



Arborist Associates Ltd

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Ref: SLPS067897788

29th September 2017

For the Attention of Ms. Joanne Maher

Executive Architect
Architecture Department
Dún- Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
Marine Road
Dún-Laoghaire
Co Dublin

Dear Ms. Maher,

**Re: A Condition Assessment of the Trees on a Site Area at 'St. Laurence's Park',
Stillorgan, Dublin 18.**

I inspected the tree vegetation within the above site area as requested and I am pleased to submit my report and drawings which gives details of my findings.

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
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).

Arborist Associates Ltd.

A Condition Assessment of the Trees on a Site Area at 'St. Laurence's Park', Stillorgan, Dublin 18.

Prepared for: Dún-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

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

Date: 29th September 2017

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1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Dún-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council (Architectural Department) to assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within this site area at 'St. Laurence's Park', Stillorgan, Dublin 18. See condition tree assessment schedule within 'Appendix 1' of this report and drawing 'No.SLP001' which has been prepared as a constraints drawing for details.

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 Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 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 there is 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).

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

- 3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented within the attached tree schedule (see appendix 1), 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 and plotted on the land survey map provided.

- 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 useful life expectancy within their present environment
- Retention category/category grade based on their current condition

- and environment.
- 3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report.
- 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 affects 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.

These would be seen as trees that have little or no potential either due to their physiological and/or structural condition and their removal would be seen necessary either now or in the short-term as the most appropriate management option.

The category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawing (No. No.SLP001) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions. 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.

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 these grounds for the long-term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

The category 'A' trees have been identified on our drawing (No.SLP001) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions.

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 these grounds for the medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

The category 'B' trees have been identified on our drawing (No.SLP001) 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. This category consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature. These trees should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands, but should be considered for retention where viable.

The category 'C' trees have been identified on our drawing (No.SLP001) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

- 3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.SLP001) by a land survey company and their positions are assumed accurate. This drawing has been developed as a constraints drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag 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 constraint (Minimum Root Protection Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem. 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, 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 is located at 'St. Laurence's Park', Stillorgan and is divided into two parts by St. Laurence's Park roadway which opens out into a small car parking area at the southern end. On the western side of this road, there is a row of residential housing and on the eastern side there is the 'Stillorgan Public Library' and outside this is the 'Stillorgan Dual Carriageway'. The northern end of the site is bounded by pedestrian access way to the dual carriageway and at the southern end it is bounded by the 'Lower Kilmacud Road'.
- 4.2 The majority of the trees on the site are located within a linear tree belt that extends in a north to south direction, parallel to the 'N11 Dual Carriageway'. This planting was most likely provided as screening to the Dual Carriageway and consists primarily of Norway Maple, Lime, Elm, Sycamore, Beech and Cherry species. There was most likely an understorey of shrubs including species such as Griselinia, Cotoneaster and Snowberry with only remnants present now. At the northern end of this tree belt, the area underneath the trees is maintained in grass while at the southern end, it is largely unmaintained with an understorey of self-seeding scrub species such as Ivy, Bramble and self-seeded trees, mostly of Sycamore and Norway Maple.
- 4.3 The most significant trees in this linear tree belt are the group of Corsican Pine growing to the south of the library building and these would have been incorporated into the development of this area over the years. These trees are locally significant in the area due to their height and prominence. The overall quality of the trees within this linear tree belt is good and due to this and their age class, many of them have scored highly with a large number of them falling within the 'A' and 'B' categories as detailed below. As a result, this linear tree belt would be seen to have the potential to provide good quality long-term tree cover within this area and to contribute to the trees canopy of the area, particularly as the trees grow larger in size and reach maturity.
- 4.4 There are two trees located in the rear gardens of the houses but they could not be examined in detail as there was no access available. These are self-seeded Sycamore that have been allowed to develop naturally.
- 4.5 Within the site area, 51 No. trees were tagged individually and six were numbered numerically, giving a total number of 57No. Trees assessed.

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

Category Grade	No. of trees
Category U 5 trees	Tree Nos. 1395, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414
Category A 3 trees	Tree No. 1381, 1389, 1390
Category B 27 trees	Tree Nos. 1375, 1379, 1380, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1388, 1391, 1393, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1416, 1417, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425
Category C 22 trees	Tree Nos. 1376, 1377, 1378, 1387, 1392, 1394, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1415, 1418, 1419, 1420 Tree Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Total	57 Trees

5.0 Management

- 5.1 The remedial tree surgery works being recommended with this report are advisory and are recommended in the interests of promoting tree health, safety and longevity. These have been listed within my condition assessment within 'Appendix 1' of this report. All tree works are to be carried out to the specifications of BS 3998:2010 by a competent tree surgery firm with adequate insurance and trained personnel.
- 5.2 All tree vegetation being retained within the development of this site area will require their root protection areas enclosed by fencing to the recommendations of BS5837 2012 and this will need to be retained in place for the duration of the development works on this site area.
- 5.3 Between the recommended inspection period as highlighted within the limitations of this report, a competent person 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.

