Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Trees Along the Proposed "Cabinteely Greenway Route".

Prepared for: Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to assess the site area for the proposed 'Cabinteely Greenway' route and report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation along the proposed route. See Condition Tree Assessment Schedule within **'Appendix 2'** of this report and 'Drawing No.CTGR001' which has been prepared as a Tree Constraints Drawing for details.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed green route layout on the surrounding tree vegetation located indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5' of this report and 'Drawing No.CTGR002' which has been prepared as an arboricultural impact assessment/ tree retention and removal plan.

C - To show the position of the tree protective fencing and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place at the commencement of the works and be maintained in place until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6.0' or our report and 'Drawing No.CTGR003' for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

2.1 The inspection of the tree vegetation 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 or not there is any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if there are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling). The 'Forestry and Wildlife Acts' will also need to be taken into consideration prior to carrying out any tree works.

3.0 Survey Data Collection and 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 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 contribution within their present environment
- Retention category/category grade

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. 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 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. 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.

Any category 'U' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (DWG Nos.CTGR001 & CTGR002) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions.

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.

Any category 'A' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (DWG Nos.CTGR001 & CTGR002) 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 this area for the medium term.

Any category 'B' trees identified within this site area have been shown on our drawings (DWG Nos.CTGR001 & CTGR002) 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. As part of the future management, some of these would probably be removed for one reason or another. These trees should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands but should be considered for retention where viable.

Any category 'C' trees identified within the site area have been shown on our drawings (DWG Nos.CTGR001 & CTGR002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

3.5 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (DWG No.CTGR001) by a land survey company. This drawing has been developed as a 'Tree Constraints Plan' 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 meters 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 Brief Site Description and Survey Findings

4.1 Our assessment of the site area for the proposed greenway route started at the junction of Bray Road with Cornelscourt Hill Road working south on this road until it turns eastwards to run through a linear open space which runs between Glen Lawn Drive to the north and Vale View Lawn and Avenue to the south. From here it extends eastwards across Cabinteely Park and crosses Brennanstown Road into another linear open space which runs between Carraig Glen to the north east and Cabinteely river/stream to the south west. From here it crosses Brennanstown Avenue into another linear open space running between the rear gardens of houses on the Old Bray Road to the east and apartments in Brennanstown Square to the west and concludes at the Druids Glen Road which connects the N11 with Brides Glen Road/ Lehaunstown Lane. The linear strip of land within the survey area covers several different types of sites from urban, peri-urban, parkland and woodland and covers a distance of approx. 2.3km in length.

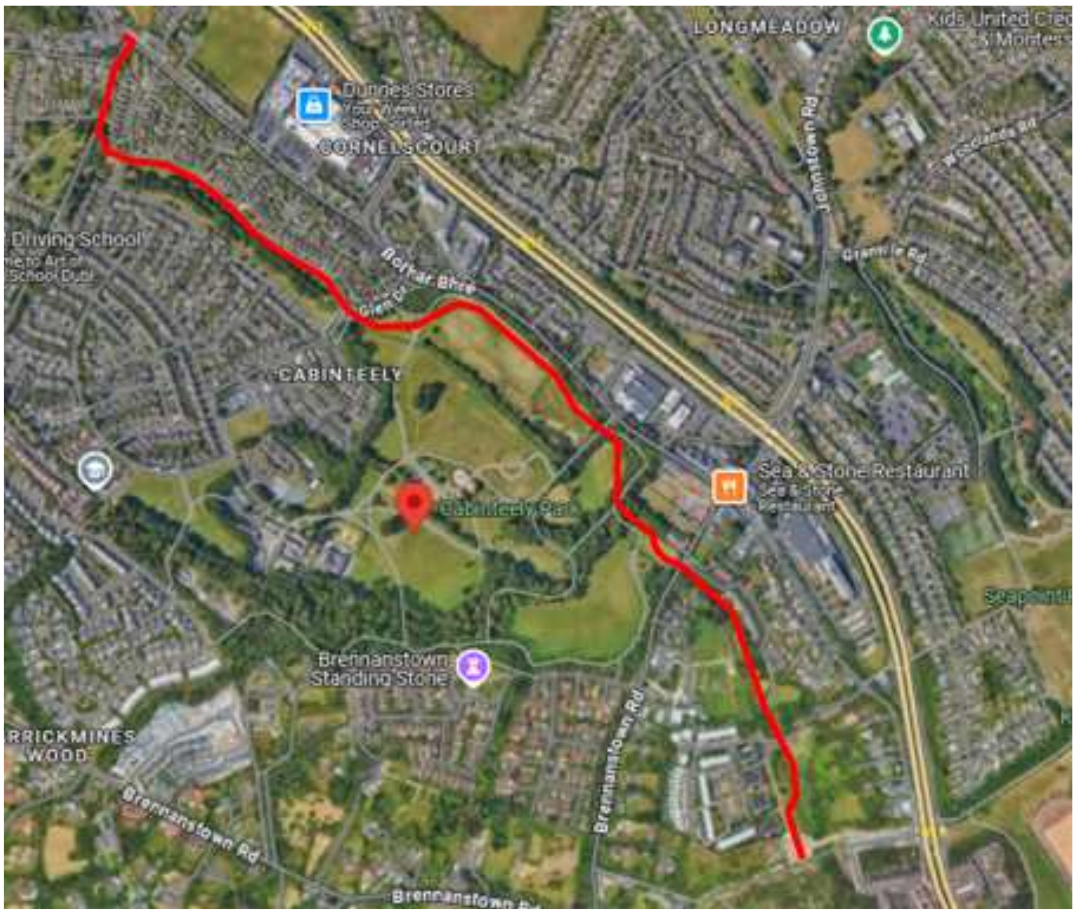


Figure 1: The site survey as marked by the redline. Redline for indicative purposes only.

4.2 Within the overall site area, the trees have been tagged with reference numbers as per **'Appendix 2'** with 245 tree features surveyed along with 3No. Tree Lines, 8No. Tree Groups, 1No. Woodland Belt and 2No. Hedges.

4.3 The survey begins in 'Cornelscourt' and works eastwards from here to the other end of the survey area.

The tree stock around the junction of Bray Road with Cornelscourt Hill Road were planted as part of the landscape renewal of the junction and footpaths some years ago. It contains some trees of reasonable quality such as the Pines. Along Cornelcourt Hill Road, the trees have been planted in a narrow grass verge and these are maturing reasonably well although they are likely long term to outgrow these grass verges and cause structural damage to the adjoining surfaces.

The survey then extends on a linear grass space running between the housing development Of Glen Lawn and Vale View. The trees at the pedestrian entrance off Cornelscourt Hill Road are mature and would have been part of the earlier planting of the Cabinteely House lands. Some of them are in poor condition and will need to be removed in the short term as part of ongoing management.

As the survey moves eastwards on this open space, the trees are generally of an early mature age class and consist of a mix of tree species growing in groups or as individuals. They are in a reasonable condition and have been planted over the lifetime of the estate with some with good potential to form part of the long-term tree cover of this area.

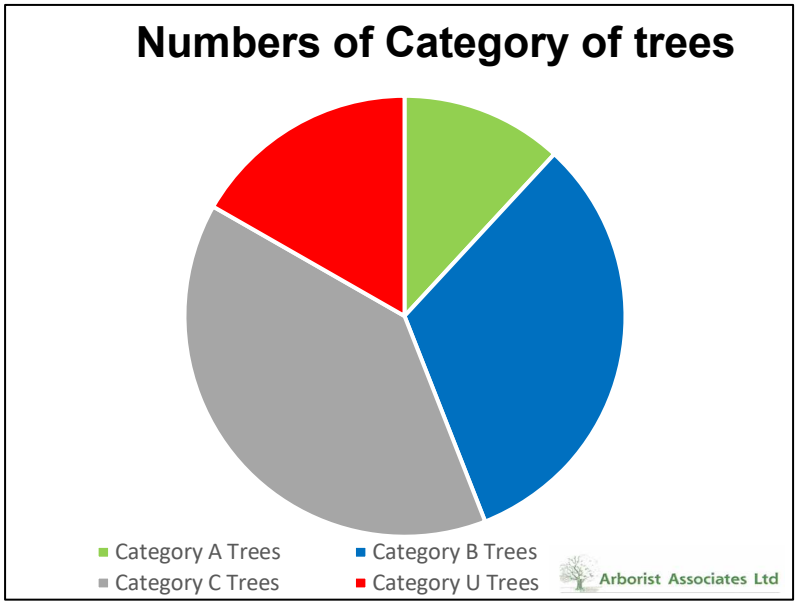
The next section crosses Cabinteely Park from west to east to the boundary with 'Brennanstown Road'. Much of this area was planted as the park was developed from its original farmland and the neighbouring housing estates were constructed. Within the park, some tree groups and linear tree belts/line have been planted as screening around the park and within the park there are some notable trees such as the Pine group and the Redwood extending south from the gate lodge to the bridge over the Cabinteely river/stream which are of high-quality and prominent within the treescape of this area.

The survey then moves to the opposite side of the 'Brennanstown Road' into a long narrow linear open space which has some desire lines/paths running through it. At the start of this area, there are many poor-quality mature trees, some of which have already fallen and as this area opens out as you move east, the trees are of a semi to early mature age class generally most added as this open space was developed and some of these will have good potential.

The final area surveyed is to the front of the Brennanstown Square apartments which has a younger tree stock planted up as part of its landscaping and currently these are of a young to early mature age class with many having potential as they grow in size to be of value to the future treescape of this area.

The following pie chart and table give a breakdown of the category grading given to the trees as per BS5837 2012.

Category Grade	Tree Nos.
Category U **41 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0788-0790(3),987, 502, 1910, 1934, 1447, 1451, 1455, 1458, 1463, 1464, 1469, 0894,1947, 1951, 1957, 1963, 1968, 1969. Tree No.7, 1200, 1974, 1975, 1976-1977(2), 1978, 1196, 1197, 1984, 1985, 1986, 5008, 5010, 5011, 5013, 5015, 5017, 5052 & 5064.
Category A **29 Trees + 1 Woodland Belt**	**Tree Nos.** 781, 1898, 1899, 757, 0889, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1987, 1988, 1992, 5019, 5021, 5039, 0898, 5041-5049 (9) & 5053-5056(4). Woodland Belt No.1
Category B **79 Trees + 3 Tree Lines + 1 Tree Group**	**Tree Nos.** 1890-1893(4), 1894-1897(4), 766, 765, 763, 762, 761, 776, 775, 778, 779, 780, 772, 1900, 826, 825, 1901, 992, 993, 991, 989, 988, 503, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1466, 0892, 5198, 5199, 5200, 0895,1940, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1964, 1965, Tree No.6, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995-1999(5), 5001-5005(5), 5022, 5024-5027(4) & 5040. Tree Group No.5 Tree Line No.1, 2 & 3.
Category C **96 Trees + 2 Hedges + 7 Tree Groups**	**Tree Nos.** 1889, Tree No.1-5(5), 782, 1902, 756, 755, 753, 1903, 1904, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927-1932(6), 1933, 1935, 1936-1938(3), 1939, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1452, 1453, 1454,1456, 1457, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1465, 1467, 1468, 0888, 0890, 0891, 0893, 0896, 0897, 1945, 1949, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1979-1980(2), 1981, 1982, 1983, 5006, 5007, 5009, 5012, 5014, 5016, 5018, 5020, 5023, 5028-5037(10), 5038, 0899, 5050 & 5051. Tree Group 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 8. Hedge No.1 & 2
Total	**245 Trees + 3 Tree lines+ 8 Tree Groups + 1 Woodland Belt + 2 Hedges.**



4.4 Site Photographs

Figure 2: Photo I.D

The above photographs are in sequence of the survey along the proposed route.

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 The proposed greenway route starts at the junction of Bray Road with Cornelscourt Hill Road and extends eastwards to the Druids Glen Road which connects the N11 with Brides Glen Road/ Lehaunstown Lane

5.1.2 This section of our document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within and adjoining this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the tree vegetation shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.

5.1.3 On ‘drawing No.CTGR002’, I have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this proposed development and management with ‘Red Hatched’ crown spreads and those to be retained with a ‘Green Hatched’ crown spread.

5.1.4 The protective fencing has been shown on the accompanying drawing (Dwg No.CTGR003) using ‘Orange Hatching’ and areas where temporary tree protection fencing is required is shown using magenta hatching. These tree protection fences and other tree protection measures will need to be put in place at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zones and crown spreads of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the completed development.

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

5.2.0 Design Rational

5.2.1 The current site layout has been finalized and modified based on the information provided in the initial condition tree assessment of the proposed route and the creation of the tree constraints plan (DWG. No.CTGR001) to ensure that any impact on the surrounding tree vegetation has been kept to a minimum.

