

Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Trees on the Site Area at 'Killiney Beach Car Park', Station Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin

Prepared for: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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

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1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council Architects Department to assess the tree vegetation located around the grounds of 'Killiney Beach Car Park', Station Road, Killiney, Co Dublin and to report on the following:
- A** To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within this site area. See '**Appendix 2**' for detail of my findings and **Drawing No.KBP001** which I have prepared as a constraint drawing to aid the design team in the proposed development/design layout of this area.
 - B** To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See '**Section 5.0**' of this report and '**Drawing No.KBP002**' for detail.
 - C** To show the position of the line of protective fencing that needs to be erected and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place around the tree vegetation to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete. See '**Section 6.0**' and '**Appendix 1**' of this report and '**Drawing No.KBP002**' for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection has been carried out from ground level only and is a preliminary report. It does not include climbing inspections or below ground investigations. Should a more detailed inspection be thought necessary on any tree/s, then this will be highlighted within my recommendations.
- 2.2 The assessment is based on what was visible at the time and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arborist that carried out the above inspection.
- 2.3 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic and abiotic agents. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only and this may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in the proximity of the trees.
- 2.4 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). It may also be necessary to apply for a felling license for the felling of any trees in order to comply with the Forestry Act and the Wildlife Act should also be taken into consideration when planning to carry out any works.

3.0 Survey Methodology

- 3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see '**Appendix 2**'), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site.
- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
 - Tree species both common and botanical.

- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category

- 3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been either marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number or numbered numerically and these reference numbers are used within this report and on our drawings to identify these trees. The hedges, shrub/ scrub areas, tree groups and belts have also been numbered numerically.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to:

Arboricultural Value – An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or effects on other features located on site.

Landscape Value – An assessment of a trees locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.

Cultural Value – Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.

- 3.5 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated a low category (C).

The following summarizes each of the categories:

Category U - Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice/ management.

Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

From our assessment of the trees on this site area, none have been Allocated to this category.

Category A - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy.

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of this area for the long-term.

From our assessment of the tree vegetation within this site area, none have been allocated to this category.

Category B - Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 years life expectancy.

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of this area for the medium to long term.

Any category 'B' trees identified within the site area have been shown on our drawings (Nos.KBP001 & KBP002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

Category C - Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy.

These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature.

These have been identified on our drawings (Nos.KBP001 & HBP002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

- 3.6 The bulk of the trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (DWG. No.KBP001) by a land survey company and where not, they have been positioned to the best of our ability. The tree reference numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012.

The constraints for each tree were worked out as per the formulas in BS5837 2012 and have been shown on this drawing using an 'Orange Circle' to aid the design team in their final development layout to ensure tree vegetation proposed for retention is retained successfully. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works and is usually expressed as a radius in meters measured from the tree stem. The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (No.KBP001); any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

- a) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures, open drainage ditches and underground apparatus);
- b) Topography and drainage;
- c) The soil type and structure;
- d) The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

- 4.1 The site area consists of the grounds around the existing 'Killiney Beach Car Park', Station Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin. It is broadly rectangular in shape and consists of a surface car park taking up most of the area with a toilet block facility located at the northern end of the site and a cycle stand located at the south end beside the vehicle entrance. A bring back recycling facility is located in the car park area midway along the eastern side of the car park.
- 4.2 The site area is bounded to the east by 'Station Road', to the west by the grounds of the 'Court Hotel', to the south by the entrance road to the hotel and to the north by residential properties. The boundaries of the site consist of stone /block walls to the north and south while the western boundary consists of a wire mesh fence on top of a low plinth wall which increases in height as you move north and the boundary with 'Station Road' consists of a linear verge mostly in grass which is open to the road.



Google aerial plan with site area outlined in red.

- 4.3 The site slopes from the entrance at the south end to the beach access under 'Station Road' at the north end. The wide grass margin located between the car park and 'Station Road' to the east becomes a steep embankment at the very northern end behind the toilet block as it forms part of the embankment for the bridge.
- 4.4 The majority of the trees on the site are located on the wide verge and the embankment located between the car park and 'Station Road' to the east. The trees on the site are predominantly Sycamore with one Lime, one Elm, three Birch and one Scots Pine. The crown shapes of the trees particularly those on the east boundary on the linear grass verge have been shaped by the coastal winds coming in from the sea and also in some instances by cutting/pruning that has been carried out. The

bulk of the trees are of a mature age class with some of a younger age class haven been added in as part of a previous landscaping project or have seeded naturally.

Along the northern boundary wall, there is a narrow linear shrub border which contains scrub species such as Bramble and there is a small group of self-seeded Sycamore trees establishing with some of these growing from the base of the boundary wall.

The western boundary is screened by a mature Griselinia hedge which extends north to south. The hedge has been planted behind a plinth wall which increases in height as you move northwards. At the north end of the hedge is a short line of Olearia shrubs which have grown up above the general line of the hedge.

- 4.5 Within the overall site area, the trees have been tagged with reference numbers 1801-1831 inclusively, with two trees, one hedge, one shrub line, one shrub bed and one shrub numbered numerically.

The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading given to the trees as per BS5837 2012.