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 _____

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

Condition Tree Assessment.

**On Site Area at 'St. Laurence's Park', Stillorgan,
Dublin 18.**

Date: 29th September 2017

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 (Phys. Con)

- 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 in years (ULE)

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 categorization 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.

Stem Diameter is the diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m and is recorded in millimetres (mm).

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

Branch 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 (C-Ht) records the distance between the ground and the first branch from the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

Recommended Works

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, epicormac growth, and basal suckers if requested and crossing or rubbing branches.

Crown Thinning (%)

This includes overhauling the crown 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 overhauling the crown and the reduction (careful shortening) of the entire crown or an individual limb in length in all directions to leave a balance 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 as in meters (m) from the outer canopy edge of the crown or branch end and should be considered as an approximate guideline.

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
		A Condition Assessment of the trees within the site area at 'Stillorgan Library', St. Laurence's Park, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.									
		The survey commences at the northern end of the site beside the pedestrian path and proceeds south to the rear of 'Stillorgan Library' along the Boundary with the 'N11 Dual Carriageway'.									
1375	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	410	4N 4S 3E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. A single-stemmed tree growing as part of a group planting with a slightly asymmetrical crown as a result. There is naturally suppressed deadwood in the crown.	Prune out deadwood to proper target pruning points.	20+	B1
1376	Elm <i>Ulmus sp.</i>	12	220	5N 1S 3E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor A single-stemmed tree with a lean to the north. The crown is somewhat suppressed on the southern side due to neighbouring trees.	Requires no work at the present time. It may be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning within this area.	10+	C1
1377	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	220	1N 1S 0E 5W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A single-stemmed tree, the crown is somewhat suppressed on the east and south sides due to neighbouring trees.	Cut Ivy to ground level. It may be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning within this area.	10+	C1
1378	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	480	5N 3S 7E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A single-stemmed tree to c. 3m where it divides into several stems with included bark present creating a structural weakness. It contains naturally suppressed deadwood in crown.	Prune out deadwood to proper target pruning points. Cut Ivy to ground level.	10-20	C1

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1379	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	300	3N 3S 1E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. A single -stemmed tree which divides at a height of c.3m with good union formations between stems. There is naturally suppressed deadwood in the crown which is somewhat suppressed on the east side due to neighbouring trees.	Prune out deadwood.	20+	B1
1380	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	430	3N 5S 10E 5W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single-stemmed tree to a height of c.4m. There is naturally suppressed deadwood in the crown. It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment.	Prune out deadwood.	20+	B1
1381	Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos.</i>	14	430	4N 5S 3E 7W	3	Early Mature	Good	Good A single-stemmed tree with no obvious defects. It would benefit from some pruning on the west side to improve road clearance.	Prune stubs back to proper target pruning points and lower branches to improve road clearance. Cut basal suckers at ground level.	40+	A1
1382	Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos.</i>	12	340	6N 4S 7E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. A single -stemmed tree to a height of c.2.5m where it divides into two stems. The union is acute but appears sound. There are branch stubs in the crown from previous pruning works. There are suckers growing from its base.	Carry out formative pruning to address structure and prune branch stubs back to proper target pruning points. Cut basal suckers at ground level.	20+	B1
1383	Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos.</i>	14	390	3N 3S 6E 6W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. A single-stemmed tree to a height of c. 2m where the main stem divides into three stems. There is an acute union between the two main stems with included bark present,	Prune lower branches on the west side to improve road clearance.	20+	B1

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								creating a weakened union formation. There is some damage in the crown where branches have broken in the past.			
1384	Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos.</i>	13	350	4N 4S 5E 7W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. A single- stemmed tree to a height of c. 2m where the main stem divides into a main stem and a minor stem on the east side. The union between the stems is acute but appears sound. A shopping basket is lodged between the two stems. There are signs of past branch damage in the crown which also contains naturally suppressed deadwood.	Prune out deadwood and remove shopping basket. Cut back basal suckers at ground level.	20+	B1
1385	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	500	5N 5S 7E 6W	3	Early Mature	Good.	Fair. A single-stemmed tree to a height of c.3.5m where the main stem divides in three. The union formations are acute but appear to be sound, although covered. There is some branch / stem fusion higher up in the crown. Ivy growth is beginning to extend up the north side of the main stem into the crown.	Cut Ivy to ground level and remove from union formation to allow a more detailed assessment.	20+	B1
1386	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	560	6N 6S 7E 3W	4	Mature	Fair.	Fair. A single-stemmed tree to c.3m where it divides in two. The union formation between stems is acute but appears sound. The crown is unbalanced on the north-west side possibly due to the loss of another tree on this side in the past. As a result, the main weight of the crown is to the south-east. The crown contains naturally suppressed deadwood. Ivy growth is starting to extend up the main stem.	Prune out deadwood and prune in side branches to improve the shape/ balance of its crown.	20+	B1