5.3.0 Tree Impact Assessment

5.3.1 Our impact assessment of the proposed greenway route starts at the junction of Bray Road with Cornelscourt Hill Road working south on this road until it turns eastwards to run through a linear open space which runs between Glen Lawn Drive to the north and Vale View Lawn and Avenue to the south. From here it extends eastwards across Cabinteely Park and crosses Brennanstown Road into another linear open space which runs between Carraig Glen to the north east and the river/stream to the south west. From here it crosses Brennanstown Avenue into another linear open space running between the rear gardens of houses on the Old Bray Road to the east and apartments in Brennanstown Square to the west and concludes at the Druids Glen Road which connects the N11 with Brides Glen Road/ Lehaunstown Lane.

5.3.2 The following outlines the impacts on the tree vegetation along the route of the proposed route:

Tree No.	Impact Assessment	Cat Grade
Tree Nos. 1889 & Tree No.1, Tree No.2, Tree No.3, Tree No.4 Tree No.5	To be removed to facilitate the proposed works.	C
Tree Nos. 1826, 1825 & 1901	Trees to be retained at present, but it is likely that there will be some impact as there is a need to excavate out the grass verge running between the existing public footpath and the boundary wall to the east. It is likely that the roots of these trees will have extended underneath the existing footpath surface into this grass verge and excavation to facilitate the footpath is likely to cause some root damage. These trees are to be reviewed as works progress and if impacts are significant, it may be necessary to remove these trees completely as a result.	B
Tree Nos.989 & 991	Both large mature Beech trees are to be retained at present with the proposal to install the path within their root zones using a no dig methodology where the proposed path level will be brought over existing levels avoiding the need to excavate causing root damage. These trees are to be reviewed as these works progress. See section 6.8 and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such as surface.	B
Tree No. 1909	This tree is to be removed to facilitate the proposed works.	B
1910	This tree is to be removed as part of management.	U
Tree No.1912	This tree is to be removed to facilitate the proposed works.	C
Tree Nos.1921-1926	These are to be retained with some minor encroachments into their root zone which may result in some soil/ root damage but this should not be significant to result in the need for the removal of these trees at the present time. These are to be reviewed as works progress.	C
Woodland Belt No.1	Two linear strips roughly 10m wide (c.580m$^{2)}$ along this woodland belt will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed works, one of these is where the path comes into the park through this linear tree belt and the other is where the new entrance is to be created. It is proposed to install these paths in both these locations using a No-Dig methodology bring the path surface over the existing ground levels to avoid causing soil and root damage to the adjoining trees within this linear woodland belt. See section 6.8 of this report and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such a surface. The trees on either side of this of these clearances will need to be reviewed for wind exposure and the necessary tree pruning carried out.	A

Tree No.	Impact Assessment	Cat Grade
	It will also be necessary to review the works as they progress through this woodland belt as it may become necessary to carry out further tree removal if trees are damaged by the works. Along this linear tree belt, it is proposed to remove the existing path surface in some places and return these areas to soft landscape and tree planting. This existing path surface is to be removed with care with machines works away from the tree belt taking care not to cause soil or root damage. The surface is only to be removed to a depth to where roots are exposed and any further removal of subbase material will need to be undertaken under the supervision of the project arborist most likely using a VAC X machine. Once the surface material is removed, exposed roots are to be covered with soil to prevent desiccation.	
Tree Nos.0888-0893	The proposed path runs within close proximity to some of these trees with Tree No.0890 being shown for removal to accommodate the path. Some minor alterations of the path position in this area will help reduce impacts on the root zones of the remaining trees in this area.	B & C
Tree No.5198, 5199 & 5200	Located at the Gate Lodge entrance to the park, the new path encroaches into the root zones of these trees and to facilitate the path surface and to minimize the risk of damage to these trees by the construction works, the path surface will need to be installed over the existing ground levels using a no dig methodology**.** See section 6.8 of this report and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such as surface.	B
Tree No.0894	This tree is dead, and it will need to be removed as part of management to address safety in this area.	U
Hedge No.1 and linear tree belt Tree Nos. 1954, 1955, 1961 & 1957.	It will be necessary to remove a c.10m section of Hedge No.1, understory of the adjoining strip of tree belt and Tree Nos.1954, 1955 & 1961 all category 'C' will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed works. It is also recommended to remove Tree No.1957 a category 'U' tree as part of management. To minimize impact on the remaining trees within this area, it is proposed to install the proposed path above existing ground levels using a No-Dig methodology to avoid the need to excavate down which would result in soil and root damage to some of these trees. See section 6.8 of this report and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such as surface. These trees are to be reviewed in this area as the works progress and impacts from the works could result in the need to remove other trees.	B & C U

Tree No.	Impact Assessment	Cat Grade
	The surrounding trees retained will need to be reviewed for wind exposure and the necessary pruning carried out to address this and any other safety concerns caused by the trees.	
Tree No.1967	A self-seeded Sycamore tree is to be removed to facilitate the proposed path.	C
Tree Nos. 1972, 1973, Tree No.7, 1200, 1974 & 1976-1977. **Tree Nos. 1968, 1969 & 1978**	These are to be removed to facilitate the proposed path and address safety in this area. These trees are also proposed to be removed as part of management and to address safety in this area. It is proposed to retain the remaining tree and shrub vegetation and incorporate it into the completed landscaped area. This will involve pruning to contain in this area, achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition and to address safety issues. Along by **Tree Line No.1** a category 'B' line of trees it is proposed to try and retain these trees with the path built up over the existing levels to avoid soil and root damage. See section 6.8 of this report and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such as surface. This line of trees will need reviewing as the works progress and the impact of the works reviewed to make a final decision on this line of trees whether they are suitable for retention or if they need to be removed. They will require some pruning to address safety issues and also to facilitate the path.	C & U U
Tree Nos. 1196, 1197, 1984, 1985 & 1986	These trees are being recommended for removal as a result of their condition and management. The shrubby/ hedge vegetation in this area will need cutting back to facilitate the path to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition.	U
Tree No.1983	This tree will have the path surface encroach into its root zone and in particular fill material and there may be a knock-on effect on its health long term, but at present, it is intended to retain this tree and to review as the works progress. The fill material is to be graded to avoid as much of the root zone of this tree as possible. It will require monitoring and possible further management going forward.	C
Tree No.1988	This Oak tree will have the path encroach into its calculated root zone and to minimize impact, the exact location of the path is to be reviewed on site and moved slight to avoid its root zone or if this is not possible, then	A

Tree No.	Impact Assessment	Cat Grade
	the path surface is to be installed using a No-Dig methodology. See section 6.8 of this report and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such as surface. This tree will require some pruning to its lower crown to facilitate the path.	
Tree Nos.1989, 1990 & 1991	These trees will have the path surface encroach into their calculated root zones particularly Tree No.1990. It is proposed to try and retain these trees and the proposal here to minimize impacts is to install the path surface using a No-Dig methodology where the path surface comes above existing levels with minimal impact on the root zones of the trees. See section 6.8 of this report and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such as surface. These trees will require some pruning of their lower branches to maintain clearance with surrounding surfaces and to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition with the built path.	B
Tree Nos. 5008, 5010, 5011, 5013, 5015 & 5017 **Tree Nos. 5006, 5007, 5009, 5012, 5014, 5016 & 5018**	These trees are being shown for removal to facilitate the new path.	U C
Tree Nos. 5001 - 5005 & 5019	These trees will have the path encroach into their root zones and it is proposed to try and retain these trees that the path surface here be installed on a no dig system to avoid causing soil/root damage. See section 6.8 of this report and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such as surface. These trees will also require some pruning to their lower branches to facilitate the path and a satisfactory juxtaposition.	B A
Tree No. 5033	This tree will need to be removed to facilitate the path construction.	C
Tree No.5038	This tree is being shown for retention at present, but there will be some encroachment into its calculated root zones by the path surface. It is hoped impacts will be minimal and to help mitigate impacts, it is proposed to install the path surface over the root zone of this tree using a No-Dig methodology. See section 6.8 of this report and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such as surface. This tree will need to be reviewed as the works in this area progress to assess impacts and its retention potential. It	C

Tree No.	Impact Assessment	Cat Grade
	will require some pruning to its crown to facilitate a satisfactory juxtaposition with the built path.	
Tree No.0898	This tree is being shown for retention at present, but there will be some encroachment into its calculated root zones, but it is hoped impacts will be minimal. To help mitigate impacts, it is proposed to install the path surface over the root zone of this tree using a No-Dig methodology. See section 6.8 of this report and guidance Note 12 from the arboricultural association on the installation of such as surface. It will need to be reviewed as the works in this area progress to assess impact and its retention potential. This tree will require some pruning to its crown to facilitate a satisfactory juxtaposition with the built path.	A
Hedge No.2	A c.20m section of this hedge predominantly of Bramble will need to be removed to facilitate the path crossing the stream. The adjoining sections either side will need some trimming to incorporate and facilitate the path.	C
Tree Group No.6	A group of recently planted trees will require 4No. Trees to be removed to facilitate the construction of the path in this area. These are of a size where they could be lifted and replanted elsewhere within this area outside the construction zone of the path providing these works are planned to be undertaken during the tree lifting and planting period (October to March) otherwise they will need to be felled.	C
Tree Group No.7	A group of recently planted trees will require 1No. Tree to be removed to facilitate the construction of the path in this area. This tree is of a size where it could be lifted and replanted elsewhere within this area outside the construction zone of the path providing these works are planned to be undertaken during the tree lift and planting period (October to March) otherwise it will need to be felled.	C
Tree Group No.8	A group of recently planted trees will require c.2No. of the trees to be removed to facilitate the construction of the path in this area. These are of a size where they could be lifted and replanted elsewhere within this area outside the construction zone of the path providing these works are planned to be undertaken during the tree lifting and planting period (October to March) otherwise they will need to be felled.	C
Tree No.5064	This tree will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed works.	U

5.3.3 **In summary**, 53No. individually tagged trees plus 7No. young untagged trees along with c.580m2 of woodland and c.30m of hedging are proposed for removal either as part of management or to facilitate the proposed green route path. See **'Appendix 2'** of this report for full details on this vegetation.

The tree vegetation for removal is made up of the following category grades:

- **Category 'U'** – 23No. Trees.
- **Category 'A'** – c.580m2 of woodland belt.
- **Category 'B'** – 1No. Trees.
- **Category 'C'** – 29No. Trees + c.30m of hedging

5.3.4 There are a number of other trees such as Tree Nos. T825, T826, T991, T992, T993, T1901, T1908 & T1911 which are being shown for retention at present, but their retention will need to be reviewed as the works progress as some of these will have considerable works occurring within close proximity which may compromise the trees and on review as the works progress, it may become necessary to plan for the removal of some of these trees as part of the management of the project.

5.3.5 The loss of the above trees to facilitate the proposed project can be mitigated against in the landscaping of the completed project with new tree, shrub and hedge planting. This planting will help to improve the diversity and continuity of tree species along the route and help improve overall tree cover in this area for the long term.

5.4.0 Tree Retention

5.4.2 For the tree vegetation proposed for retention, all necessary mitigation measures will need to be put in place in order to prevent or reduce impact to its very minimum. Mitigation measures used will need to include the erection of protective fencing at the very start of the works, ground protection installation within root zones where fencing cannot be erected to enclose the entire root zones, monitoring of the site works by the project Arboriculturist throughout the construction process and the use of tree friendly techniques and products for the construction process.