Category Grade	Tree Nos.
Category U 0 Trees	Tree Nos. --
Category A 0 Trees	Tree Nos. -
Category B 21 Trees	Tree No. 1802, 1803, Tree No.1, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1824, 1825 & 1826-1831(6).
Category C 12 Trees + 1 Hedge + 1 Shrub Line + 1 Shrub Bed + 1 Shrub	Tree Nos. 1801, 1804, 1805-1808(4), Tree No.2, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, & 1823, Hedge No. 1. Shrub Line No. 1. Shrub Bed No. 1. Shrub No.1.
Total	33 Trees + 1 Hedge + 1 Shrub Line + 1 Shrub Bed + 1 Shrub

5.0.0 Impact Assessment

- 5.1.1 The proposed works will consist of a new Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities and refurbishment of existing public toilet facilities with associated site works and utility connections at the Killiney DART Station/ Beach Car Park, Station Road, Co. Dublin.

The new Fáilte Ireland Facility Centre for Water Based Activities includes:

- 1 no. accessible Changing Places WC with shower;
- 1 no. wheelchair Accessible WC with shower;
- no. FI WCs;
- no. shower/changing cubicles;
- 1 no. Cleaner's Store;
- no. external showers;
- Sheltered Induction/ Training/ Social Area;
- Lockers and seating.

The refurbished existing public toilet facilities include:

- 6 no. unisex WC cubicles;
- 1 no. unisex Ambulant WC cubicle;
- 1 no. wheelchair Accessible WC.

Also included are associated plant/ mechanical and electrical spaces, solar panels, pedestrian access route, landscaping, and minor changes to number and location of car parking spaces.

- 5.1.2 This section of our document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the vegetation shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.1.3 On drawing No.CRB002, I have marked the tree vegetation for retention with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread and those for removal with a 'Red Hatched' crown spread.

I have also shown on this drawing the line of the protective fencing that will need to be erected around these trees in the vicinity of the works area and this will need to be installed at the very start of the works and be maintained in place throughout the construction works period.

- 5.1.4 The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development and what is required to allow for its construction.

5.2.0 Tree Loss

- 5.2.1 To facilitate the proposed development of this facility, it will be necessary to remove the following trees:

Category 'B' – Tree Nos. 1816, 1817, 1818 & 1819.

The above trees for removal have been identified on our accompanying drawing (Dwg No.KBP002) with red hatched crown spreads with those surrounding the site area for retention noted with green hatched crown spreads.

- 5.2.2 In total, it will be necessary to remove 4No. trees at the northern end of the existing car park facility to allow for the proposed works.

The diversion of services in this area around the buildings may result in a need to remove tree Nos.1813, 1814 & 1815 and this will need to be reviewed in more detail at the in-depth design stage.

- 5.2.3 The loss of the above tree vegetation from this site area is to be militated against within the landscaping of this completed development which will see new tree, shrub and hedge planting added that will complement the proposed development, help blend it into the surrounding area and provide good quality and suitable long-term tree cover.

A range of tree sizes can be used ranging from whips to semi- mature trees and as these establish and grow in size, they will be continuously mitigating any negative impacts created in the first place from the loss of the above trees and will enhance and secure the treescape of this area into the future.

5.3 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	<p>As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees being retained around the works area will require pruning to remove dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report, and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out.</p> <p>All tree felling and pruning work need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons <i>before</i> any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with <i>BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations</i>.</p> <p>All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all stumps that need to be removed in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.</p>
Tree Protection	<p>Trees within the vicinity of the works area being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff.</p> <p>Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (DWG No.KBP002) prior to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)</i> specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details.</p> <p>The fencing is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.</p> <p>All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out".</p> <p>When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in</p>

Item	Comments
	<p>place until heavy building and landscaping works have finished, and its removal is authorized by the project Arboriculturist.</p>
Construction	<p>It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested.</p> <p>All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones.</p> <p>Where workspace between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See 'Section 6.2.3' of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of this report for sample.</p> <p>Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.</p> <p>Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.</p> <p>Fires cannot be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.</p> <p>Notice boards, wires and such like cannot be attached to any trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking will need to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.</p>
Services	<p>See 'Project Engineer's Drawings' for detail for service routes.</p> <p>From my understanding of the service drawing provided to me to date for assessment, there should be no conflict between these and what trees that are proposed to be retained.</p> <p>Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, they are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist</p>

Item	Comments
	on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the tree vegetation shown for retention.
Landscaping	<p>The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.</p> <p>All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of these trees.</p>

5.4.0 Monitoring

- 5.4.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained tree vegetation are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.
- 5.4.2 It is advised that tree protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of tree protection measures throughout all construction phases.
- 5.4.3 Copies of the Tree Retention & Protection Plan (Drawing No.KBP002), a copy of BS 5837(2012) and NJUG 4 (2007) should all be kept available on site during the construction works and all works are to be in accordance with these documents.
- 5.4.4 On the completion of the construction works, all tree vegetation retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

- 6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main contractor/site manager on how the tree vegetation needs to be protected during a construction project so that they can prepare their own site-specific detailed method statement for their works.
- 6.2 It is necessary for tree protective fencing to be erected, and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See 'Drawing (DWG No.KBP002)', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.
- 6.3 The protection of the vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of this retained vegetation.