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
1387	Lime <i>Tilia cordata.</i>	14	440	2N 2S 2E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. A single-stemmed tree with a narrow crown due to suppression from surrounding trees. Ivy cover is extending up into the crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level. It could be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning of this group structure.	10-20	C1
1388	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	340	3N 3S 4E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. A single-stemmed tree to c. 2m where crown divides with a good, broad union formation. it contains naturally suppressed deadwood in crown.	Prune out deadwood.	20+	B1
1389	Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos.</i>	12	420	4N 5S 3E 5W	3	Early Mature	Good	Good. A single-stemmed tree which divides at c.5m and the union formation is acute but appears sound. This tree has been pruned in the past to provide ground clearance.	Prune lower branches on the west side to maintain clearance over surfaces. Cut basal suckers at ground level.	40+	A1
1390	Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos.</i>	14	480	4N 7S 7E 7W	3	Early Mature	Good	Good. A single-stemmed tree with naturally suppressed deadwood. There are also some small hanging branches on the south side. It has been pruned in the past to provide clearance over the adjacent car parking area.	Prune out deadwood and remove hangers. Cut basal suckers at ground level.	40+	A1
1391	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	520	4N 6S 7E 6W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. A single-stemmed tree to c. 1.8m where the main stem divides with an acute union formation. There is heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown. The crown contains naturally suppressed deadwood.	Cut Ivy to ground level. Prune out deadwood.	20+	B1
1392	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	250 240 220 180	3N 4S 7E 1W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Poor. A multi-stemmed tree from ground level with acute unions between the stems creating a poor structural form. Heavy Ivy cover is	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Cut Ivy to ground level.	10+	C1

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								extending up into the crown. The tree leans out to the east due to competition from surrounding trees.	It could be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning.		
1393	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	13	360	3N 4S 4E 3W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. A single-stemmed tree with heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown. Original tree stake present at the base.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove stake at base.	20+	B1
1394	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	220	1N 3S 5E 2W	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. A single-stemmed tree with heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown. The tree leans to the south-east due to competition from surrounding trees. The crown contains naturally suppressed deadwood.	Cut Ivy at ground level. It could be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning.	10+	C1
1395	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	250	4N 4S 1E 4W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Poor. A single-stemmed tree with significant stem damage to the east side of the main stem extending from near ground level to a height of c. 3m with decay present. Roots are exposed around the base and the crown overhangs the adjacent library building to the west.	I would recommend removal of this tree as part of management.	<10	U
1396	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	12	400	3N 4S 4E 4W	1	Mature	Fair	Fair. A single-stemmed tree with heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown.	Cut Ivy and basal suckers at ground level.	20+	B1
1397	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	260 260 360 230	5N 6S 6E 5W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A multi –stemmed tree from near ground level with acute unions between the stems and this may become problematic in the future due to structure. Ivy cover extending up into the crown which contains naturally	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Cut Ivy at ground level. It could be considered for removal as part of the	10+	C1

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								suppressed dead wood.	selective thinning of this group.		
1398	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	10	400	4N 5S 4E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. A single-stemmed tree to c.3m from where the crown develops. There are acute union formations with some included bark present which is a point of weakness. The crown shows signs of pruning in the past	Carry out formative pruning to address structural issues. Cut Ivy at ground level	20+	B1
1399	Elm <i>Ulmus sp.</i>	10	270	5N 5S 5E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A single-stemmed tree to c. 2m. The crown is thin and open due to suppression from the nearby and much larger Pine tree (Tree No. 1400). Ivy growth is extending up into the crown.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Cut Ivy at ground level. It could be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning.	10+	C1
		From this point onwards, the trees have an understory of shrub and scrub vegetation that is untidy but does provide lower screening. Some anti-social behaviour is occurring in this area as a result of the understory.							Tidy up the understory to reduce the level of anti-social behaviour and remove dead/ unstable growth.		
1400	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	18	950	7N 6S 8E 7W	7	Mature	Fair	Fair. It is a large prominent tree and its crown has received pruning to remove deadwood. A single-stemmed tree to c. 7m from where the crown develops. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1401 & 1402	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	320 210	4N 2S 3E 2W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. Growing effectively as a pair with a combined crown with Ivy cover extending up into the crown. It is growing from underneath the canopy of tree No. 1400.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B2
1403	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	110 230	2N 2S	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. Divides at c.1m with an acute union	Retain for now as part of the bulking of the area.	20+	C1