5.4.3 **Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:**

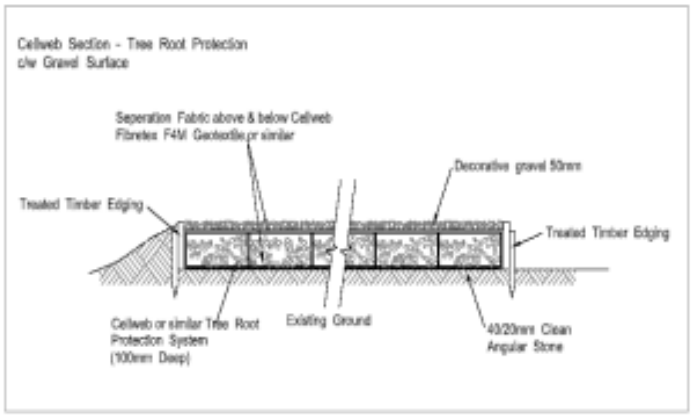
Item	Comments
Tree Pruning	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, as well as the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built 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. All tree felling and pruning works will need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons *before* any construction work commences; All tree work needs to be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.* For the stumps of trees that need to be removed, particularly those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained, these are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.
Tree Management	Within the proposed site area, as is the current situation, trees will be positioned within close proximity to usable surfaces such as roads and footpaths. As a result, it will be necessary to continue to review the condition of these trees on a regular basis and to carry out any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety. Any new tree planting carried out will require maintenance to encourage good growth habits and to alleviate any safety concerns that they may present as they grow in size.
Tree Protection	Along the route of the path, all trees outside the extent of the path and within influence distance which could be damaged by the works are to have their roots zones cordoned off from the works by the erection of tree protection fencing which will need to be erected prior to machinery for the construction coming into each site section. This fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in a similar fashion as shown in figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals

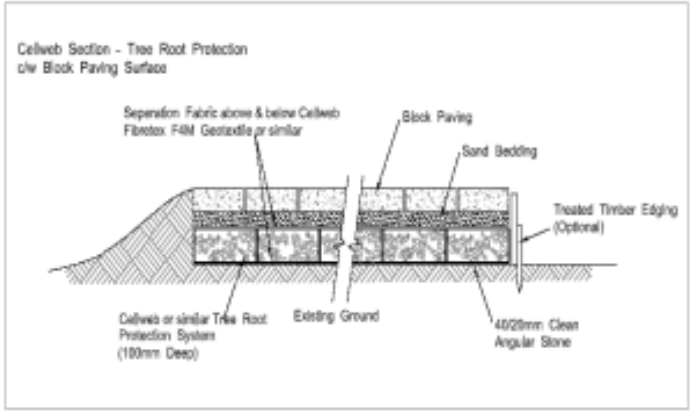
Item	Comments
	spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres, and onto this weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. All weather notices need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". Where parts of the root zone of the trees have been demarcated as no dig areas for the path construction, these zones are to be temporarily fenced off until such time as the ground protection in the form of the CellWeb or similar has been put in place to protection the soil and underlying roots from damage. This has been demarcated on our tree protection plan using a magenta hatch. Where access is needed to these areas of root zones prior to the installation of the permanent ground protection with the Cellweb, then temporary ground protection will need to be put in place to cover these root zones until such time as the permanent ground protection can be put in place or the temporary tree protection fencing can be erected again to cordon of these areas. See Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No.CTGR003) for details. When the fencing has been erected and the necessary ground protection has been put in place, the construction work can commence. **Tree Protection Management** For the duration of the project, it will be important that a clerk of works or similar on site is responsible for the management of the tree protection fencing and ground protection to ensure that all root zones are cordoned off and protected from damage at all times. It would also important that a project arborist be employed to monitor all tree protection measures and be available to discuss and recommend mitigation measures for the protection of the trees through the construction project.
Construction	It will be important that good housekeeping is in place at all times so that the site does not become congested. 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. Where workspace along by 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

Item	Comments
	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 of ground protection for light weight construction works taken from 'BS 5837 2012'. Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant machinery 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. Materials which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires should not 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. Notice boards, wires and such like should not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking should all be outside the work exclusion zone.
Services	Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees, these are to be marked out on site for review with the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the surrounding tree vegetation shown for retention. Along some sections of this path, there is a need for services such as lighting. Where these run through the root zone of trees proposed to be retained and in particular where the approach in the construction of the path surface has been a No-Dig methodology, in these areas these services will either need to be routed to avoid the root zone or if this is unavoidable, then the installation of these services will need to be in the build up of the surface or installation methods such as trenchless technology or the use of air spades and VAC trucks will need to be considered to work the services in under the roots of the trees avoiding causing damage.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped areas. 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 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.

Item	Comments
	Where the path is routed through the root zones of trees planned for retention, the installation of the path surface in these areas will need to be carried out in the following manor and in accordance with Arboricultural Practice Note 12: **Step 1 -** Clear any existing ground vegetation which may consists of coarse weeds with Bramble and seedling trees. This vegetation clearance will need to be carried out preferably under the supervision of an arborist and manually or if necessary, using a small light weight digger with a grading bucket (no teeth) to pull off the vegetation without breaking the ground. Any remaining wood vegetation is to be dug out manually. **Step 2 –** Level out the ground to fill any divots to create a level surface. **Step 3 -** Place the geotextile separation filtration layer over the prepared ground surface. Use a Fibretex F4M non-woven geotextile with dry joints overlapping by 300mm. **Step 3 –** Place constraints along the edges to contain the fill material. These can be of such material as treated timber. **Step 4 –** Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling. **Step 5 –** Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density. Slightly surcharge the Cell Web product with 25mm of 40/20mm clean angular stone. **Step 6 –** Place the path wearing course on this prepared subbase. **Step 7 –** Add soil to the edges to marry the path surface level into the surround ground levels. This needs to be kept steep on the edges and soil levels are not to be raised over the entire area.

Item	Comments
	Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground. The below diagram shows the formation of the Cellular confinement system.





5.5.0 Monitoring

5.5.1 Any construction works within close proximity to retained trees 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 advice on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.

5.5.2 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.

5.5.3 Copies of the tree retention and protection plans (DWG No. CTGR002 & CTGR003) 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.

5.5.4 On the completion of the construction works, all trees 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 building contractor/site manager on how trees need to be protected during a construction project and 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.CTGR003', for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

6.3 The protection of the tree vegetation shown for retention is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of the retained trees.

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 client 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 work force 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 Arboriculturist and local authority to identify and finalize the trees 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 they plan 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 works 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. CTGR003'.

6.7.2 The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with 'figure 2 of BS 5837 2012' 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.

Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within 'Drawing No.CTGR003' & **'Appendix 1'**.

6.7.3 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site.

6.7.4 **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.

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways and Working Areas

6.8.1 The ground protection is to take the form of a product such as 'CellWeb' and this will need to be installed in the following manner under the guidance of the project Arboriculturist and engineer:

Step 1 - The existing ground cover vegetation (e.g. grass/weeds) if necessary is to be killed off using an appropriate herbicide (see Pesticides Handbook [15]). Herbicides that can leach through the soil, e.g. products containing sodium chlorate, are not be used.

The soil surface is not to be excavated to establish a sub base for the finished surfaces.

Loose organic matter, woody vegetation and/or turf are to be removed carefully using hand tools.

If there is a delay in installing the surface following clearing, the soil surface once prepared is to be covered immediately either with hessian sacking or plastic to prevent the surface drying out until the new surface is installed.

Step 2 – Place the geotextile separation filtration layer over the prepared ground surface. Use a Fibertex F4M non-woven geotextile with dry joints overlapping by 300mm.

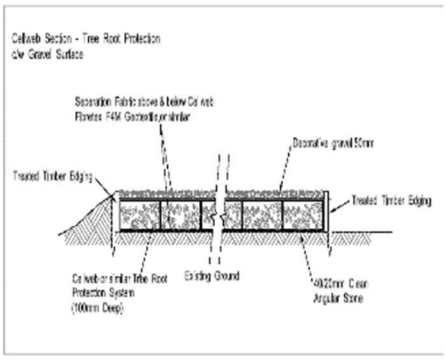
Step 3 – Place constraints along the edges to contain the fill material. These can be of such material as treated timber or railway sleepers.

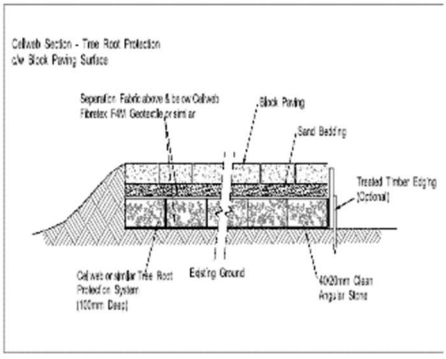
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled Cell Web. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

Step 6 – Slightly surcharge the Cell Web product with 25mm of 40/20mm clean angular stone.

Pictures below show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.
The below diagram shows sample formation of the Cellular confinement system.





Stage 2:

6.9.0 The Construction Works Stage

6.9.1 **Protective fencing -** During the course of the works, special attention must be paid to ensure that these 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.

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

The excavations in the vicinity of the tree vegetation being retained will need to be viewed on site once marked out on the ground with the project manager, site foreman and the project Arboriculturist in advance of excavation to determine the extent of the impact and the work space required to allow for the construction works to proceed and to assess what additional mitigation measures will be required to protect those trees 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 trees to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar.

No roots are to be severed by the construction works without prior approval by the project Arboriculturist. Where roots are encountered, the project Arboriculturist is to assess these prior to cutting and these are to be pruned back to appropriate pruning points beyond the excavation line. Where roots cannot be cut; alternative methods of construction will need to be considered. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and the death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

6.9.3 **Working within the RPA** *(Root Protection Area)* – If it becomes necessary to carry out works within the RPA of a tree/trees, 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.

6.9.4 **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.

6.10.0 Other items

6.10.1 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:

6.11.0 Post Construction Works

6.11.1 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 area are implemented.

This report has been produced for the sole use of the above-named client and refers to only the tree vegetation 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 14th April 2025

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

Felim Sheridan's qualifications:
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F. Arbor. A), Professional diploma Arboriculture (RFS), National diploma Arboriculture (ND) and National certificate Horticulture (NCH).

Appendix 1

1.1 Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail.

1.2 Sample of Ground Protection within Root Zone.

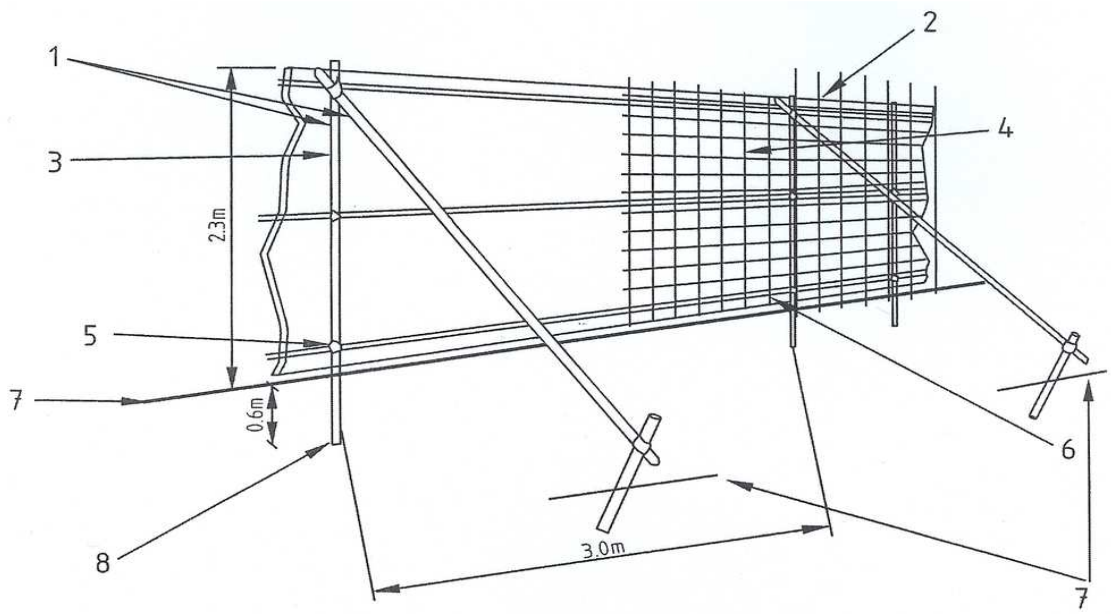
1.3 Sample of Trunk Protection

1.4 Sample of Toolbox Talk Sheet

1.5 Sample of Site Monitoring Sheet

Appendix 1.1

Protective Fence



1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and, where necessary, standard scaffold clamps
4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5 Standard clamps
6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7 Ground level
8 Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground