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

- 6.4.1 Prior to the main construction works commencing on site the following needs to be planned:
1. The developer or main contractor needs to appoint an Arboriculturist for the duration of the project. The Arboriculturist is to make regular site visits to ensure that the tree protection measures are in place and adhered to.
 2. The main contractors and all sub-contractors workforce are to be briefed on the tree protection and ensure that these measures are to be kept in place throughout the construction period.
 3. All personnel are to adhere to the recommendations of the appointed Arboriculturist.
 4. Any issues in relation to the trees shown for retention must be discussed with the appointed project Arboriculturist and the necessary mitigation measures put in place without delay and prior to the works being carried out.

6.5.0 Site Meeting

- 6.5.1 Prior to any works commencing on site, it is necessary that a meeting be arranged between the project manager, site foremen, the project landscape architect, the project Arboriculturist and local authority to identify and finalize the vegetation for removal and the line of the protective fencing.

6.6.0 Tree Works

- 6.6.1 The client or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how he plans to undertake the works and informing the site foreman of the process so the necessary steps can be taken to ensure the works are carried out safely and efficiently. The works are to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel taking account of the recommendations of BS3998 2010.
- 6.6.2 **Tree Removal** - Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the development layout are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.
- 6.6.3 **Remedial Tree Surgery Works** - The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the trees to be retained is to be carried out. A schedule of these works is to be produced by the project Arboriculturist taking into

consideration the trees within their new built environment and prior to these works being carried out; they are to be agreed with the local authority.

6.7.0 Erection of the Protective Fencing

- 6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per DWG. No. KBP002.
- 6.7.2 This fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Fencing Detail' within '**Appendix 1**') using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.
- 6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within 'Drawing No.KBP002' & '**Appendix 1**'.
- 6.7.4 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.
- 6.7.5 **Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking** - These areas must be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

Stage 2:

6.8.0 The Construction Works Stage

- 6.8.1 **Protective fencing** - During the course of the works, special attention must be paid to ensure that these fences and all other tree protection measures are kept in place, in good order and remain upright, rigid and complete at all times. They must be checked daily by the main contractor/foreman and any damage noted must be fixed immediately.

If works need to take place inside the protective fence lines, then the project Arboriculturist must be informed in advance of the works taking place and the mitigation measures required to reduce impact on the tree vegetation agreed. These mitigation measures will include the supervisions of these works by the project Arboriculturist.

The protective fencing and all other protection measures are to remain in place throughout the construction works phase and must only be removed when all the works are complete and at this stage incorporated into the finished landscape.

- 6.8.2 **Excavations** - The excavation works are only to commence once the protective fence line and all other protection measures are in place.

The excavations need to be viewed on site once marked out with the project manager, site foreman and the project Arboriculturist in advance of excavation to determine the extent of the impact and the workspace required to allow for the construction works to proceed and to assess what additional mitigation measures will be required to protect the tree and other vegetation to be retained. In certain areas, it may be necessary to use an alternative method of excavating to prevent encroachment into the RPA of the vegetation to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

Where roots of trees to be retained are exposed during the excavation works, these are to be assessed by the project Arborist and pruned back beyond damaged material. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

- 6.8.3 **Working within the RPA (Root Protection Area)** – If it becomes necessary to carry out works within the RPA of a tree or other vegetation being retained, these must be discussed and agreed with the project Arboriculturist. All works must be carried out manually. Root pruning is to be undertaken by an Arboriculturist using proprietary cutting tools such as a secateurs or hand pruning saw.

The ground within the RPA of the trees must be protected from damage as per the recommendations of **section 6.2.3** of BS5837 2012. See detail within '**Appendix 1**' on ground protection using boarding for pedestrian loading.

- 6.8.4 **Finished ground levels/Landscaping** - The existing ground levels within the RPA of trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped

development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.

All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained must be carried out manually and the soil levels must not be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 must be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA of the trees being retained.

6.9.0 Other items

6.9.1 The following is a list of additional activities **that are not allowed** within the RPA or within the vicinity of the trees being retained.

- 1 - Storage of equipment, fuel, construction material, or the stockpiling of soil or rubble.
- 2 - Burning rubbish
- 3 - The washing of machinery
- 4 - Attaching notice boards, cables or other services to any part of the tree.
- 5 - Using neighbouring trees as anchor points.
- 6 - Care is required when using machinery such as Tele-porters, cranes or other equipment close to trees so as not to damage the crown or any other parts.

Stage 3:

6.10.0 Post Construction Works

- 6.10.1 This project is not to be considered complete until all retained trees have been re-examined by the project Arboriculturist and the remedial works necessary to ensure the health of the trees and the immediate safety of the end user of this development are implemented.

