Arborist Associates Ltd.

An Arboricultural Assessment on the Site Area for the 'Kilbogget Park Sports Pavillion Project', Churchview Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.

Prepared for: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council

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

Date: 28th April 2026

94 Ballybawn Cottages, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.

Mobile: 087 2629589

Email: felim.sheridan@arboristassociates.ie

Table of Contents

1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to assess the site area for the 'Kilbogget Park Sports Pavilion Project', Churchview Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18 and report on the following:

A - To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within and adjoining the identified site area. See **'Appendix 2'** for detail of my findings and Drawing No.KBP001 which I have prepared as a Tree Constraint Plan to aid the design team in the design layout.

B - To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of this report and 'Drawing No.KBP002 which has been prepared as a Tree Retention/ Removal Plan for detail.

C - To show the position of the protective fencing that needs to be erected and other tree protection measures that will need to be put in place around the tree vegetation to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6.0' of this report and 'Drawing No.KBP003 which has been prepared as a Tree Protection Plan for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

2.1 The inspection of these trees has been carried out from ground level only and is a preliminary report. It does not include climbing inspections or below ground investigations. Should a more detailed inspection be thought necessary on any tree/s, then this will be highlighted within my recommendations.

2.2 The assessment is based on what was visible at the time and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arborist that carried out the above inspection.

2.3 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic and abiotic agents. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only and this may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in the proximity of the trees.

2.4 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling). It may also be necessary to apply for a felling license for the felling of any trees in order to comply with the Forestry Act and the Wildlife Act should also be taken into consideration when planning to carry out any tree works.

3.0 Survey Methodology

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

- Tree Number (metal tags attached to each tree).
- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance).
- Age Class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary Recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
- Retention category

3.2 Each tree included within this assessment has been either marked with a small aluminum tag with a reference number or numbered numerically and these reference numbers are used within this report and on our drawings to identify these trees.

3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree included Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.

3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorized according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to:

Arboricultural Value – An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species and its physical contribution to or affects on other features located on site.
Landscape Value – An assessment of a trees locality including its contributions to other features as well as to the site as a whole.
Cultural Value – Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.

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

The following summarizes each of the categories:

Category U - Those trees in such condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice/ management. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

These category ‘U’ trees have been identified on our drawings (Nos.KBP001 & KBP002) with a ‘Red’ donut around their trunk positions.

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

expectancy.

From our assessment of the tree vegetation on site, I have allocated none to this category.

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

These have been identified on our drawings (Nos.KBP001 & KBP002) with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

Category C - Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy. These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature.

These have been identified on our drawings (Nos.KBP001 & KBP002) with a 'Grey' donut around their trunk positions.

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

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

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

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

4.1 Our condition assessment of the trees was carried out in June 2025. The site area is located at 'Kilbogget Park', Churchview Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18 and consists of the grounds around the existing playground and club house.

4.2 The site area is irregular in shape and is bounded to the north, west and south by Kilbogget Park and to the east by Churchview Road. The site area is accessed off Churchview Road and the boundaries to the north, west and south are undefined with the boundary to the east defined by a plinth wall and steel railing south of the entrance.

Google aerial map showing the site area outlined in red indicatively.

4.3 The site area consists of the clubhouses for 'Seapoint RFC' and 'Cabinteely Boys FC' and associated storage units and circulation footpaths with an outdoor paved seating area to the west of the 'Seapoint RFC Clubhouse'. There is a children's playground located on the southern side of the club house and there is a small all-weather pitch to the west of the playground and a grass football pitch.

