asked to re-inspect trees growing within the woodland area of Green Park Day Nursery, 200 Oak Way, Lime Square, Reading, RG2 6UQ.

The report is to specify any necessary remedial tree works to address identified hazards from the trees whilst acknowledging and respecting their significance to amenity and ecology of the local area.

1.2 Inspection information

A previous inspection of trees was carried out on Monday 3rd June 2024.

The re-inspection took place on Tuesday 24th March 2026 by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant. On the day of the survey the weather was overcast with occasional rain. Visibility was satisfactory.

Trees were inspected from ground level only. Non-invasive inspection equipment (mallet and metal probe) were used to assess the structural integrity at the base and trunk of individual trees where the visual inspection identified the need.

1.3 Access

The woodland area is accessed by nursery children and staff throughout the year in fine weather. The woodland is not accessed in stormy / excessively windy conditions. Trees are therefore growing in areas considered to be a low to moderate usage (occupancy) area.

1.4 Qualifications

Surveyor: Sarah Duckworth

- Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma
- Arboricultural Association's Technicians Certificate (with Distinction)
- LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector
- Arboricultural Association Professional Member

1.5 Insurance

Sarah Duckworth t/a Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited is insured with Hiscox Insurance

- Public Liability £10,000,000
- Professional Indemnity £2,000,000

2 STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

2.1 Tree Preservation Orders

I have confirmed on the Wokingham Borough Council website that at the time of this report, trees within the survey area are protected by Woodland 2 of Tree Preservation Order ref TPO-0239-1983.

No works should be undertaken to any trees on site without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority – Wokingham Borough Council.



Fig. 1 Wokingham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order Map

2.2 Conservation Areas

Green Park Day Nursery is not within a Conservation Area.

2.3 Felling Licences

Outside of domestic gardens, you must first apply to the Forestry Commission for a felling licence if you want to cut down trees containing more than five cubic metres of wood in any calendar quarter. However, there are exceptions to this rule. For example, you do not need a licence to fell trees in enclosed gardens or removing dead or dangerous trees.

The Forestry Commission usually requires felled trees to be restocked and does not normally grant licences to clear woodland permanently.

3 GENERAL GUIDANCE

3.1 Tree Work Good Practice:

All tree works specified should be undertaken in accordance with BS:3998 2010 'Tree Work Recommendations'.

In order to limit the harm to trees caused by the pruning operations, pruning work on live trees (aside from trees to be felled) should be undertaken in the summer months (July and August) avoiding periods of drought. No tree pruning work is advisable during the period immediately before or after leaf break (February to June) when the trees' energy reserves are most depleted.

Chippings arising from the work should not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood, brash and any other arisings from the tree work should not be burnt on site.

You are advised to ensure a properly qualified and experienced company will be employed who carry Public and Products Liability Insurance with a minimum of £2,000,000 cover and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. A List of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association – www.trees.org.uk.

3.2 Protected Species

In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats - Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, you must consider the timing and type of and tree work operations including hedge pruning to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds or bat roosts that may be present within trees and hedgerows.

It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.

Non-urgent major tree work involving tree removal or reduction and hedge cutting operations should not be undertaken during the bird nesting or breeding season, which is considered to be from 1 March to 31 July. However, depending on seasonal temperatures, some birds continue breeding into August and September.

All wild birds, their young, their eggs and active nests are protected under law. It is an offence to damage a nest intentionally while it is in use or being built and hedge cutting is highly likely to damage nests or cause them to be deserted.

3.3 Fungal decay

Trees can be colonised by a number of decay-causing fungal pathogens which usually degrade wood around the roots or base of the tree. As many fungi fruit only annually, their presence may not always be apparent in a seasonal tree survey.

Tree owners are advised to monitor the ground where trees may be rooting. Any unusual fungal growths around any tree should be photographed and forwarded to a professional arborist for identification. The fungus growth should be left in situ to mature (for identification purposes).

3.4 Ash Dieback

Ash trees are susceptible to Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) a disease which is spreading through the country. Many parts of the UK are now affected by Ash dieback to various degrees and the future of the species is uncertain.

Ash dieback can kill young and coppiced ash trees quite quickly. However, older trees can resist it for some time until prolonged exposure, or another pest or pathogen, such as Armillaria (honey fungus), attacking them in their weakened state eventually causes them to succumb. There is no known cure.

Current management guidelines from Forest Research (Great Britain's principal organisation for forestry and tree related research) confirmed that a landowner is not legally required to take any particular action if you own infected ash trees, unless your country forestry or plant health authority serves you with a Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN) requiring action. This is unlikely.