This report has been produced as part of a planning application for these lands and 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*

Felim Sheridan

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

Date 22nd September 2026

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

- 1.1 Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.**
- 1.2 Sample of Ground Protection within Root Zone.**
- 1.3 Sample of Trunk Protection**
- 1.4 Sample of Toolbox Talk Sheet**
- 1.5 Sample of Site Monitoring Sheet**

Appendix 1.1

Protective Fence

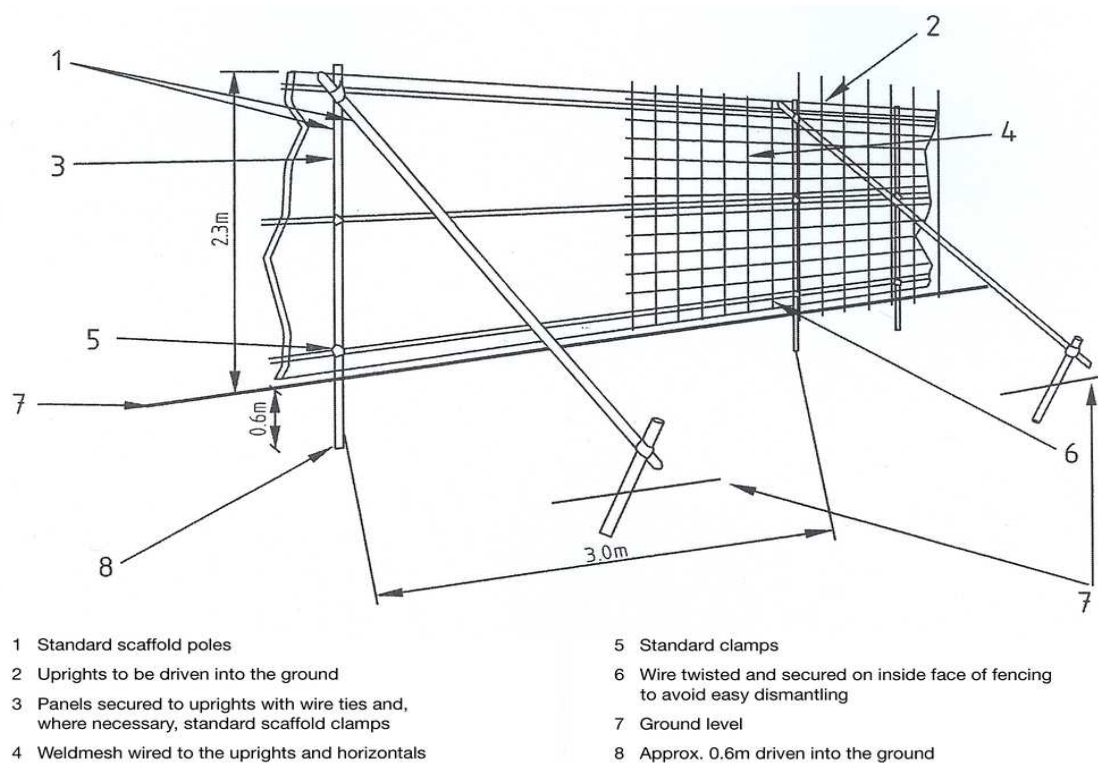


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA



Sample of signage to be placed on fence pannels.

Appendix 1.2 – Samples of ground protection within root zones

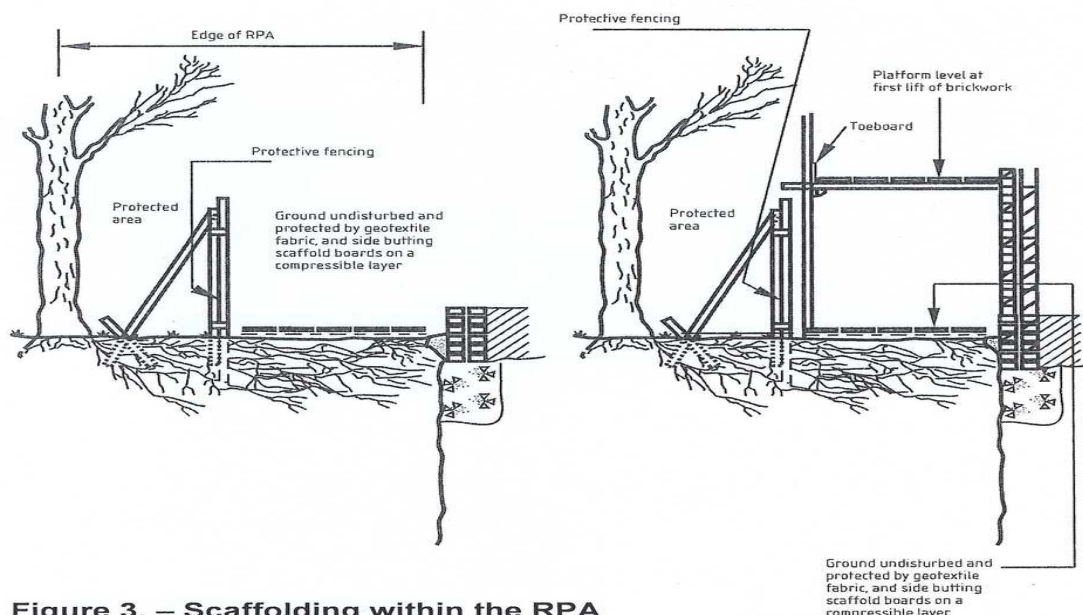
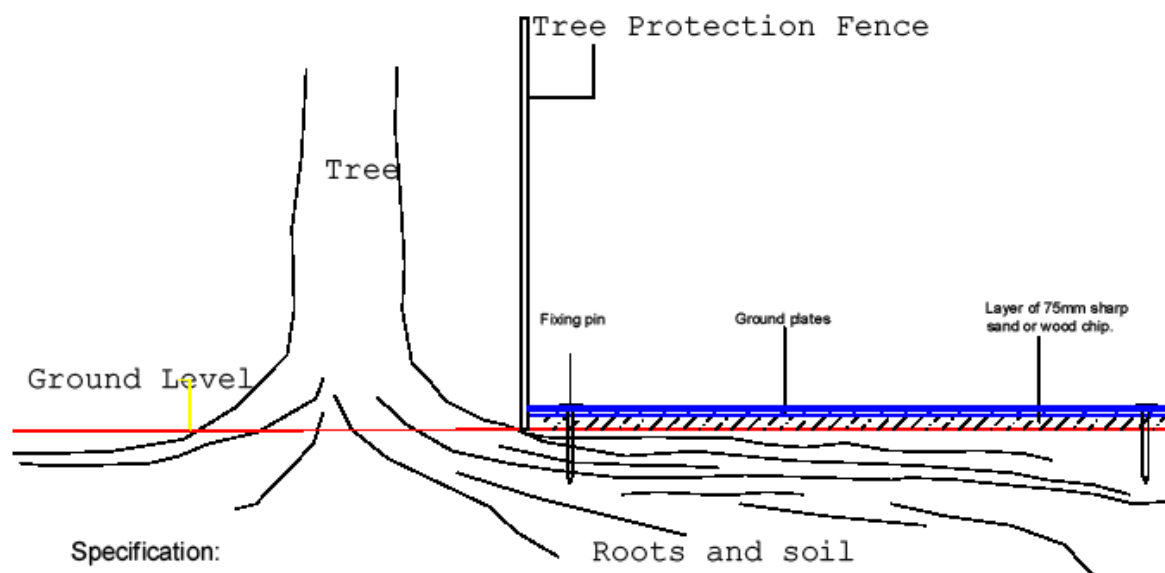