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

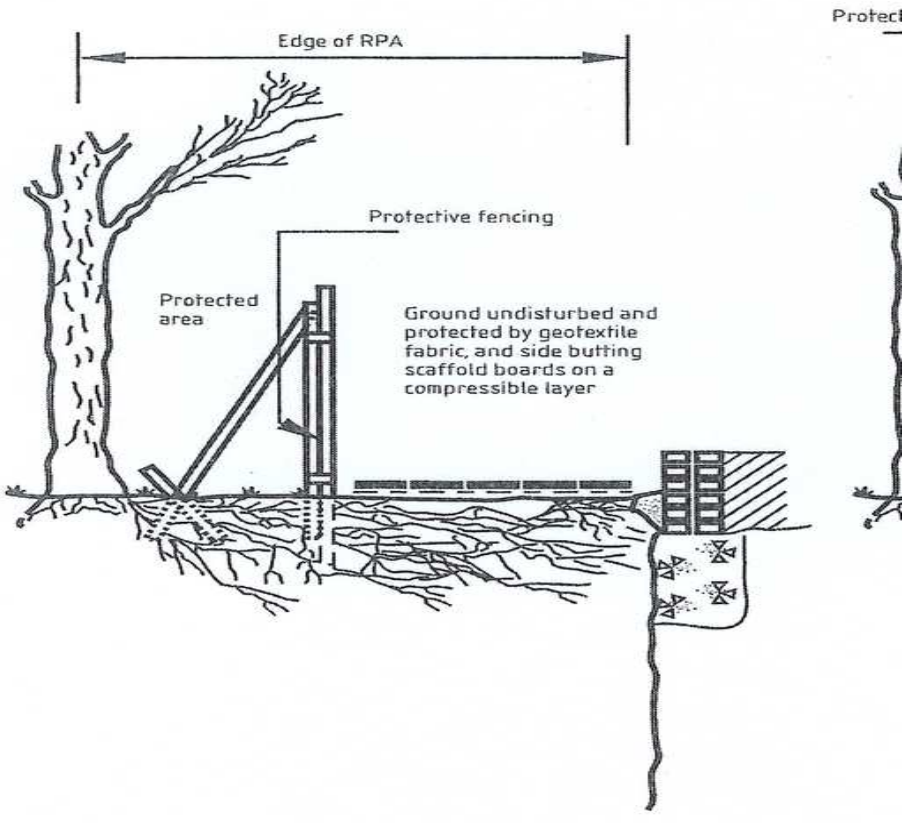
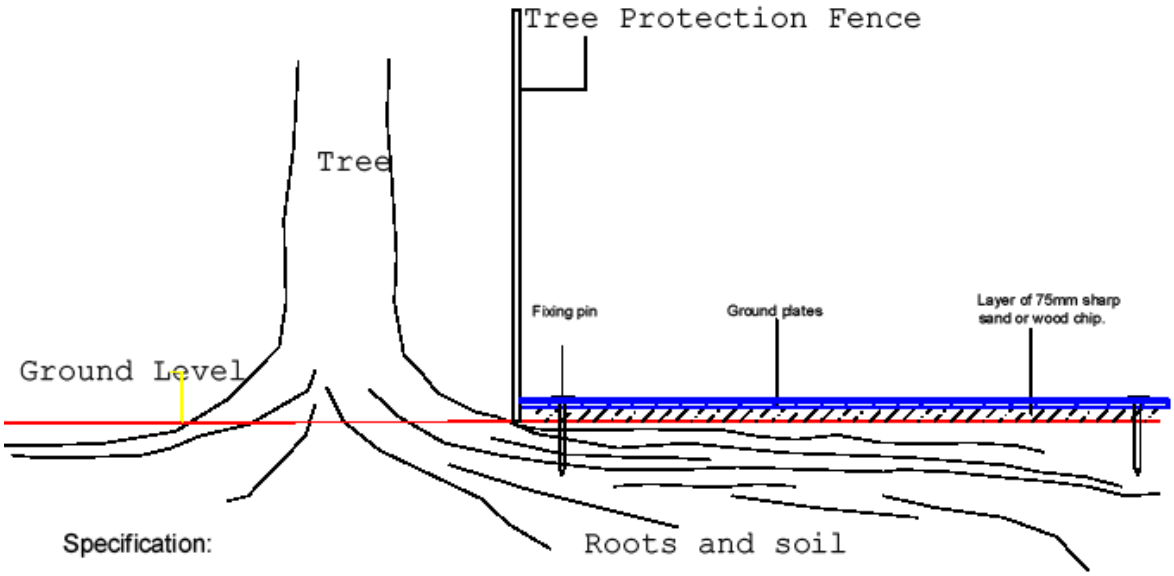


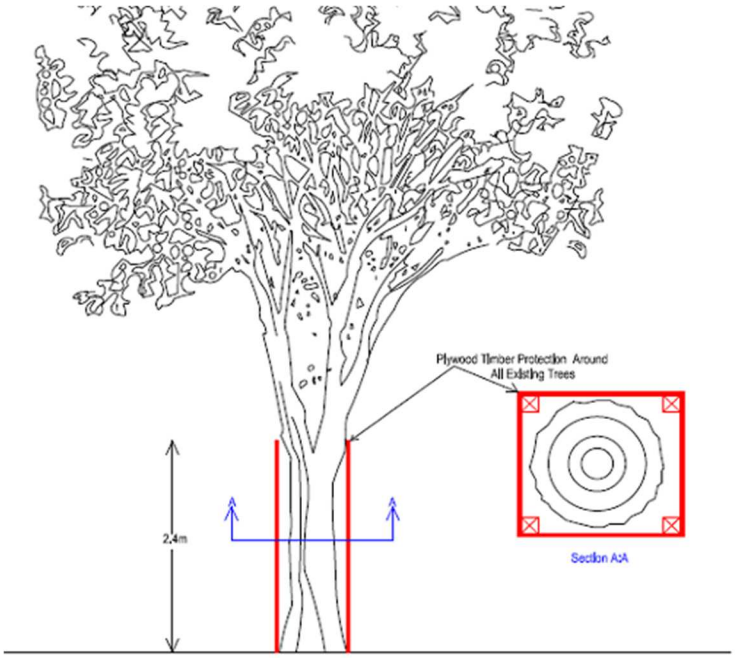
Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



Specification:

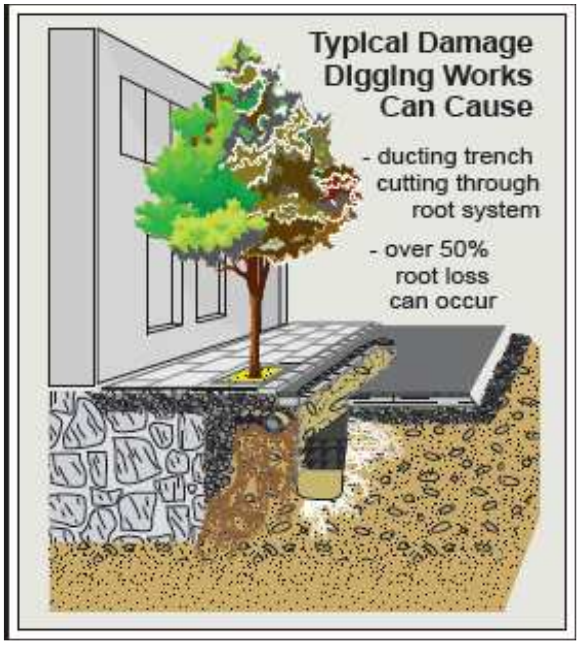
1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs
4. Erect protection fence (where feasible).
5. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping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

Site Area for the 'Cabinteely Greenway', Dublin 18.

Date: 4th April 2024, Updates added in January 2025

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 (Y): A tree, which has been planted in the last 10 years.

Semi Mature (SM): A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.
Early Mature (EM): A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.
Mature (M): A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.
Over Mature(OM): 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.

ULE – Useful Life Expectancy

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 10Years. 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 millimetres (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 form the base of the tree and is given in meters (m).

RPA – Root Protection Area

This is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in meters measured from the tree stem.
The Root Protection Area **(**RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works.

For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used. The calculated RPA for each tree should be capped to 707 m2.

a) For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{((\text{stem diameter 1})2 + (\text{stem diameter 2})2 \ldots + (\text{stem diameter 5})2)}$$

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{((\text{mean stem diameter})2 \times \text{number of stems})}$$

The RPA for each tree is plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan (**); 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:

Annex D (normative)

Root protection area

The RPAs given in Table D.1 should be used for single stem trees and the equivalent resultant combined stem diameter for multi-stemmed trees.

Table D.1 **Root protection areas**

Single stem diameter mm	Radius of nominal circle m	RPA m^2	Single stem diameter mm	Radius of nominal circle m	RPA m^2
75	0.90	3	675	8.10	206
100	1.20	5	700	8.40	222
125	1.50	7	725	8.70	238
150	1.80	10	750	9.00	255
175	2.10	14	775	9.30	272
200	2.40	18	800	9.60	290
225	2.70	23	825	9.90	308
250	3.00	28	850	10.20	327
275	3.30	34	875	10.50	346
300	3.60	41	900	10.80	366
325	3.90	48	925	11.10	387
350	4.20	55	950	11.40	408
375	4.50	64	975	11.70	430
400	4.80	72	1 000	12.00	452
425	5.10	81	1 025	12.30	475
450	5.40	92	1 050	12.60	499
475	5.70	102	1 075	12.90	519
500	6.00	113	1 100	13.20	547
525	6.30	124	1 125	13.50	573
550	6.60	137	1 150	13.80	598
575	6.90	150	1 175	14.10	625
600	7.20	163	1 200	14.40	652
625	7.50	177	1 225	14.70	679
650	7.80	191	1 250+	15.00	707

NOTE These figures are derived from the calculations described in **4.6**.

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			
		A condition assessment of the trees within the site area of the proposed greenway from 'Cornelscourt to Cabinteely'.													
		The survey starts in Cornelscourt at the Junction of the Old Bray Road with Cornelscourt Hill Road and works south towards Cabinteely Park and onto the Townland of Brennanstown concluding in the Brennanstown apartment complex, Brennanstown Avenue, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin.										Existing tag numbers are being used where visible.			
T1889	**Birch** *Betula spp*	10	220	2	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing in a small tree pit in the footpath. It has received little past maintenance apart from some pruning of lower branches to raise up its crown. It has a slight lean from its base and there are services at its base.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C2	2.64
Tree Nos. 1-5	**Birch** *Betula spp*	A7	A200	A2	A2	A2	A2	A1.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing on a linear strip of grass along the roadside. They are establishing well in this environment. Lower branches have been removed to raise up their crowns.	Remove weeds and cut grass at base and mulch around their base	10 - 20	C2	1.44
		The following trees are located along the south western corner of the junction of 'Old Bray Road' and 'Cornelscourt Hill Road'.													
T1890-1893	**Birch** *Betula spp*	11	230	3	2	2.5	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are growing in a small planter, and they have been pruned for clearance over the paths. They were planted as part of the landscape scheme here.	They require no work at the present time. Tree No.1892 could be considered for removal as part of selective thinning/ management.	20+	B1	2.64
T1894-1897	**Birch** *Betula spp*	10	225	1.5	1.5	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are growing on a raised bank as part of a group, they have had little past maintenance. There is a lot of foot traffic	They require no work at the present time.	20+	B1	2.16

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			
											around their base causing some soil erosion and compaction.				
T0788-0790	**Birch** *Betula spp* **Rowen** *Sorbus Aucuparia*	5	80	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Semi Mature	Poor	Poor They are in decline and dying off with no chance to recover.	I would recommend their **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	0.96
T781	**Monterey Pine** *Pinus radiata*	15	600	6	5	6	6	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the raised bank, and it has a lean towards the building with an asymmetrical crown in this direction. There is compaction around its base from the large amount of foot traffic in the area.	It requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1	7.2
T782 & T783	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	11	220	3	3	2	2	2.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing as part of a group, and tight to the base of the footpath. There is evidence of compaction at their base from pedestrian traffic. They are beginning to be overcrowded by surrounding trees.	They require no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	2.64
T1898 & 1899	**Monterey Pine** *Pinus radiata*	A16	A580	A4	A4	A3	A4	A2.5	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good They are growing on the edge of the bank and have grown up as a pair and there is soil compaction at their bases. They make a prominent feature in the tree group. They have received minor pruning works in the past to raise up their crowns.	They require no work at the present time.	40+	A1	6.96
T766, 765 763,762, 761,776, 775,778,	**Beech** *Fagus sylvatica* **Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus Monogyna*	A13	A260	A3	3	3	3	A3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair They were planted overtime on the raised bank area and are of different sizes. Some trees have been suppressed out by their neighbours. They provide a good	I would recommend **removing** Tree No. 0779 as part of management.	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	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			
779,780, 783, 772, 1900											arboricultural feature on the bank and shading for the area. They have received little past maintenance bar minor clearance work. Tree No. 0779 is an Ash in decline due to 'Ash Dieback'.				
	The follow trees are growing along the 'Cornelscourt Hill Road' within a c.2m wide grass verge. There is some structural damage to the surrounding footpath surfaces which may be associated with tree roots.														
T826	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	9	270	4	4	4	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing in the grass margin next the road. It has been pruned clear of the road in the past. There is bark damage to the lower stem.	Remove basal suckers and epicormic growth up along the stem.	20+	B1	3.24
T825	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	9	330	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has been pruned clear of road in the past. Its roots have lifted the footpath. There are basal suckers present along with epicormic growth at pruning points up along the main trunk.	Remove basal suckers and lower epicormic growth. Footpath surface will need attention in order to avoid potential trip hazard.	20+	B1	3.96
T1901	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	9	330	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has received pruning in the past and the lower stem was cut with a flail hedge cutter. This has caused damage and poor cuts on the lower trunk. Basal suckers and epicormic growth are present.	Remove basal suckers and lower epicormic growth.	20+	B1	3.96
T992	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	11	350	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has been pruned clear of the road. There is basal damage from mowers hitting off the lower trunk. There are suckers around its base and epicormic growth up along the main trunk.	Remove basal suckers and lower epicormic growth.	20+	B1	4.2