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				2E 3W				formation between stems. There are small pruning wounds on the lower stems where lower branches have been removed. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level		
1404	Cotoneaster <i>C. horizontalis</i> (4 in total)	8	130 140 200 80	4N 4S 2E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor. It consists of four plants growing as a group along the bank of the library building. They have all have suffered considerable damage to main stems and this may impact on their health. They have been pruned in the past to increase ground clearance and clearance from the adjacent library building. They are beginning to sucker from their bases.	The long term potential of this group is limited. They may be considered for removal as part of management in the short-term.	10+	C1
1405	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	20	830	6N 6S 8E 8W	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair / Good. A single- stemmed tree to c.4m with a broad union formation. Ivy cover is extending up into the crown. A lower branch on the road side is subsiding under its own weight.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and lighten end weight on heavy side limbs/ branches by c.1-2m.	20+	B2
1406	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	20	820	6N 5S 6E 7W	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good A single- stemmed tree that has been pruned in the past on the west side to provide clearance over the car park area. There is heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown.	Cut Ivy to ground level.	20+	B2
1407	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	20	640	2N 3S 4E 3W	12	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good A single- stemmed tree growing effectively as a pair with 1408 in a group environment. There is heavy Ivy cover extending up into the crown. The crown is small and somewhat suppressed by surrounding trees.	Cut Ivy to ground level.	20+	B2
1408	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	20	530	1N 5S 2E	7	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A single-stemmed tree growing within a sheltered group. There is heavy Ivy cover	Cut Ivy to ground level.	20+	B2

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
				5W				extending up into the crown. The crown is small and somewhat suppressed by surrounding trees.			
1409	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	24	560	2N 2S 4E 3W	12	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. A single -stemmed tree with heavy Ivy cover extending right up to the crown. It is sheltered within its present group environment.	Cut Ivy to ground level.	20+	B2
1410	Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra sub sp.</i>	20	800 600	5N 7S 7E 11W	6	Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A substantial tree of value to the group structure with co-dominant stems from c. 1m above ground level. Heavy Ivy cover is extending up into the crown. There are branch stubs and dead wood present throughout its crown.	Cut Ivy to ground level and tidy up the area around its base to allow a more detailed assessment of the union formation between the two main stems. Prune branch stubs and deadwood back to proper target pruning points.	20+	B2
1411	Cherry Plum <i>Prunus cerassifera.</i>	8	240	3N 3S 2E 4W	2	Mature	Poor	Poor. Heavily suppressed by the surrounding trees affecting its structure. Fungal fruiting bodies (<i>Phellinus pomaceus</i>) are present at various locations on stems and branches.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
1412	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus.</i>	10	330	2N 2S 3E 4W	2	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor. Heavily suppressed by surrounding trees affecting its structure. The main stem divides at c. 3m into co-dominant stems which are twisted and of poor form. It has a pronounced lean to the west over the car park area. Heavy Ivy growth extends up into the crown.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
1413	Green Plum	10	460	3N	3	Mature	Fair/	Poor.	I would recommend its	<10	U

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>			4S 2E 4W			Poor	The main stem divides at c. 3m, just above the point of a significant limb loss in the past. The crown is substantially suppressed due to surrounding trees and much of it is dead. Heavy Ivy cover extends up into the crown.	removal as part of management.		
1414	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	10	440	4N 1S 0E 3W	2	Mature	Fair / Poor	Poor. The crown of this tree is heavily suppressed by Ivy cover and the crown of the adjacent Norway Maple (Tree No. 1415) growing out of the base on the south side. Much of the crown is dead and it has no long-term potential.	I would recommend its removal as part of management.	<10	U
1415	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	11	190 210	1N 4S 3E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor. Most likely a self-seeded into this area and is growing out of the base of the adjacent Cherry (Tree No. 1414). It is twin-stemmed from near ground level and has been pruned in the past to provide clearance for the adjacent pedestrian path and public light. Ivy growth extends up into the crown. It has no long-term potential in this location.	Retain at present and cut Ivy at ground level. Review once Tree No.1414 is removed.	10+	C1
1416	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	480	6N 6S 3E 6W	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. A single-stemmed tree to c. 2.5m, the crown has been pruned back in the past to provide clearance for the adjacent public light and pedestrian footpath. Ivy cover is extending up into the crown.	Cut Ivy to ground level.	20+	B1
1417	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	520	4N 7S 8E 5W	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. The main stem divides at c. 2.5m into multiple-stems with mostly broad union formations. There is naturally suppressed deadwood in the crown and heavy Ivy cover	Cut Ivy to ground level.	20+	B1