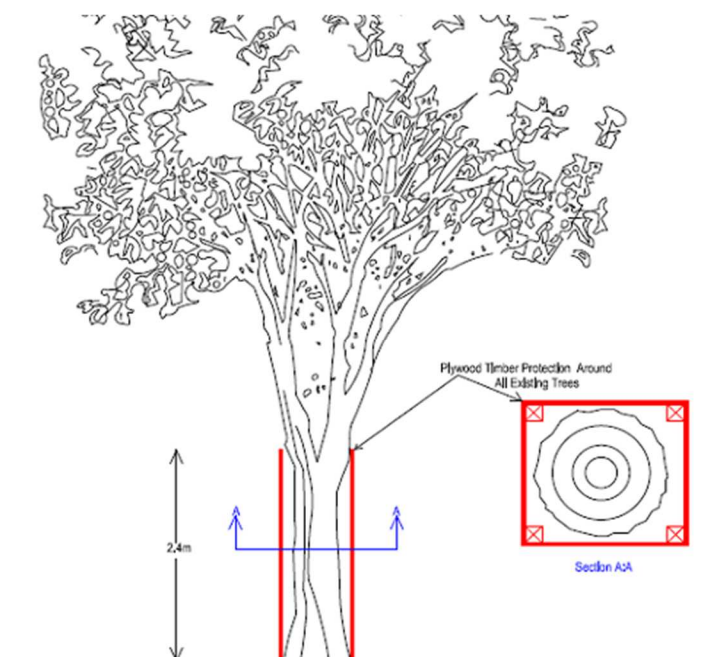
Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



Specification:

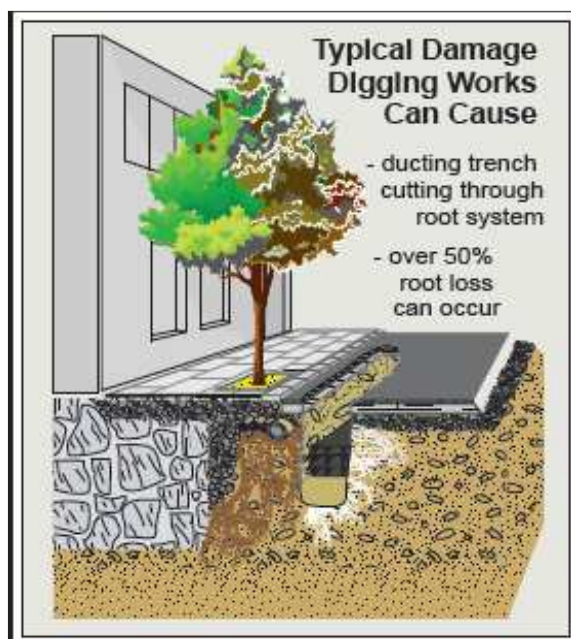
1. Lay min. 75mm depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs
4. Erect protection fence (where feasible).
5. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping only.

Appendix 1.3 – Sample of trunk protection.



Detail on individual trunk protection

Appendix 1.4 – Sample of Toolbox talk.