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			
T993	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	9	350	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair / Good	Fair It has been pruned clear of the road and has lower suckers on the stem. It has a slight lean and there are signs of storm damage in upper crown.	Remove basal suckers and lower epicormic growth.	20+	B1	4.2
T757	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	13	580	5	5	5	5	4	Early Mature	Good	Good A prominent tree growing on a large open space to the side of a house. It has received minor lower pruning to raise up its crown. Mowers are impacting its base causing some bark damage. It is a good quality tree in its current position.	It requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1	6.96
	The following three trees are located at the junction of 'Cornelscourt Hill Road' and 'Kerrymount Green'.														
T1902	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides "Crimson King"*	10	350	4	4	4	4	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on a narrow grass verge, and it has received little past maintenance. There is damage to the lower branches from high sided trucks. It has a large, raised root area around the base due to limiting root spacing.	Prune to raise crown by 1m.	10-20	C1	4.2
T756	**Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	3.5	60	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Fair	Fair/Poor, It is a small tree which has grown poorly on the grass verge. It could be described as stunted in its current position.	It requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1	7.2
T755	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	16	770	8	6	8	5	2.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Poor It is growing on a large grass area. It forms a number of stems from circa 1.5m. with an acute unions formation between stems. It has suffered storm damage in the past and there is a large hanger in its crown. The pruning carried out previously was poor and caused	Reduce crown size by 1.5m. Remove basal suckers and lower epicormic growth.	10-20	C1	9.24

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			
											an imbalance and an open section in the crown centre.				
T753	**Swedish Whitebeam** *Sorbus intermedia*	9	280	3	3	3	3	2.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair, It is growing on a wide grass verge. It has been pruned to clear the road in the past. There is minor deadwood in the crown centre. The lower stem has been damaged by mowers.	Remove Cherry sucker at its base.	10-20	C1	3.36
	The survey now moves to the pedestrian entrance to ''Glen Lawn Drive'' off Cornelscourt Hill. It consists of a stand of mature trees which would most likely have been part of the Cabinteely Estate. Some are in a poor condition physiologically and structurally. The remaining trees in this area have been planted as part of 'The Glen Lawn Estate' management.														
T991	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	860	7	4	6	7	4	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large prominent tree growing close to the road edge inside the boundary wall. It would seem to have regrown part of its lower crown in recent times, possibly from past pruning. There are some cavities on the main trunk from previous pruning points.	Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis.	20+	B1/B2	10.32
T989	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	23	840	5	4	6	4	8	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large prominent mature tree which forms part of a group of beech in this area. It is tall with a small sized crown which was possibly pruned in the past. It has no lower crown structure making its main crown solely towards the top extremities.	Remove dead/unstable growth and prune in heavy and exposed side limbs/branches by c.2m. Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis.	20+	B1/B2	10.08
T988	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	25	910	6	5	5	4	10	Mature	Fair	Fair, It is growing as part of a group of Beech in this area and is a tall tree drawn up for light. It shows signs of bark necrosis on the lower stem and its base is exposing the underlying timber to decay. It has an asymmetrical	Remove dead/unstable growth and prune in heavy and exposed side limbs/branches by c.2m.	20+	B1/B2	10.92

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			
											crown formation with large scaffold limbs. It shows little signs of any recent pruning works.	Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis.			
T987	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	24	900	4	6	7	3	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It forms part of a group with an asymmetrical crown weight inwards. It has large, centralised decay areas with large lower stem decay. It is infected by the fungus 'kretzschmaria duesta' at this point and at other points on the lower stem; this will have an impact on its stability. Its crown has received some pruning to lighten in heavy side limbs/branches.	Monitor basal decay as it may need to be removed or further pruning in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	10.8
T502	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	20	820	3	7	3	5	8	Mature	Poor	Poor It is a large central mature tree in this group. It has a large decay section on the lower stem, and it is infected by the fungus 'kretzschmaria duesta' which impacts its structure. The top section has broken away in the past reducing crown size with decay progressing down into the main stem from this point.	Monitor basal decay as it may need to be removed or further pruning in the short term as part of management.	<10	U	9.84
T503	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	20	700	7	6	3	7	9	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large tree forming part of a group and is growing tight to the base of the old boundary wall. It has an asymmetrical crown weighed out over the road.	Remove dead/unstable growth and lighten in crown over the road by 1-2m. It may require pruning to compensate for the removal of the neighbouring trees in the future.	20+	B1/B2	8.4

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			
T1903 + 1904	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	260 290	4	3	5	2	3	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of two trees growing close to each other to form the one crown. There is pyracantha growing around their bases. They have minor deadwood in their crowns. There is minor Ivy cover on the lower stems.	They require no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	4.67
T1905	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	16	320	5	2	4	3	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It was growing as a group but some trees in the group have been removed leaving it more isolated. There is heavy Ivy on the main stem.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	20+	B1	3.84
T1906	**Turkey Oak** *Quercus cerris*	16	420	4	3	5	2	5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It was growing as part of a group and its neighbouring trees have been recently removed leaving its crown more open. The Ivy on the main stem has been cut at ground level.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1	5.04
T1907	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	9	190	3	2	3	3	1	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It was planted as part of a group at the side of the house. It has Beech Canker on the main stem and minor stem damage. It has been left more isolated in recent times by the removal of neighbouring trees.	It requires no work at the present.	20+	B1	2.28
T1908	**Turkey Oak** *Quercus cerris*	16	340	3	4	3	3	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing at the edge of the group with heavy Ivy cover on the main stem which limits our visual inspection of the lower base and stem. Its lower branches were removed previously to raise up its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	20+	B1	4.08

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			
T1909	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	10	230	1	2	2	2	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on its own with a desire line path at its base which has caused soil compaction around its base. It would have been part of the original tree group to the side of the property, but it has been left more open/isolated by the removal of neighbouring trees.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1	2.76
	The following trees are growing on a narrow linear grass verge between the footpath and road kerb.														
T1910	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus spp*	8	250	3	3	3	3	2.5	Early Mature	Dead	Poor It has died recently and will become decayed and unstable	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. It would be good to test for Fire Blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) infection.	<10	U	3
T1911	**Swedish Whitebeam** *Sorbus intermedia*	7	290	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It contains deadwood within its crown, and it is showing decline in its crown. It has been pruned clear of the road.	It requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition.	10+	C1	3.48
T1912	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria*	6	240	2	2	2	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a street tree growing in the grass verge. There is deadwood in its crown, and it has received pruning to raise up its crown over the surrounding surfaces.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	2.88
T1913	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria*	6	310	4	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A larger size street tree which received pruning to raise up its crown over surrounding surfaces.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	3.72
	The survey now moves onto the large open space along 'Glen Lawn Drive' opposite house Nos. 16 to 42 and in front of house Nos. 4 to 7.														
T1914	**Field Maple** *Acer campestre*	9	530	6	7	5	6	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair	Remove large hanging branches and it would benefit	20+	B1	6.36

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			
											It is a large size tree growing on the open space with light Ivy on lower stem. Its crown was reduced in the past and has regrown densely. There is a large hanger in the crown centre.	from some formative pruning to address structural issues in its crown.			
T1915	**Birch** *Betula spp*	10	240	4	3	3	3	2.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on a large open space and the lower stem has been damaged by mowers. It has potential for the future.	Mulch area around its base.	20+	B1	2.88
T1916	**Birch** *Betula spp*	9	300	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on a large open space. It has been pruned for clearance for mowing in the past.	Mulch area around its base.	20+	B1	3.6
T1917	**Birch** *Betula spp*	6	230	4	3	4	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on a large open space and has received little past maintenance. It has been damaged at the base from mowers.	Mulch area around its base.	20+	B1	2.76
T1918	**Birch** *Betula spp*	12	460	5	4	6	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is growing on a large open space and is maturing well. It has been damaged at the base by mowers	Mulch area around its base.	20+	B1	5.52
T1919	**Birch** *Betula spp*	12	300	5	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is growing on a large open space and is maturing well. It has potential for the future. Mowers are coming in close contact with its base.	Mulch area around its base.	20+	B1	3.6
	Growing on the open space in a line between T1919 and T1920 is a recently planted line of Birch														
T1920	**Birch** *Betula spp*	12	220	3	3	3	2	1	Early Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is growing close to the pedestrian crossing and light standard. It has received little past maintenance.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1	2.64

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			
												It may require pruning for the street light in the future.			
	The following trees are growing on a narrow linear grass verge between a footpath and road kerb on the east side of the road.														
T1921	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria*	6	320	3	3	4	4	2.5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a street tree growing within the narrow grass verge. It was crown lifted for clearance in the past.	It requires no work at the present time	10-20	C1	3.84
T1922	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria*	6	310	4	3	4	4	2.5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the narrow grass verge. A footpath has been repaired in front of this tree and these works may have damaged its roots. There is a utility manhole at its base.	Carry out pruning to lift crown by 1m to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces. Monitor its condition.	10-20	C1	3.72
T1923	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria*	7	300	3	3	2	3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the narrow grass verge and damage is being caused to the footpath. It has received no recent maintenance.	Carry out pruning to lift crown by 1m to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	10+	C1	3.6
T1924	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria*	8	370	4	3	4	4	2.5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing at the junction. It has a poor union formation on main stem. It has had no recent maintenance work carried out.	Carry out pruning to lift crown by 1m to improve clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	10+	C1	4.44
T1925	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria*	6	270	4	3	4	4	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair It has some deadwood in crown with decline evident. It has had no recent maintenance work. It grows close to road edge.	It requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition.	10+	C1	3.24
T1926	**Whitebeam** *Sorbus aria*	6	300	3	3	4	3	3	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor It has some lower stem damage with localised decay at this point. It has a slight lean from its base.	It requires no work at present. Monitor its condition.	10+	C1	3.6
	The following trees are located on 'Glen Drive' along the grass verge outside the boundary of 'Cabinteely Park'. They have grown up as part of this cover here and form part of the one group canopy formation. Some are of poor quality and have struggled to establish. Some work has taken place within the group to remove hung up and fallen trees but due to their weak growth habit, more have begun to suffer some storm damage.														

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			
Tree Group 1	**Mixed broadleaf and conifer.**	16	300	4	4	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a linear tree group growing along the road edge and boundary with the park and they would have been originally planted as screening around the park and they have grown up well as a group. There is Ivy cover on many of the stems. There is some deadwood and dead stem sections within the group. They provide good bulking and landscape character to the location.	They would benefit from general tidying works and maintenance. They are best managed as one group.	20+	C2	3.6
	The following trees are located on the outer edges of this group.														
T1927-1932	**Birch** *Betula spp*	A8	A200	A2	A2	A2	A2	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor They are growing on an open space next the road and were planted as part of the larger group of tree in this area. Tree No. 1927 is a large tree. Mowers are causing issues to the base damaging the lower stems.	Mulch area around their bases.	20+	C1	3.12
T1933	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	10	170 250	4	1	4	3	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is twin stemmed from low down and it has poor lower stem union formation. It is growing close to the road.	Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis.	10+	C1	3.63
T1934	**Birch** *Betula spp*	7	130	0	0	0	0	6	Semi Mature	Dead	Poor It had been suppressed by neighbouring tree cover and has died.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	1.56
T1935	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	9	160	4	1	3	0.5	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Poor It has been suppressed out by neighbouring tree cover. It has poor crown formation with deadwood in crown and there is a hanger in crown.	Retain as bulking at present and remove hanging branch.	10+	C1	1.92

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			
T1936-1938	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides* **Ash** *Fraxinus Excelsior*	8	180	1	1	2	0	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor They are growing as part of a tree group along the path edge. Their structure has been affected due to overcrowding/ competition and some are of poor quality as a result.	They require no work at the present time.	10+	C1	2.16
T1939	**Popular** *Populas nigra sud sp*	14	720	4	6	5	5	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Poor It is growing on the edge of the footpath with some damage occurring to the path surface most likely being caused by its roots. It is multi-stemmed from the base with an acute union with possible included bark at the point between stems. It is a tall tree and the larger tree of this tree group. It has received little past maintenance.	Reduce in height by 2m and prune remaining crown to shape to alleviate pressure on the poor union formations. Monitor its condition on a 12-month basis.	10+	C1	8.64
	Our tree survey now moves into 'Cabinteely Park' working eastwards along the proposed route of the greenway.														
Tree Group 2	**Mixed Broadleaf**	16	300	4	4	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of trees planted around the boundary of the park to form screening. They have grown up well to form a large stand of trees. Many of them have been heavily suppressed by Ivy and some trees have fallen or their tops have broken off. Some work has taken place within the group to remove hung up and fallen trees but due to their weak growth habit, more have begun to break and fall.	Carry out some general woodland management practices making safe dead material/ fallen trees and dead stems. Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy on tree crowns.	20+	C2	3.6
	The following trees form the outer canopy edge of this tree group.														
T1447	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	200, 150,	2	1	2	1	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair. It is growing from the base of the boundary wall and has possibly self-seeded here. Its	It requires no work at the present time.	<10	U	3.23