With the exception of felling for public safety or timber production, Forest Research recommends a general presumption against felling living ash trees, whether infected or not. This is because there is good evidence that a small proportion will be able to tolerate an Ash Dieback infection. There is also the possibility that a proportion of ash trees can become diseased, but then recover to good health. These trees would be valuable for research.

For these reasons the pre-emptive removal of Ash trees is not required and is only recommended when trees are in advanced decline to a point that recovery is not considered viable or the where the structure of the tree is severely impaired as a result.

Publication by the Tree Council 'Ash dieback disease: a guide for tree owners' (June 2020) grades the extent of dieback into 4 classifications.

- CLASS 1 100%–76% of the crown remains
- CLASS 2 75%–51% of the crown remains
- CLASS 3 50%–26% of the crown remains
- CLASS 4 25%–0% of the crown remains

There are a number of young Ash Trees within the wooded area at Green Park Day Nursery, and many have symptoms of dieback and minor deadwood in the crown. These are small trees in a sheltered location and the current risk to visitors / children is very low.

Pupil safety is the priority, and the land managers are advised to keep an eye on the trees' safety as the disease progresses by informal monitoring and scheduled Tree Inspections.

4 SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

4.1 Scope

All trees within the fenced woodland area have been looked at in detail using the 'Diagnosis of Ill Health in trees' and Inspecting Trees for Signs of Decay' methodologies described by R.G. Strouts and T.G. Winter¹.

My visual assessment is a non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of an individual tree. Non-invasive inspection equipment (plastic-headed mallet and metal probe) were used to make an assessment of the structural integrity at the base and trunk of each tree where the visual inspection identified the need. The lower stems of trees were tapped with a plastic-headed mallet to check for indications of internal decay. The differing sound intonation can often reveal some types of decay or hollow trunks. Any cavities in the base of the stem were probed with a steel rod to record depth and condition of residual wood.

The report is to identify visible defects trees and to specify any necessary remedial tree works which may be required to address identified hazards from the trees whilst acknowledging and respecting their local significance to the amenity of Green Park and ecology of the local area.

Specifications for works are based on an assumed reinspection within two years.

The report refers to the condition of tree(s) and an assessment of the site on the days the evaluation was undertaken. The trees were assessed from ground level only and were not climbed.

4.2 Caveats

The extent of the survey was confirmed as trees within the woodland play area only as instructed by the client.

Fences present on site have been taken as the presumed site boundary. All trees within the woodland play area were looked at in detail. I have also assessed branches of trees overhanging the nursery area from adjacent land. The responsibility for the health and maintenance of these trees rests with the tree owner (Green Park).

It is the client's responsibility to ensure that this report covers all areas under the brief of the tree inspection and refer any concerns regarding this matter back to the Arboricultural Consultant.

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

This report is a baseline survey and reflects the condition of the trees on the day of the survey. The report is valid for normal weather conditions only.

The survey looks for defects which may make the failure of all or part of the tree foreseeable. The report then makes recommendations for remedial works which would reduce the probability of failure where the hazard presented poses an unacceptable risk to persons or property. Healthy trees or parts of healthy trees may fail in normal weather situations, although the risk increases with storm conditions and, as the consequences of such weather events are unforeseeable, Sarah Duckworth (trading as Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited) cannot be held liable for any such failures.

¹ R.G Strouts & T.G. Winter, 'Diagnosis of Ill Health in Trees' Published for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, under license from the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright 1994.

Trees are dynamic living organisms subject to change, whose health and condition can be subject to significant change influenced by internal and external factors. The assessment, conclusions and recommendations from the report are based on the condition of the trees and surrounding ground conditions at the time of my visit. If the condition of the trees evidently changes or where tree(s) are subject to development or ground works within their rooting areas or extreme weather conditions, further inspection may be required.

This report is valid for two years from the survey date. A follow-on inspection of trees is due before 24th March 2028.

Trees can never be guaranteed 100% safe. Regular inspections by competent and / or suitably qualified arboriculturists will help identify potential problems before they become acute.