Do

- ✓ when excavations are to be carried out within 10m of a tree ask a foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- ✓ report any signs of trees roots to your foreman or site engineer
- ✓ always have the tree specialist on site when excavations are in close proximity to urban trees
- ✓ always use a vacuum extractor or air spade for excavations under or near urban trees even if the trees are located on the pavement
- ✓ cover any exposed tree roots with hessian matting and soak matting throughout the period of excavation
- ✓ backfill excavations near trees with similar soils that were originally excavated

Don't

- ✗ Dig near any trees without asking the foreman or site engineer for the correct procedures
- ✗ Use an digger/excavator or hand dig within 10m of a tree on the street
- ✗ Excavate near trees without having the tree specialist on site to monitor the works
- ✗ Leave trees roots uncovered or dried out

Appendix 1.5 – Sample of site monitoring sheet

Protected Tree Monitoring Form Site Inspection Report

Zone:

Location:

Tree Group / Number

Tree Protection Checked By:

Date:

Status of tree protection:

Remedial measures / comments:

Copied to:

Project Manager

Yes / No

Project Manager's Arboricultural Consultant:

Yes / No

Copied To Project Manager:

Yes / No

Contact Name

Signed:

Date

Appendix 2

Condition Tree Assessment

**Of the Site Area at 'Killiney Beach Car Park', Station Road,
Killiney, Co. Dublin.**

Date: 18th August 2026

Survey 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 in this report.

Reference to age class 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 between a 1/3 and 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.

Over Mature: A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

Good: A tree with no major defects but possibly including some small defects.

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

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

Structural condition and other comments

This records noted visual defects and other information about the trees health and structure.

Estimated Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) in years

This is based on an Arboricultural assessment of the tree and is estimated based of the findings noted at time. Trees still need to be reviewed on a regular basis, preferably annually.

Less than (<) 10 years remaining contribution

10 + years remaining contribution

20 + years remaining contribution

40 + years remaining contribution

Retention Categories

The purpose of the tree categorisation method is to identify the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

It is carried out in accordance with section 4.5 (Tree Categorization Method) of BS 5837 2012.

Summary

Main categories.

Category U – Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice.

Category A - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20-year life expectancy.

Category C – Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy.

Sub categories

1 - Mainly Arboricultural Values

2 - Mainly Landscape values

3 - Mainly Cultural and conservation value

Note: Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation.

If a layout design places Category 'U' trees in an inaccessible location such that concerns over public safety are reduced to an acceptable level, it may be preferable or possible to defer the recommendation to fell.

The terms 'Group, woodland or tree line' is intended to identify trees that form cohesive Arboricultural features either aerodynamically (e.g. trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g. avenues or screens) or culturally including for biodiversity (e.g. parkland or wood pasture), in respect to each of the three subcategories.

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

This gives a guide to the area taken up by the tree.

Trunk diameter is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimeters (mm).

Height records the overall height of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Crown Spread records the extent of the branches normally in a north, south, east and west direction from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Clear crown height records the distance between the ground and the first branch from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
		A condition assessment of the tree vegetation on the grounds of 'Killiney Beach Car Park', Station Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin.													
		The survey commences at the site entrance off 'Station Road' and proceeds in a clockwise direction around the site, concluding at the cycle stand beside the vehicle entrance.													
															
		The following three trees (Nos.1801-1803) are growing up together to form the one group with tree No.1802 being the larger and most important tree in the group.													
1801	Elm <i>Ulmus sp.</i>	4	340	2	3	3	1	0	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is a single stem tree to c.4m where it has broken out or was topped in the past leaving a decaying stump. Its crown consists of stem suckers that have developed from low down.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area.	10+	C1	4.1
1802	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus.</i>	9	610	4	2	5	8	2.5	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a single stem tree to c.6m from where a multi-stem crown develops. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into its crown increasing its windsail. Its lower branches have been removed in the past to provide	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time.	20+	B2	7.3

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
											clearance over the entrance. There is some light deadwood in its upper crown. It is somewhat suppressed on the south side by tree No. 1803.				
1803	Broadleaved Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos.</i>	9	620	2	5	6	7	0	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A single stem tree to c.6m from where its crown develops with broad union formations between the stems. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into its crown, increasing its windsail. There are multiple suckers developing around its base which are starting to develop into stems.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Prune suckers back to target pruning points and clear around the base.	20+	B2	7.4
Hedge No. 1	Griselinia Sycamore Olearia Elder Bramble	<p>It extends in a north to south direction along the western boundary of the car park.</p> <p>It is of a mature age class and is in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is growing in a narrow, raised plant bed that varies in height as you move north along the boundary. It forms a screen between the car park and the Court Hotel to the west. It consists mainly of Griselinia with seedling Sycamore cut into the hedge line. There is a short line of larger Olearia at the north end of the hedge, extending above the general hedge line. It has been clipped in the past but is growing somewhat unmanaged at the present time and overhangs/ obstructs the footpath to the rear of the car park spaces and Bramble is developing through it. A short section at the southern end has been cut back hard to facilitate the installation of EV chargers.</p>										<p>It would benefit from cutting, pruning to control height and spread and maintain a formal hedge structure. Cutting should also take it back from the footpath.</p>	--	C2	--
															

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
		A.4.0	-	A.1E, A.1W				-							
Shrub Line No. 1	Olearia hastii <i>Olearia hastii.</i>	A6	A190	2	2	3	2	A1	Early / Mature / Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good They form a short line of multi-stem shrubs growing within the northern end of the hedge No.1. They are growing in a raised planter c.1m above ground levels in the adjacent car park. They have been allowed to grow up above the general hedge line. Ivy growth is extending up into their crowns. They are likely to become unstable as they develop further in size.	They require some management and it is recommended that they be cut down into the general hedge line.	10-20	C2	2.3
															