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			
			100								lower branches have been cut to raise up its crown. Its multi stemmed from low down.	It may be removed as part of management in the short term due to proximity to the boundary wall.			
T1448	**Scots Pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	13	200	1	1	1	1	3.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. It is growing as part of a group, and it is being overcrowded with an asymmetrical crown as a result. Heavy Ivy cover on main stem is extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	20+	C1	2.4
T1449	**Hornbeam** *Carpinus betulus*	9	140	1	2	1	1	2.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor. It has poor form with an asymmetrical crown due to overcrowding/competition. It is growing as part of a group, and it has grown out of the canopy for light. Ivy cover on its main trunk.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	1.68
T1450	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	6	100, 120	1	1	1	1	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor. It has poor form and has possibly lost its upper crown in the past. It is twin-stemmed from base. It is heavily suppressed by Ivy. T1451 is hung up in its crown.	Remove broken/damaged branches. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1	1.87
T1451	**Crack Willow** *Salix fragilis*	14	380	4	0	2	2	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor. It has snapped out halfway up and is hung up in the neighbouring trees.	Remove tree and retain stump, chamfer edges.	<10	U	4.56
T1452	**Birch** *Betula spp*	9.5	250	1	1	1	1	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor. It is being heavily suppressed by Ivy and this is causing issues for its crown to photosynthesize.	Cut Ivy at ground level to allow light into the crown.	10-20	C1	3
T1453	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	7	130	1	1	1	1	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor. It has been suppressed by neighbouring trees and Ivy and this has stunted its growth.	It requires no work at the present time. Retain as bulking.	10+	C1	1.56

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			
T1454	**Grey Poplar** *Populus x canescens*	15	450	5	4	4	4	5	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor. It was planted as part of the tree group planting. It has grown up quite tall and has Ivy cover along the main stem.	It requires no work at the present time. Ivy will need cutting to contain in the short term.	10+	C1	5.4
T1455	**Grey Poplar** *Populus x canescens*	13	360	2	2	6	2	2	Mature	Fair	Poor. It has started to fail halfway up and is leaning out into the park. It has limited potential.	Cut back to tall stump	<10	U	4.32
T1456	**Popular** *Populus nigra sub sp*	15	250, 170	2	2	2	2	10	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor. It is a tall twinned stemmed tree from base. It has grown up tall for light and it has heavy Ivy cover on the main stem. Its height and species type make it liable to breakage.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	10-20	C1	3.62
T1457	**Popular** *Populus nigra sub sp*	8	120	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor. It is growing at the canopy edge of this tree group, and it has grown out for light affecting its structure. It has limited potential	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	10+	C1	1.44
T1458	**Popular** *Populus nigra sub sp*	15	130	1	1	1	1	4	Early Mature	Poor	Poor. This tree is dying off and is being suppressed by Ivy.	Remove tree and retain stump, chamfer edges.	<10	U	1.56
	The following trees are growing in a small group out from Tree Group No. 2 and are growing up together at close spacing to form part of the one group canopy formation. There is evidence of where some stems broke out in the past opening up the group canopy formation. They contain some heavy exposed side limbs/branches and some of these may be prone to breakage in winds. These trees form part of the outer canopy formation of this group														
T1459	**Hybrid Black Poplar** *Populus nigra sud sp*	19	470	5	4	6	2	6	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor. It is a large tree growing slightly out from the tree group and it has grown tall with the other Poplar trees. There is heavy Ivy cover which is suppressing its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level, allow to die off to let the crown to re-establish.	10-20	C2	5.64

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			
T1460	**Hybrid Black Poplar** *Populus nigra sud sp*	18	450, 500	6	2	5	2	3.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. It is a large, twinned stemmed tree from base. It has heavy Ivy cover throughout which has limited the inspection. There is deadwood within the crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and clear around the base to allow re-inspection.	10-20	C2	8.08
T1461	**Hybrid Black Poplar** *Populus nigra sud sp*	18	570	5	5	6	5	3	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair. It is a large sized mature tree. Ivy has suppressed its crown. Its lower stem was damaged with a flail hedge cutter when the surrounding Bramble was being cut.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2	6.84
T1462	**Hybrid Black Poplar** *Populus nigra sud sp*	17	470	1	6	1	1	4.5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Poor It has grown up close to its neighbouring trees and they share a crown and its crown is asymmetrical as a result. It possibly had a secondary stem that broke off and the Ivy has now covered this area over.	To allow a closer inspection of its upper crown, cut Ivy at ground level and tidy up around its base.	10-20	C2	5.64
	The following trees and tree groups are located within 'Cabinteely Park'.														
Tree Group 3	**Mixed Broadleaf & Conifers**	14	280	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tree belt growing along the edge of the park providing screening to the park and neighbouring houses. It has been flailed along the edge on the park side and has created a hedge type effect to the canopy edge. Within it, there are dead trees which have fallen or died off. Most of the trees have heavy Ivy cover on them.	Carry out some general woodland management works including making safe large dead trees, poorly formed stems and dead sections. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is suppressing trees.	20+	C2	3.36
Tree Group 4	**Mixed Broadleaf**	17	300	4	4	4	4	0	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/poor. It is growing as a clump in the centre of the open space. It has suffered storm damage, many of the trees have poor form and structure, heavy Ivy cover	Carry out some general woodland management works including making safe large dead trees, poor formed stems	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			
												and dead sections. Cut Ivy at ground level where it is suppressing trees.			
	The following trees form the outer canopy of Tree Group No. 4.														
T1463	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	560	4	2	3	3	0	Mature	Poor	Poor. It is a large mature tree on the edge of the canopy. It is in decline and has large deadwood in its crown. Its decline in health is most likely due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. There is a large decay cavity forming at its base where a stem broke away in the past.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. A tall stump could be left for biodiversity/deadwood habitat.	<10	U	6.72
T1464	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	340	1	1	1	1	6	Mature	Dead	Poor. It has fallen and is hung up in T1464.	Remove tree and retain stump.	<10	U	4.08
T1465	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	19	450, 230	2	3	5	3	9	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor. It is a large twin stemmed tree from base. It splits again into three stems at circa 2m. It has grown tall similar to its neighbours. Ivy is progressing up its main stem. Its crown is showing decline/dieback most likely due to 'Ash Dieback'.	Monitor stem union and infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Ivy will require management in the future.	10+	C1	6.06
T1466	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	16	660	3	4	5	3	0	Mature	Fair	Fair. It is growing on the canopy edge of a group. A large limb has broken off and is hung up on its stem. Ivy has progressed up its main stem and into its crown. It shows signs of infection from 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove major deadwood and broken hung up branch.	20+	B1	7.92
T1467	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	6	90, 70, 90	1	1	2.5	1	0	Young	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is self-seeded on the canopy edge and it is multi-stemmed from the base. It has poor growth form.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	1.74

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			
T1468	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	6	100, 120	1	1	4	1	0	Early Mature	Fair	Poor. It is growing under the canopy of the Horse Chestnut. Its stems are partly growing along the ground. The Horse Chestnut stem which fell is hung up with in its crown.	Retain as lower bulking. Clear Horse Chestnut stem which is hung up in its crown.	10+	C1	1.87
T1469	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	430, 450	5	6	5	5	0	Mature	Fair	Poor. It consists of a large mature tree, twin stemmed from circa 0.5m and it has poor stem formation here. It has been heavily suppressed lower down by Bramble and Ivy is extending into its crown. Its crown is showing decline most likely due to 'Ash Dieback'.	Retain for now and tidy up around its base and lower stem. It may need to be removed in the short term as part of management due to infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Monitor its condition.	<10	U	7.46
Woodland Belt No.1	**Mixed Species**	**It is a linear tree belt that extends inside the boundary wall and railing with 'Glenlawn Drive' and extends from the river eastwards along the parks boundary with the Old Bray Road.** It is a planted belt of trees containing Beech, Alder, Birch, Scots Pine and Larch. It is of a semi mature age class planted at close spacing and have grown up together to form part of the one group canopy formation. There is competition here in places with the faster growing species outgrowing the slower ones. There is Ivy cover on their lower trunks and some undergrowth of Cherry Laurel. As a tree belt they frame the Cabinteely Park and are a prominent feature. They have received some pruning previously particularly their lower branches over the road and footpath on the northern side.										They are in need of some general maintenance/ management and selective thinning to allow better quality tree species to develop.	40+	A2	A4.0
		The following trees are located out on the open grass area south of the entrance off 'Glen Lawn Drive'.													
0888	**Holm Oak** *Quercus ilex*	4	140	5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	Young	Good	Good It is establishing well and there is some bark wounding around its base and its lower trunk. It has a low crown.	Mulch area around its base to protect it from damage. It may require pruning of lower branches to raise up its crown as it grows in size.	40+	C1	1.7

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			
0889	**Bhutan Pine** *Pinus wallichiana*	9	380	3	3	3	2.5	0	Semi Mature	Good	Good It is a good quality specimen and it has branch formation to ground level. Ivy is beginning to extend into its crown.	It would benefit from Ivy being cut at ground level.	40+	A1	4.6
0890	**Birch** *Betula pendula*	11	280	2.5	4	4	2	2.53	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It has a slightly asymmetrical crown due to storm damage and dieback on the northern side. There is grass around its base.	Remove deadwood and mulch area around its base to protect grass during grass maintenance. Remove large pieces of deadwood.	20+	C1	3.4
0891	**Iron Wood** *Pratica persica*	3	100	2	2	2	2	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is a small tree/ large bush which rocks in its root plate causing stability issues. It may have been pot bound when it was planted. It is leaning at a slight angle.	It needs attention to address stability.	10+	C1	1.2
0892	**Deodar Cedar** *Cedrus deodara*	9	440	3	4	4	4	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is slightly misshaped with branch formation to ground level.	It requires no immediate attention at present.	20-40	B1	5.3
0893	**Weeping Beech** *Fagus sylvatica 'Pendula'*		200	5	4	4	2	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It has an oblong shape with a weeping habit and branch formation to ground level. There is some bark wounding at its base.	Mulch area around its base to protect its base from damage.	20+	C1	2.4
		The following trees are located at the 'Gate Lodge'. It consists of a double line of Pines that form part of a tree line avenue that runs in a east west direction. They are a prominent line of trees that form part of the original landscape and they are of value to the landscape of this area.													
5198	**Corsican Pine** *Pinus nigra sub sp.*	A23	A780	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall, sheltered tree that forms part of a group and it sub-divides from low down into a	Lighten limb extending out to the north east by c.2m.	20-40	B2	9.3

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			
											number of stems. There is some deadwood through its crown and lower deadwood was removed previously.				
5199	**Corsican Pine** *Pinus nigra sub sp.*	A23	A780	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a sheltered, central tree. Its lower branches and deadwood were removed to raise up its crown	It requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2	9.3
5200	**Corsican Pine** *Pinus nigra sub sp.*	A23	A780	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5			It is a tall tree that forms part of a sheltered group. Its lower deadwood and branches were removed to raise up its crown.	It requires no work at the present time.	20-40	B2	9.3
		The following trees are located on the southern side of the entrance avenue at the 'Gate Lodge'.													
0894	**Birch** *Betula pendula*	14	410	3	2	3	1	4	Mature	Dead	Poor It forms part of the group canopy formation with the Pines and is standing dead and is becoming decayed/ unstable.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	4.9
0895	**Corsican Pine** *Pinus nigra sub sp.*	20	820	1	9	2	3	5	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy of the tree line of Pines with a slightly asymmetrical crown. It is twin-stemmed from c.3m up and lower deadwood and branches were removed previously to raise up its crown. It has light Ivy cover on its lower trunk. There is some bark wounding on its lower trunk on its northern side where a lower limb was removed previously with decay appearing localised here at present.	It would benefit from lightening in heavy end loaded side limbs/ branches by up to 1-2m taking care not to open up/ expose its crown or neighbouring trees.	20-40	B2	9.8
0896	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	6	230	4	4	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair There is some small bark wounding to its base. Its lower branches were removed previously to raise up its crown.	Mulch area around its base.	20+	C1	2.8

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			
0897	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus avium*	6	210	3	3	3	3	1.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Its lower branches were pruned/ removed to raise up its crown. There is some bark wounding at its base and liquid exudations is evident.	It requires no work at present.	20+	C1	2.5
	The following trees are located within 'Cabinteely Park'. The mature trees would have been planted as part of the original landscaping of 'Cabinteely House'. Other smaller trees have been added since as part of the development of the park.														
T1940	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	12	490	6	2	4	2	2	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing at the river edge as part of a group. It has been supressed by its neighbouring larger trees. It is heavily suppressed by Ivy along the main stem and into the crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level and revaluate.	20+	B1	5.88
T1941	**Corsican Pine** *Pinus nigra sub sp.*	20	850	7	8	7	8	3	Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is a large prominent mature tree, multi-stemmed from circa 6m. It is heavily suppressed by Ivy which has limited the inspection of the upper crown and stems. There is a large hanger in the upper crown	Cut Ivy at ground level and remove large hanger in its crown.	40+	A1/A2	10.2
T1942	**Wellingtonia** *Sequoiadendron giganteum*	30	1800	6	7	6	7	4	Mature	Good	Good It is a large prominent mature tree growing close to the bridge. There is a gravel path at its base and the area around its base has been used as an area for members of the public to congregate which is causing issue for its lower stem and soil compaction.	It requires no work at the present time. It would be better to cordon off the area around the base to reduce stem damage and soil compaction.	40+	A1/A2	21.6
T1943	**Corsican Pine** *Pinus nigra sub sp.*	20	1020	8	8	4	8	5	Mature	Good	Fair It is a large mature tree with an asymmetrical crown due to its group growing environment. There is Ivy on lower stem. It is multi-	Remove dead and unstable growth within its crown.	40+	A1/ A2	12.24