5 TREE SURVEY DATA

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T001	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 84 Life Stage: Mature	Three large buttress roots. Thick corky bark on lower trunk. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Compacted rooting area. Widespread mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Second stem with decay and cavity at 2m. Rope swing attached to decayed branch. High broad crown. Dead wood in crown including one of two slender longer branches. Bud density normal.	Fair	Other Reference: 0681 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	Remove deadwood Remove rope and swing from decayed side stem. Timescale: 24-Apr-2026 (1 Month) Mulch rooting area to protect exposed surface roots Timescale: Optional	
T002	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 23 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature	Stilted buttress roots. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Compacted rooting area. Slender swept stem. Red nylon rope tied around trunk. Asymmetrical canopy due to competition for light with adjacent trees. Rapid growth vertical bark cracks on main trunk 13m above ground level where stem curves before resuming vertical growth. No visible defects in this area as viewed from ground level. Minor deadwood in lower canopy. Bud density normal.	Fair	Other Reference: 0684 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	Remove rope tied around trunks. Timescale: 24-Mar-2027 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T003	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 68 Life Stage: Mature	Compaction at base. Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Four large buttress roots. Cavity under buttress on north side, 300mm deep, some wound wood formation. Stilted buttress roots. Elsewhere, base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Several emergence holes of sesia apiformis. Girdled buttress root on east side. Swept stem south. Adapted roots at base to support lean. Previously reduced crown. 3-4m long new growth on previous reduction points. Minor deadwood in canopy Bud density normal.	Fair	Other Reference: 0681 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified	
T004	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 23 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature	Stilted buttress roots. Asymmetrical inverted 'C' shaped base. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Compacted rooting area. Slender swept stem. Asymmetrical canopy due to competition for light with adjacent trees Minor deadwood in lower canopy Bud density normal. No change in condition since 2024 survey.	Fair	Other Reference: 0684 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T005	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled in line with recommendations from previous survey.	-	-	No works identified	
T006	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 37 Life Stage: Mature	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Small root bridges buttress root. Small secondary stem from base, reduced to low stump since previous survey. Elsewhere, base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Compacted rooting area. Slender asymmetrical canopy. Minor deadwood in lower canopy. Bud density normal.	Fair	Other Reference: 0684 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified	 
T007	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled in line with recommendations from previous survey.	-	-	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T008	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled in line with recommendations from previous survey.	-	-	No works identified	
T009	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled in line with recommendations from previous survey.	-	-	No works identified	
T010	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 16 Life Stage: Mature	Long slender surface root on east side. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Compacted rooting area. Slender swept lower stem. Oval trunk cross section associated with fully occluded wound on West side of trunk, 1.8m above ground level. Upper canopy resumes vertical growth. Asymmetrical canopy due to competition for light with adjacent trees Minor deadwood in lower canopy Bud density normal.	Fair	Other Reference: 0684 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T011	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature	Small tree, fluted buttress roots. Single stem. Broad asymmetrical crown. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Superficial bark wounds on trunk. Minor deadwood. Bud density normal.	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified	
T012	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled in line with recommendations from previous survey.	-	-	No works identified	
T013	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 32 Life Stage: Mature	Curved lower trunk. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Compacted rooting area. Small woody exposed surface roots Slender swept stem. Asymmetrical canopy due to competition for light with adjacent trees. Main trunk forks creating codominant leaders in upper crown. Minor deadwood in lower canopy Bud density normal.		Other Reference: 0684 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T014	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled in line with recommendations from previous survey	-	-	No works identified	
T015	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 77 Life Stage: Mature	Very long surface root on West side of tree, 7m long, decay at end, visible adventitious roots along length. Compacted rooting area. Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Entwined surface roots on north side of tree. Thick corky bark on lower trunk. Swept stem Northwest with adaptive growth at base to support lean. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. High, broad, symmetrical crown. Small to medium sized deadwood in canopy Bud density normal.	Fair	Other Reference: 0660 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	Remove deadwood Timescale: 24-Jun-2026 (3 Months)	 
T016	Hawthorn (<i>C.monogyna</i>) White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Ash (<i>F. excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 15 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Small slender trees under 300mm diameter. Sheltered location. Suppressed trees, Many canopies sparse due to lack of light. Limited risk due to size and sheltered location. Dieback in canopies of Ash. Minor deadwood in crowns of larger trees. Trees which are dead or in advanced decline have been plotted as individuals where removal is recommended.	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Low	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T017	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 33 Life Stage: Mature	Stilted buttress roots. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Compacted rooting area. Slender swept stem. Etiolated form. Asymmetrical canopy north due to competition for light with adjacent trees Minor deadwood in lower canopy Bud density normal.	Fair	Other Reference: 0685 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified	
T018	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 33 Life Stage: Mature	Wooden pallets propped at base. Stilted buttress roots. Where accessible, base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Compacted rooting area. Mechanical damage to small exposed woody roots at base. Sesia apiformis emergence holes x2. Slender swept stem. Asymmetrical canopy north due to competition for light with adjacent trees Possible small to medium sized dead branches, mostly in lower canopy. Habitat hole on trunk 5m above ground level, indicating decay in this area. Bud density in upper crown normal.	Physical defect	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good	Top at 6m- 1m above hole leaving dry cavity for habitat value. No nesting birds visible at time of survey but care should be taken to ensure none are present, prior to works. Timescale: 24-Sep-2026 (6 Months)	
T019	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 12 DBH (cm): 130 Life Stage: Mature	Very large off-site oak. Responsibility for tree health and condition rests with the tree owner. Dead branch tips removed from overhanging branch as recommended by previous survey.	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T020	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature	Very large off-site oak. Swept stem over woodland play area. Deadwood removed since previous survey although some slender dead branches may remain in crown over nursery height.	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Monitor for dead wood when in leaf and remove dead branches over woodland play area if necessary. Timescale: 24-Sep-2026 (6 Months)	
T021	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 90 Life Stage: Mature	Historic wounding on northern root. Thick corky bark on lower trunk. Stilted buttress roots. Swept stem northwest towards woodland play area. Frass on lower trunk around old and fully occluded stem wound. Frass is from wood boring insects and indicative of decay. Hammer test inconclusive due to bark thickness. Swept stem Northwest. Broad high asymmetrical canopy. Rapid growth bark scars on multiple branches throughout crown. Bud density normal. Responsibility for condition of offsite trees rests with the tree owner.	Physical Defect	Other Reference: Tag 0669 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Previous survey recommended reporting the condition of this tree to the tree owner for further assessment - has this been done? Timescale: 24-Jun-2026 (3 Months)	  