Tree No. 1	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa.</i>	10	#700/350	3	3	5	4	1	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is growing on the adjacent landside of the site boundary. It divides low down into two stems and the main stem divides again at c.6m. It appears to have been reduced in size in the past and has regrown to its current height. Part of its crown on the east side over sails the site boundary.	This tree is outside the management control of this site.	20+	B2	9.4
Shrub Bed No. 1	Pittosporum Elder Euphorbia, Sycamore Bramble	It extends east to west along the northern boundary. It is of a mature age class and is in fair condition physiologically and structurally. It is growing in a narrow, plant bed between the site boundary wall and the car park surface. It consists of a mix of shrubs and with a number of seedling Sycamore developing above the general line. It has become overgrown due to lack of maintenance and										Cut Ivy and Bramble and carry out general tidy up.	10+	C2	--

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
		Bramble and Ivy growth is colonising the plants. There is a public light located in the bed and the seedling Sycamore will require pruning to maintain clearance. 													
		The following trees are located in this plant bed.													
1804	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	160/ 200/ 250	3	3	1	4	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a multiple stemmed tree from low down growing up above the shrubs, to the west of the public light. It has a somewhat distorted structure with an unbalanced crown. Ivy growth extends up into its crown. It is likely to impact the boundary wall to the north as it develops in size.	Cut Ivy and Bramble at the present time. Tidy up around the base. It will require pruning to maintain clearance around the public light.	10-20	C2	4.3
1805 - 1808	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 4 trees	A9	A300	2	3	1	1	A2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A group of seedling trees growing up together. Ivy growth is extending up into their crowns increasing their windsail. They are likely to impact the boundary wall to the north as they develop in size.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Tidy up around the base. Remove stems growing tight against the boundary wall as	10-20	C2	3.6

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
												part of selective thinning/management.			
Tree No.2	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus.</i>	A8	A80 >10 stems	3	4	3	4	A2	Early Mature	Fair	A group of stems growing up together on a retained bank beside the underpass to the beach. They may have been coppiced in the past and regrown to their current size.	Requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1	3.0
															
1809 - 1811	Birch sp <i>Betula pendula sp</i> (3No. trees)	A short line of 3 No. trees planted in front (west side) of the toilet block in planting pits. The Silver Birch, located at the south end of the line, is somewhat older than the two Himalayan Birch located to the north.													

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
															
1809	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	200	1	2	2	2	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a single stem tree planted in a tree pit in the hard surfaced area in front of the toilet block. It has no obvious defects.	It would benefit from pruning to lift lower branches to improve clearance over surrounding surfaces.	10-20	C1	2.4
1810 – 1811	Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> (2 trees)	A6	A80	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair They have been recently planted into planting pits in the hard surfaced area in front of the toilet block. The planting ties and stakes are still present.	Adjust planting ties and stakes as required. Formative prune lower branches on tree No. 1811.	20+	C1	1.0
1812	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	6	110	2	1	0.5	1	1.8	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A recently planted single stem tree located to the north of the toilet block. It is being somewhat suppressed by larger, surrounding trees to the east / south.	Adjust planting ties and stakes as required.	20+	C1	1.3
Shrub No. 1	Snowy Mespilus <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	3	A40 8 stems	1	0.5	1	1	1	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a multi-stem shrub from low down growing in a small, grassed area beside the access to the beach. Bindweed is colonising the plant and requires control.	Control Bindweed.	10-20	C1	1.3

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy category, A-average			
		<p>The survey now moves to the trees located on the embankment to the rear of the toilet block and the grass verge located between the car park and Station Road. Tree nos.1813 – 1816 are growing on top of the embankment and their crowns have been pruned on the roadside (east) to maintain clearance over the road. There is an overhead utility extending north to south through the crowns of these trees. The branches on the west side of their crowns extend over the roof of the toilet block and are resting on the roof in some cases.</p>													
		 													

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W								
											N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
1813	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus.</i>	8	7 stems A300	6	4	3	7	2	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a multiple stemmed tree from low down growing on the top of a steep embankment beside the road. It has been pruned cut on the roadside (east) to maintain clearance over the road. Ivy growth extends up into its crown, and an overhead utility line extends north to south through its crown. Branches on the west side extend out over the roof of the toilet block.	Prune branches on the west side back by 1-2m to clear the roof.	20+	B2	9.5
1814	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus.</i>	8	5 stems A340	2	2	2	7	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a multiple stemmed tree from low down growing on the top of a steep embankment beside the road. It has been pruned on the roadside (east) to maintain clearance over the road. There are decaying stems / stubs in the center. Branches on the west side extend out over the roof of the toilet block. Light Ivy growth is starting to develop up the main stems. There is an overhead utility line extending north to south through its crown.	Prune branches on the west side back by 1-2m to clear the roof.	20+	B2	9.1
1815	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus.</i>	8	220/ 180/ 280	2	3	2	8	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a multiple stemmed tree from low down with acute union formations between the stems. It is growing on the top of a steep embankment beside the road, and it has been pruned / cut on the roadside (east) to maintain clearance over the road. Branches on the west side extend out over the roof of the toilet block. Ivy growth is extending up into its crown. There is an overhead utility line extending north to south through its crown.	Prune branches on the west side back by 1-2m to clear the roof.	20+	B2	4.8
1816	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus.</i>	8	9 stems A300	4	7	2	8	2	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It is a group of stems that have grown up together with a combined canopy. They have grown up on the	Prune branches on the west side back by 1-2m to clear the roof of the toilet block.	20+	B2	10.8