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				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			
											stemmed from 1.5m. There is deadwood and poor formed branches in the crown.				
T1944	**Corsican Pine** *Pinus nigra sub sp.*	20	950	4	8	6	6	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing as part of the group environment and has an asymmetrical crown. It has Ivy on the main stem which is progressing into its crown. It suffered recent large storm damage and there is a large hanger in the crown as a result. There is deadwood in the crown.	Remove dead/ unstable growth within its crown and remove the large hanger. Cut Ivy at ground level in the short term.	40+	A1/A2	11.4
T1945	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	8	270	3	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing under the canopy of the neighbouring trees, and this has resulted in slight suppression of its growth habit.	It requires no work at the present time.	10-20	C1	3.24
T1946	**Birch** *Betula spp*	15	410	5	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing as part of the tree line, and it has received minor past pruning for surrounding clearance.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B1	4.92
T1947	**Ash** *Fraxinus Excelsior*	16	400 440	4	4	2	6	3	Mature	Poor	Poor It is growing in the bank of the river/stream. It consists of a twin-stemmed Ash and one of these stems has broken away leaving the other large end weighted section over the river/stream. It is heavily suppressed by Ivy low down. There are dead Elm stems all around the base. Its crown is showing decline/dieback due to 'Ash Dieback'.	In order to retain reduce by 4m over the small stream and allow natural regeneration. Remove dead elm stems at the base. Cut Ivy at ground level and allow to die off. Monitor its condition as it will most likely need to be **removed** in the short term.	<10	U	7.14
	The survey now moves into the woodland area of the park. It contains a range of trees of differing age classes and species, and the area has developed around the original structure as the park. The woodland contains a lot of dead and fallen sections with many poor-formed trees throughout.														

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			
Hedge No.1	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica* **Ash** *Fraxinus Excelsior* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus Monogyna* **Holly** *Ilex aquifolium*	A5	A500	A4	A4	--	--	A0	Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a hedge row between the woodland and the open space to the west. It is a former field boundary and grows on an old ditch. It has received little recent maintenance and is heavily suppressed by Ivy. It has been flailed on the open space side in the past. The Ash trees within are infected with 'Ash Dieback' and this is impacting on its health.	It would benefit from a general tidying works and cutting of the Ivy to allow the hedge to expand. Make safe large sections of dead/unstable growth. Monitor the Ash trees for infection by 'Ash Dieback' and manage accordingly, some may need to be removed in the future as a result.	20+	C2	A6.0
	The following trees are located within a woodland block on the east side of Hedge No.1.														
1948	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	14	220 130	3	1	2	3	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It forms part of the woodland, and it has grown up tall for light and it has a secondary stem developing from its base.	Remove secondary stem.	20+	B2	3.07
1949	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	270	4	4	5	2	2.5	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is a poor-formed tree which has grown up as part of the woodland. It is heavily suppressed by Ivy and has a large amount of deadwood in the crown. Its crown is being damaged by squirrels.	Make safe dead/unstable growth. Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1	3.24
1950	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	14	200	2	0	1	1	10	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It is a very tall slender tree which has grown up for light due to competition. Construction works has taken place close to its base with the installation of outdoor gym equipment.	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2	2.4
T1951	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	120	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6	Semi Mature	Poor	Poor This tree is in decline.	Fell to a high stump.	<10	U	1.44

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			
T1952	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	14	210	2	0.5	3	0.5	5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a tall slender tree growing up as part of the woodland. Ivy is progressing up its main stem.	It requires no work at the present time. Ivy may require management in the future.	40+	B2	2.52
T1953	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	14	360	4		5	4	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing on the edge of the canopy line. Construction works have taken place close to its base. It has minor deadwood in the crown	It requires no work at the present time.	20+	B2	4.32
T1954	**Ash** *Fraxinus Excelsior*	14	330	5	3	4	3	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing near the edge of the path and there is significant compaction from foot traffic and possible construction damage from the gym installation works. It shows minor signs of 'Ash Dieback' in its crown.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Monitor its condition in particular for infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Mulch around its base to reduce soil compaction.	10+	C1	3.96
T1955	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	4	65	2	1	1	2	2	Young	Fair	Fair A young tree possibly self-seeded under the canopy of its large neighbouring trees and this has affected its structure. It has stem damage and root compaction.	It requires no work at the present time.	10+	C1	0.78
T1956	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	14	360	5	3	5	3	2.5	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing as part of the group and is a larger size tree growing on the canopy edge. There is Ivy along the main stem	Cut Ivy at ground level in the short term.	40+	B2	4.32
T1957	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	160	5	0	2	4	4	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is a poor formed tree, and its leader broke out and left a crooked stem. There is a decayed secondary stem. There is Ivy cover on main stem	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	1.92

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				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 tall stump (monolith) could be left for biodiversity/ standing deadwood.			
T1958	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	160	4	2	1	2	5	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is a tall slender tree with Ivy cover on its lower stem. It has grown tall for light due to competition.	Cut Ivy at ground level.	10+	C1	1.92
T1959	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	27	750	6	4	9	5	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large mature tree growing within the woodland on the outer edge. There is compaction and buttress root damage at the base from foot traffic. There is deadwood in the crown with past storm damage evident.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Review again when in leaf to review physiological condition. Mulch area around its base to protect soil from compaction.	20+	B2	9
T1960	***Beech*** *Fagus sylvatica*	27	630	5	3	8	5	11	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a large mature tree growing within the woodland. The lower stem has been possibly girdled by wire tied around it in the past and it has damaged the stem. There is evidence of storm damage and deadwood in the crown.	Remove dead/unstable growth. Review again when in leaf to review	20+	B2	7.56
T1961	**Ash** *Fraxinus Excelsior*	13	350	3	4	9	0	6	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has an asymmetrical crown with a significant lean out over the path. It has Ivy along the main stem and it is showing signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	Remove dead/unstable growth and monitor on 12-month basis in particular for progression of 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	4.2
	The following trees are located on the eastern side of existing path through this woodland.														
T1962	**Ash** *Fraxinus Excelsior*	14	250	4	2	0	4	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It consists of a group of Ash stems. They have significant Ivy cover low down and deadwood and debris around their base.	Remove dead/unstable growth particularly over the path.	10+	C2	3

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				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			
											Some stems are starting to show signs of decline by 'Ash Dieback'.	Monitor on 12-month basis in particular for progression of infection by 'Ash Dieback'. Cut Ivy at ground level.			
T1963	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	14	300	2	4	3	3	9	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It is a tall tree which has grown up for light over the canopy line. There is Ivy cover on the lower stem. There is decay and bark dysfunction around the lower stem and base and this decay is beginning to progress inward.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. A tall stump could be left as standing deadwood/ biodiversity.	<10	U	3.6
T1964	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	300 220	3	3	4	5	4	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is twin stemmed from circa .5 m and there is Ivy progressing up the main stems. There is a large amount of deadwood in the crown and a neighbouring tree has died, fallen and is hung up in its crown.	Remove hung up tree, remove deadwood.	20+	B2	5.09
T1965	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	14	260	2	3	2	3	5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/poor It is growing on the canopy edge and its form has been affected due to overcrowding. It has heavy Ivy cover along the main stem.	Cut Ivy at ground level and allow it to die off and reassess crown.	20+	B2	3.12
T1966	**Ash** *Fraxinus Excelsior*	22	440	4	7	7	3	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall tree with an asymmetrical crown formation weighed out of the woodland and it is located slightly outside the canopy line. There is Ivy on main stem.	Cut Ivy at ground level in the short to medium term. Monitor its condition in particular for infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	10+	C2	5.28
	The following tree is located in the old farm entrance from the park onto 'Brennanstown Road'.														
T1967	**Ash** *Fraxinus Excelsior*	9	220	2	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor,	Remove the secondary stem.	10+	C1	2.64

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				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			
											It has self-seeded in the old gate way. It is twin stem from low down, and it was pruned to clear overhead wires. It is showing some signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback'.	Monitor its condition in particular progression by 'Ash Dieback'.			
	The survey now moves to the opposite side of the 'Brennanstown Road' and proceeds eastwards to the old trackway/roadway. The area is heavily overgrown, and a small pedestrian trackway has formed through the centre of this area. There are hedges either side on neighbouring properties which are overgrown and encroaching into the area also and they will need cutting back to open up this area.														
Tree No.6	**Scots pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	20	840	7	7	7	7	5	Mature	Fair	Fair It is growing on the riverbank behind the palisade fence line and our assessment has been restricted to site area only. It is a large size prominent tree with a large crown size.	Management is taken to be outside the control of this site area. It would require a more detailed inspection. It would also benefit from Ivy being cut at ground level.	20+	B1/ B2	10.08
T1968	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	18	450	4	2	4	2	10	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is leaning significantly and has poor crown formation. There is heavy undergrowth surrounding it. It has grown up as part of the surrounding mature tree group.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	5.4
T1969	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	15	500	1	1	1	1	1	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It has heaved at the root plate and is hung up in T1970.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	6
T1970	**Douglas Fir** *Pseudotsuga menziesii*	20	500	5	5	5	5	6	Mature	Fair	Fair It is a tall mature tree, and it is becoming more isolated/open by failure of neighbouring trees. Its neighbour has fallen and is hung up within its crown. It has heavy Ivy cover and undergrowth around the base.	Remove the hung-up tree and cut Ivy at ground level to allow a more detailed reassessment.	10-20	C1	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			
T1971	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	20	500	5	5	5	5	4	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is a mature tree growing along the boundary line. There is heavy undergrowth and heavy Ivy cover along the main stem. It has a large amount of deadwood in the crown.	Clear around the base to allow a more detailed assessment. Cut Ivy at ground level. Clear deadwood in crown.	10+	C1	6
T1972	**Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	9	330	2	1	1	2	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is beginning to be suppressed by Ivy.	Cut Ivy at ground level and review.	10+	C1	3.96
T1973	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	300	2	5	2	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It has self-seeded in this area and has Ivy cover along the main stem. It grows close to the old wall along this area.	Cut Ivy at ground level and lift lower crown by 1m to improve clearance.	20+	C1	3.6
Tree No.7	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	8	280	2	2	2	2	3	Mature	Dead	Poor This tree is dead and is falling and it is hung up in shrubbery on neighbouring site.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	3.36
T1200	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	16	420	3	3	3	3	5	Mature	Dead	Poor This tree has fallen into the neighbouring shrubbery and is in a dangerous state.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. Cut back surrounding undergrowth.	<10	U	5.04
T1974	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	17	450	3	3	3	3	6	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is heavily weighted at the top and has fallen out into the neighbouring shrubbery, it is in a dangerous state in its current position.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management. Clear surrounding poorly structured vegetation.	<10	U	5.4
T1975	**Larch** *Larix decidua*	19	600	4	4	4	4	5	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor It is a mature tree growing up in heavy undergrowth and this has limited our	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	7.2

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			
											inspection. There are large amounts of deadwood within its upper and lower crown.	Clear surrounding poorly structured vegetation.			
T1976-1977	**Cherry Laurel** *Prunus laurocerasus*	11	250	6	7	5	7	1	Mature	Poor	Poor They are a line of Cherry Laurels growing from base of the boundary wall and some have heaved at the root plate and failed. They have poor form and structure with the remaining stems prone to failure.	I would recommend their **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	3
T1978	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	10	320	4	2	3	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor It has possibly heaved at its root plate in the past and it re-established and has grown outward away from the Laurel growth. It has stability issues	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	3.84
T1979-1980	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	13	220	4	2	4	2	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They have grown up possibly from seed. They are suppressed low down from the undergrowth of Laurel from next door which is growing over the fence line.	Cut back the Laurel to the boundary line. Monitor its stability.	10+	C1	2.64
T1981	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus spp*	13	300 230	4	2	3	2	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It possibly self-seeded along the fence. It is twin-stemmed with poor stem formation. There is Ivy cover along the main stem.	Cut Ivy at ground level and monitor its stability.	10-20	C1	4.54
T1982	**Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	13	210	2	2	3	2	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is possibly self-seeded and is growing up in the scrub vegetation. It has grown tall for light affecting its structure. There is Ivy cover along the main stem.	Cut Ivy at ground level in the short term.	10+	C1	2.52
Tree line No.1	**Monterey Cypress** *Cupressus macrocarpa*	20	700	8	8	7	8	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair They are growing up on a raised embankment above a large retaining wall. There are five Trees growing in this line and	Remove large dead/ unstable growth within their crowns and remove hangers.	10-20	B2	8.4