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								is extending up into the crown.			
1418	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	320	3N 2S 3E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. The main stem divides at c. 2m and the crown contains naturally suppressed deadwood. Ivy cover is extending up into the crown. It forms part of a group and is being slightly suppressed out.	Cut Ivy to ground level. It may be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning of this group.	20+	C1
1419	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	12	320	2N 3S 3E 1W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair / Poor The crown of this tree is quite suppressed due to competition from surrounding trees and heavy Ivy cover. There is naturally suppressed deadwood in the crown.	Retain for now as part of bulking of the area. Cut Ivy to ground level. It may be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning of this group.	10+	C1
1420	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	13	300	2N 4S 3E 3W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor. The crown of this tree is quite suppressed due to competition from surrounding trees and heavy Ivy cover. There is naturally suppressed deadwood in the crown. It also shows signs of some minor pruning in the past.	Retain for now as part of bulking of the area. Cut Ivy to ground level. It may be considered for removal as part of the selective thinning of this group.	10+	C1
1421	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	480	5N 5S 6E 3W	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Heavy Ivy cover extends up into the crown and it contains naturally suppressed dead wood. There is a large structural root running above ground level on the southern side.	Cut Ivy to ground level.	20+	B1
1422	Lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos.</i>	14	390	4N 3S 5E 1W	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. This tree has been drawn up for light and the crown is quite suppressed, especially on the west side. There is naturally suppressed deadwood throughout the crown. There is a	Cut Ivy to ground level. Remove tree stake. Cut back competing vegetation to reduce competition.	20+	B1

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								tree stake still present at the base. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown.			
1423	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	310	4N 4S 4E 3W	6	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. A single-stemmed tree to c.4m where the crown divides. There is bark damage/ wounding to the trunk on its west side and significant callous formation has taken place but the wound has not healed over. The crown contains naturally suppressed dead wood. There is a tree stake still present at the base.	Cut Ivy to ground level. Remove tree stake	20+	B1
1424	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	290	3N 4S 4E 2W	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. This tree is growing with a pronounced lean to the east due to competition / overcrowding from the surrounding trees. The crown is quite suppressed on the west side and contains naturally suppressed deadwood. Ivy cover is extending up into the crown.	Tidy up the undergrowth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
1425	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	14	250	4N 3S 4E 4W	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. The main stem divides at c.4m with an acute union formation between stems. Ivy growth is extending up into the crown. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out towards the road due to overcrowding/ competition.	Tidy up the undergrowth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	B1
		The following two trees are located within the rear gardens of the adjoining houses. No access was granted, so comments and the assessment have been carried out from the road to the front of the house and is limited as a result.							Tidy up the understory to reduce the level of anti-social behaviour and remove dead/ unstable growth.		
Tree No. 1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	#300 #280	4N 4S 4E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. Unable to access rear of property to inspect so comments based on observation from the street. Well balanced crown. Ivy growth	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1

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 in years	Cat. Grade
								N-north S-south E-east W- west Phys.-physiological.	A- average		
								extending up into crown.			
Tree No. 2	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	#300	4N 4S 5E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. Unable to access rear of property to inspect so comments based on observation from the street. Ivy growth extending up into crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1
		The following three trees are located within a small confined space between the two access paths off the Stillorgan Dual Carriageway.									
Tree No.3 (Old Tag 4015)	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	200 180	3N 3S 3E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. Twin- stemmed from near 0.75m up with broad, union formations. The tree shows signs of past pruning to maintain clearance over the adjoining pathway. It is growing in a confined space and may outgrow this area.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
Tree No. 4 (Old Tag 4016)	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8	140 130 130	3N 2S 3E 2W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. A multi-stemmed tree from near ground level. The tree shows signs of past pruning to maintain clearance over adjoining pathway.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
Tree No. 5 (Old Tag 0101)	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	120 100 90	2N 2S 3E 3W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. A multi-stemmed tree from near ground level. The tree shows signs of past pruning to provide ground clearance.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
Tree No. 6 (Old Tag 4018)	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	220 210	3N 4S 4E 4W	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. A multi-stemmed tree from near ground level with broad union formations. The tree shows signs of past pruning to maintain clearance over the adjoining pathway. It is growing within a confined space.	Requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1
Notes:											