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
											top of a steep embankment beside the road. They have been pruned / cut on the roadside (east) to maintain clearance over the road. Branches on the west side extend out over the roof of the toilet block. Ivy growth is extending up into its crown. There is an overhead utility line extending north to south through its crown.				
		<p>The following trees are located on a linear grass verge running between the car park to the west and Station Road to the east.</p> <p>The crowns of these trees have been shaped by pruning/ cutting and sea winds and are asymmetrical to the west as a result. Their lower branches have been removed to raise up their crowns and crown overhangs over the car parking spaces have been reduced back previously. There are some decay wounds in the trees as a result. There have been some ground level changes around these trees over the years.</p>													
															

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
															
1817 & 1818	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 2 trees	A12	A800	A6	A5	A6	A6	A3	Mature	Fair	Fair A pair of close planted trees that have grown up together with a combined canopy. Heavy Ivy growth extends high into their crowns, increasing their windsail and limiting the visual assessment. Tree No. 1817 is showing some signs of stress in its upper crown, possibly due to drought.	Cut Ivy at ground level at the present time. Review again in twelve months.	20+	B2	9.6
1819	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	470	4	3	5	4	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair Originally a twinned stem tree from c.1m, the west stem has been lost / removed in the past and the wound has calloused over. Light Ivy growth is extending up the main stem. Suckers are developing around the base of the main stem.	Prune basal suckers back to target pruning points.	20+	B2	5.6
1820	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	440	5	6	5	6	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a single stem tree with a somewhat distorted structure. Its crown develops from c.6m and heavy Ivy growth extends up into its crown, increasing its windsail. Suckers on the main stem have limited	Prune basal suckers back to target pruning points. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2	5.3

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W								
											N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
											access to the base. Suckers are developing around the base of the main stem.				
1821	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	480	4	5	4	3	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing slightly forward of the general line of trees and the footpath has been built around its base on the west side possibly causing some soil/ root damage. Basal suckers are developing on the main stem. It was originally a larger tree but the main stem has been lost / removed in the past at c.4m leaving a decay cavity to develop.	Prune basal suckers back to target pruning points.	20+	B2	5.8
1822	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	520	5	3	5	5	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a single stem tree to c.5m from where the crown develops. Ivy growth extends up into its crown, increasing its windsail. Suckers on the main stem have limited access to the base.	Prune basal suckers back to target pruning points. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2	6.2
1823	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	430	1	3	4	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor Originally a twinned stem tree from c.1m, the north stem has been lost in the past and a large decay cavity has developed in the main stem as a result. A secondary decay pocket is developing in the main stem at c.1.8m on the south side.	It will require pruning in the short term to contain size to address structural issues caused by decay.	10+	C2	5.2
1824	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	770	5	4	5	5	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It divides at c.1.8m into three large stems with an acute union formation between the stems. The main stem has been cut / lost in the past at c.3m leaving a decay pocket to develop. There is also a minor decay pocket developing on the main stem on the west side. Its crown is somewhat thin and contains light deadwood.	Prune deadwood back to target pruning points. Review again in twelve months An aerial inspection would be of benefit to establish the extent of decay down into the main stem.	20+	B2	9.2

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W								
											N-north S-south E-east W- west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy Cat.-category, A-average			
1825	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	760	5	3	5	6	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a twin stemmed tree from c.2m up with an acute union formation between the stems. There are signs of significant damage to the base on the south side at c.4m where the main stem has been cut / lost in the past. There are decay pockets developing on some of the stems and there is a dead stub on the south side at c.2m.	It will require pruning in the short term to address structural issues caused by decay.	20+	B2	9.1
Tree Line 1826 - 1831	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 6 trees	A13	A480	A2	A2	A5	A5	A3	Mature	Fair	Fair A short line of six close planted trees forming a short line. The trees show various signs of past damage in their crowns and ground levels appear to have been raised around their bases. Tree No. 1826 has decay pockets in the main stem at c.2m and 2.5m on the east side. Tree No. 1829 is a twin stem tree from c.1.6m with an acute union formation between the stems and the east stem has broken out in the past at c.2.5m leaving a decaying stump. The stems in the lower crown of Tree No. 1830 have been cut /lost in the past with decay pockets developing at these sites and there is also a decay pocket developing at the site of a branch loss on the south side at c.5m. A concrete slab has been laid in the recent past as part of the installation of a cycle rack within c.2m of the base of Tree No. 1831 on the south side. The upper crown contains some light deadwood, and minor decay pockets are developing on the main stem at c.2m on the west side.	Make safe dead/ unstable growth. They will require pruning in the short term to address structural issues caused by decay.	20+	B2	5.8

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				N-north S-south E-east W-west C-Ht.-crown height, Dia.-diameter Phys.-physiological.	ULE-useful life expectancy category, A-average			
															
Notes:															