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			
	(5 Trees)										they are of some prominence in this area. They have received little maintenance due to their location within the group. There are large amounts of deadwood within their crowns with some hanging branches. Assessment has been limited as there is no access to the base due to the location of the wall.	Remove/prune back lower poorly formed branches. Cut Ivy at ground level.			
T1196+ 1197	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus spp*	5	320	6	0	0	0	0	Early Mature	Poor	Poor They have fallen and are lying on the path. They were heavily decayed and broke off during a storm.	Remove remaining stem sections and cut up sections that have fallen.	<10	U	3.84
T1983	**Kapuka** *Grisilinia (Hedge)*	10	300	5	3	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is an old hedge that has grown up from the neighbouring side of boundary fence. There is Ivy progressing into its crown. It has an asymmetrical crowns and is susceptible to failure if not managed. It is of some value for screening along this boundary.	Reduce size by 1-2m on site side. It would benefit from further cutting to recreate a better hedge line structure.	20+	C2	3.6
T1984+ 1985	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus spp*	8	200	4	2	3	2	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor They have poor form and are heavily suppressed by Ivy. There is 'dieback' and a large amount of deadwood.	Retain for now and cut Ivy at ground level.	<10	U	2.4
T1986	**Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Hawthorn** *Crataegus Monogyna*	6	220 230 130	2	4	3	3	1	Early Mature	Poor	Poor They are growing on the old retaining wall. They have basal decay and poor stem structures and are being heavily suppressed by Ivy.	I would recommend their **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	4.13
1987	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	10	230	3	3	3	3	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair	Structural prune lower branches.	40+	A1	2.76

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				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			
											It is growing close to the riverbank and no recent maintenance has been carried out. Bramble cover extends into its lower crown.	Tidy up undergrowth.			
	The next area opens out into a wider expanse of land. The area has been maintained as a naturalised open space in recent times. In the centre of the area are several younger trees which would seem to have been planted in more recent years as part of a planting programme for the area.														
Tree line No.2	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	A19	A420	A5	A5	A5	A5	A1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A line of trees on the embankment at the rear of the houses. They would have been part of the old field boundaries. Heavy undergrowth and Ivy cover around their bases have limited the access to the area. Some small sections that were heavily suppressed with Ivy have died off and fallen. They provide good screening and mature tree cover for the area.	Remove large dead sections that have fallen. Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy in crowns of these trees.	20+	B2	3.6
T1988	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	10	310	4	4	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/Good It is growing in the centre of the trackway. It was planted here as part of a number of these trees. It has had little to no past maintenance. There is a light Ivy cover on the main stem. It has suffered mower damage on the lower stem.	Carry out some lower structural pruning.	40+	A1	3.72
T1989	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	620	7	5	7	7	2	Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is a large tree growing along the riverbank and forms its crown with trees on the adjoining land side of the river. It has Ivy and dead Ivy sections around the base. It has a number of limbs which diverge at circa 2m. Ivy cover here has limited the inspection of the stem unions.	Clean up around the base and clear Ivy off the lower stem to a height of 2.5m to allow a more detailed inspection of the base.	20+	B1/B2	7.44

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				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			
T1990	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	9	200 290	5	5	5	5	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is twin stemmed from the base, and it has received no past maintenance hence the twin stem. It was planted here as part of a number of oaks in this area.	Carry out some lower structural pruning.	20+	B1	4.23
T1991	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	9	200 250 200	4	4	4	4	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	fair It is multi-stemmed from the base, with poor stem formation from lack of maintenance in its formative years.	Carry out some lower structural pruning.	20+	B1	4.53
T1992	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	440	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is growing slightly down off the embankment. There is heavy Ivy on the lower stem extending up into its crown.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	40+	A1	5.28
T1993	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	11	250	4	5	4	5	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of a group of stems that were probably planted as small trees close together in the past and they have grown up as one unit. They have received no past maintenance. Their crowns are low to the ground.	Carry out some lower structural pruning. They are best now managed together as one unit.	20+	B1	3.7
T1994	**Birch** *Betula spp*	11	400	6	5	6	6	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing in what was a boundary hedge of the park/open space. It has heavy Bramble and Ivy cover which has limited the inspection.	Cut Ivy at ground level at present.	20+	B1	4.8
T1995 to 1999	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Alder** *Alnus glutinosa*	11	210 400 180	3	5	2	5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A group of stems which have grown up in the hedge line together as a group. Ivy and Bramble are beginning to grow into their crowns. They are growing on the boundary of	Cut Ivy at ground level where heavy on trees.	20+	B1	5.84

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				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			
											the two plots of land/open space from what was an old field boundary.				
	The next area of trees to be assessed are located within the surrounding grounds of the 'Brennanstown apartment complex'. The area was landscaped and planted as part of this development some years ago. Some of the trees have found it difficult to establish or have suffered due to poor maintenance work.														
T5001-5005	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides cv*	10	290	5	3	5	5	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They have been planted as a group along the path edge. They have received light past maintenance and damage on the lower stem from mowers.	Mulch area around their bases to protect them from damage.	20+	B1	3.48
T5006-5015	**Birch** *Betula spp*	A12	A220	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	Semi Mature	Fair – Fair/ Good	Fair They were planted along the path edge at the edge of a larger liner belt of mainly Birch trees. The tree ties have grown into the stems of some of them.	The following trees could be felled as part of selective thinning/ management of the group Nos. 5008, 5010, 5011, 5013 &5015.	20+	C2 U	2.64
Tree Group No. 5	**Birch** *Betula spp*	A12	A240	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It consists of a stand of Birch planted along the river. They are heavily smothered lower down by Bramble and Ivy. Some of them are dead or dying off due to insufficient light and poor space to grow.	Clear away Bramble and thin out the poor formed trees and dead stems. In fill the gaps in planting with other tree species to improve diversity.	20+	B2	2.88
T5016-5018	**Birch** *Betula spp*	12.5	270	3	4	4	1	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/Poor They are growing close to the path edge and two are of a larger size while T5017 is small and has performed poorly and grown tall and thin due to competition.	Tree No. 5017 could be removed as part of management/selective thinning. Tidy up and cut back the Bramble around T5018.	10-20	C2 U	3.24
T5019	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	10	270	4	4	4	4	1.5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good It is growing along the path edge and has been pruned up for clearance over the path. Bramble is extending into its crown and	Cut back the Bramble and cut the Ivy at ground level.	40+	A1	3.24

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			
											beginning to suppress it. Ivy is also beginning to grow along its main stem.				
T5020	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	8	135	2	2	3	3	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It is growing next to the path but has not filled out as well as its neighbours. Ivy is progressing along the main stem.	It could be removed as part of selective thinning of the trees in this area.	10+	C1	1.62
T5021	**Oak** *Quercus spp*	10	240	2	4	3	3	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/Good It is growing on the edge of the dense overgrowth. It has had little recent maintenance. Bramble is growing into its lower crown and Ivy is progressing up the main stem.	Tidy up undergrowth.	40+	A1	2.88
T5022	**Scots pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	11	360	4	5	5	5	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It was planted as part of the overall landscaping scheme. It is twin stemmed from 4.5m with an acute union formation at this point. Some branches have broken off in the past from possible anti-social behaviours leaving its crown more open. There is a bird box attached to its main trunk.	Carry out formative pruning to address crown structure.	20+	B1	4.32
T5023	**Scots pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	10	160 180	3	2	3	3	1	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Poor It is twin stemmed from low down with a tight union formation with possible included bark. The lack of early maintenance has been an issue.	Carry out structural pruning to try and alleviate some stem issues.	10+	C1	2.89
T5024-5027	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	8	240	4	4	4	3	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A row of Limes planted along a wide grass verge. They have suffered some root and stem damage from mowers. They have received no recent maintenance works.	Mulch area around their bases.	20+	B1/ B2	2.88

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			
T5028-5037	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	6.5	180	3	3	3	3	3	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are growing along the 1.5m wide grass verge on the edge of the road. They were topped in the past to reduce their height and this has impacted their crown structure and caused dense regrowth from the pruning points.	They will require formative pruning to address crown structures and ongoing pruning to maintain clearance over the surrounding surfaces.	20+	C2	2.16
	The survey moves across the entrance road and works down along the river in a southeast direction.														
T5038	**Weeping willow** *Salix babylonica pendula*	10	480	7	8	5	6	0	Semi Mature	Fair-Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing in an old flower bed as part of former landscaping at the river edge. Ivy on the main stem and Bramble is suppressing its lower crown. It lost sections of its upper crown previously and there are localized decay points here where the sections broke away.	Tidy up undergrowth.	20+	C2	5.76
T5039	**Scots pine** *Pinus sylvestris*	8	260	3	4	5	4	0	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good It is growing as part of the former entrance landscaping and it has a low crown to the ground.	It requires no work at the present time.	40+	A1/ A2	3.12
T5040	**Weeping willow** *Salix babylonica pendula*	13	430	6	7	6	7	0	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair It is growing in a raised planter bed and polythene has been spread across the bed under the gravel dressing and is causing water egress issues. It has recently lost some deadwood from its crown.	It would benefit from the removal of the plastic from around the base and deadwood from its crown.	20+	B1	5.16
Hedge No.2	**Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* **Elder** *Sambucus nigra* **Bramble**	**It extends along both banks of the river.** It contains some clumps of Hawthorn and Elder with large infill areas of Bramble growing up through the boundary fence cordoning off the river from the open spaces either side. It has been allowed to grow with limited maintenance.										It would benefit from general tidying works to contain spread.	--	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			
	Rubus fruticosus	A2	----	A4		----									
		The following trees are located on this open space.													
0898	**Oak** *Quercus robur*	10	360	5	4	5	4	1.5	Semi Mature	Good	Good It is a good quality tree with a low crown although some lower branches were removed previously. There is grass around its base. It has good potential.	It would benefit from the area around its base being mulched. It may require some additional pruning to maintain clearance.	40+	A1	4.3
0899	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	6	180	2	2	3	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Poor	Poor There is some bark wounding at its base and its crown is misshaped. It has been impacted upon by a neighbouring tree falling in this direction previously. Its lower branches were pruned/ removed previously and the ground around its base is waterlogged.	Retain and it requires no work at present.	10+	C1	2.5
T5041-5049	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	10	300	4	4	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A group of trees planted on the open space. They have all been damaged on their lower stems by mowers and have received no recent maintenance.	Mowers should be kept out from their bases by mulching this area around their bases. Some light selective thinning could be carried out on the group to reduce density/ numbers.	40+	A2	3.6
T5050	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	10	360	5	4	5	4	1.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair It has received damage from mowers and children climbing. It shows signs of 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' and storm damage in the crown.	It requires no work at the present time. Monitor its condition as it may deteriorate due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'.	10+	C2	4.32

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				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			
T5051	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	10	400	4	5	5	4	2.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor It shows signs of 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' on its stem. It has a poor union formation at 1m and evident canker here. It has suffered a lot of bark damage to its lower stem.	It requires no work at the present time. Monitor, its condition may deteriorate due to infection by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut'.	10+	C2	4.8
T5052	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	240	2	3	3	3	2	240	Early Mature	Poor	Poor It has been badly affected by 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' and has begun to die off. It has a poor stem union with a child's swing attached to that branch.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	2.88
T5053-5056	**Lime** *Tilia sp.*	290	4	5	3	4	0	290	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair They are a small group of Lime trees growing on the embankment. They have low crowns to the ground. They are best managed as a group.	They require no work at the present time. They may require some pruning to lower crowns for clearance. Mulch area around their bases.	40+	A2	3.48
Tree Group Nos.6, 7 & 8	**Oak** *Quercus robur* **Birch** *Betula pendula*	A3	A50	A2	A2	A2	A2	A1	Young	Fair	Fair It consists of three small groups of trees recently planted in a grass area. The stakes have not been removed and this has put pressure on some. Tree Group No. 6 & 8 are Oak and tree group No.7 is Birch. Tree Group No. 6 contains 7No. trees, Tree Group No.7 contains 7No. trees and Tree Group No.8 contains 9 Trees.	Remove stakes and ties or adjust where required. Mulch areas around their bases.	40+	C1	0.6

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				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			
T5064	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	1	75	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Poor It has self-seeded into this area and is growing through the fence. A large steel bar has grown into its trunk and this has impacted its structure.	I would recommend its **removal** as part of management.	<10	U	0.9
Tree line No.3	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides* **Lime** *Tilia sp*	A8	A240	A2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	A1.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor They are growing along the neighbouring apartments and have been heavily pruned/topped in the past to contain size. This has caused decay and regrowth at the cut points.	Located outside the site boundary and its management.	20+	C2	2.4
Notes:															