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T022	Poplar x6 (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 1.5 DBH (cm): 10 Trees: 6 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Young slender trees with long-term potential. Several trees have string, nylon rope, straps etc tied around their trunks. This will impede their growth causing lasting damage to their health and structural stability.	Fair	Amenity Value: Good	Remove foreign objects tied around trunks. Timescale: 24-Mar-2027 (1 Year)	
T023	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 6 Life Stage: Dead	Small tree. Dead or in advanced decline. Marked with paint. Fell to ground level.	Poor	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low	Fell to ground level. Timescale: 24-Sep-2026 (6 Months)	
T024	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 6 Life Stage: Dead	Small tree. Dead or in advanced decline. Marked with paint. Fell to ground level.	Poor	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low	Fell to ground level. Timescale: 24-Sep-2026 (6 Months)	
T025	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 75 Life Stage: Mature	Previously twin stem. Decayed stump remains where second trunk removed. Audible decay around base. Trunk topped - likely to reduce wind loading of crown due to defective base. Bud density normal. Despite canopy reduction, tree has potential to fall within nursery site in the event of failure. Responsibility for condition of offsite trees rests with the tree owner.	Physical defect	Other Reference: Tag 0669 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Report to tree owner for further assessment. Timescale: 24-Jun-2026 (3 Months)	

6 TREE WORKS SUMMARY (IN PRIORITY ORDER)

Ref:	Species	Other Data	Recommendations	Timescale
T001	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Other Reference: Tag 0681	Remove deadwood Remove rope and swing from decayed side stem.	24-Apr-2026 (1 Month)
T015	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Other Reference: Tag 0660	Remove deadwood	24-Jun-2026 (3 Months)
T021	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Other Reference: Tag 0669	Previous survey recommended reporting the condition of this tree to the tree owner for further assessment - has this been done?	24-Jun-2026 (3 Months)
T025	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Other Reference: Tag 0669	Report to tree owner for further assessment.	24-Jun-2026 (3 Months)
T018	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	n/a	Top at 6m- 1m above hole leaving dry cavity for habitat value. No nesting birds visible at time of survey but care should be taken to ensure none are present prior to works.	24-Sep-2026 (6 Months)
T020	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	n/a	Monitor for dead wood / branches in crown when in leaf and remove dead branches over woodland play area if necessary.	24-Sep-2026 (6 Months)
T023	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	n/a	Fell to ground level.	24-Sep-2026 (6 Months)
T024	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	n/a	Fell to ground level.	24-Sep-2026 (6 Months)
T002	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Other Reference: Tag 0684	Remove rope tied around trunks.	24-Mar-2027 (1 Year)
T022	Poplar x6 (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	n/a	Remove foreign objects / string etc tied around trunks.	24-Mar-2027 (1 Year)
T001	White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Other Reference: Tag 0681	Mulch rooting area to protect exposed surface roots.	Optional

7 SITE PLAN