4.4 The bulk of the area within the site area is maintained grass and landscaped areas where the majority of the trees on the site are located. There is a mix of age classes present from those mature trees that have been incorporated into the current site layout to those that have been added in over the years as part of its landscaping. Many of these trees have been planted in groups or lines and are beginning to form significant landscape features. As part of ongoing management, these groups will

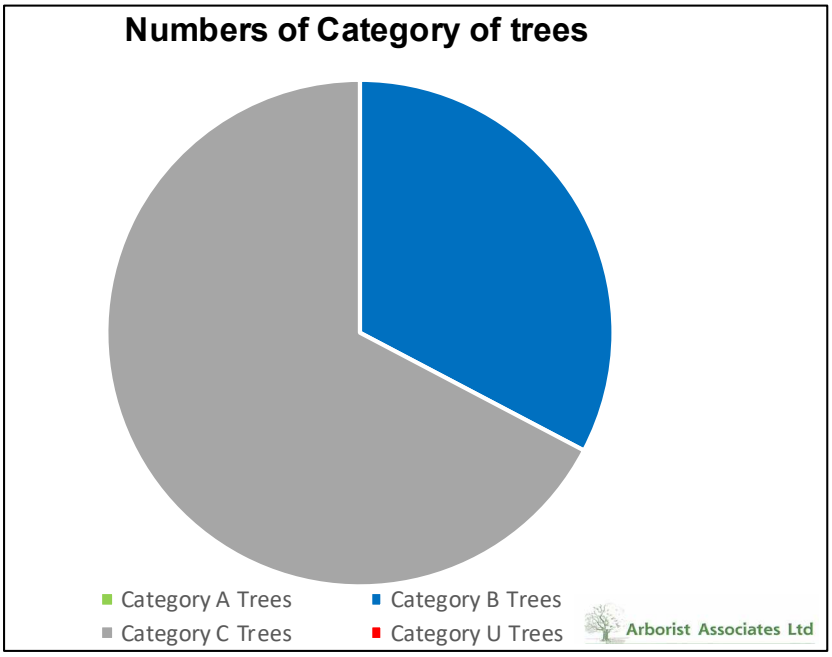
require some ongoing selective thinning to reduce numbers/densities as the trees grow in size in order to allow the better quality trees the space to develop and to maintain a satisfactory juxtaposition with the built environment.

4.5 The trees found on the site include Oak, Ash, Elm, Golden Ash, Hornbeam, Norway Maple, Birch, Cherry, Sycamore, Field Maple and Lime. They range in age from young haven been added in over the years as part of the landscaping of this area as it has developed to those of a mature age class haven been incorporated into the development of this area. Some of the larger trees are visually prominent in the local area.

4.6 Within the overall site area, 104No. trees were tagged individually.

The following table and pie chart give a breakdown of the category grading allocated to the tree vegetation as per the cascade chart in BS5837 2012:

Category Grade	**Tree Nos.**
Category U **0 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** -
Category A **0 Trees**	**Tree Nos. -**
Category B **34 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1293, 0932, 0936-0943(8), 0944, 0947, 0948, 0949, 0950-0960(11), 1189, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1196, 1203, 1198 & 1200.
Category C **70 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 1157, 1158, 1159-1172(14), 1292, 0901-0904(4), 1294, 0905-0907(3), 0908-0911(4), 0912-0913, 0914-0916(3), 0917-0919(3), 0920-0922(3), 0923-0925(3), 0926-0928(3), 0929, 0930, 0931, 0933-0935(3), 0945, 0946, 0961, 0962, 0963, 0964, 0965, 0966, 0967, 0968, 0969, 0970, 0971, 0972, 0973, 0974, 1194 & 1195.
Total	**104 Trees**



5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council are proposing to construct a new sports pavilion in Kilbogget Park, along with upgrades to existing MUGA pitch and playgrounds, new teen space and revised vehicular and pedestrian entrance, and all associated ancillary site works.

A need has been identified for a new sports facility providing a gym, training room, administrative offices and changing rooms – all to be shared by existing sports clubs on site.

The aim of the project is to improve facilities for the existing clubs on site by providing accessible, shared gym, training and changing facilities, as well as providing much-needed toilet facilities and extended and improved play spaces to serve members of the public who use the park.

5.1.2 On drawing No.KBP002, I have shown the tree vegetation for removal due to the proposed development and condition/management with a ‘Hatched Red’ crown spread and those to be retained with a ‘Hatched Green’ crown spread.

5.1.3 On drawing No.KBP003, I have shown the position of any necessary tree protection measures in order to protect the root zone of the tree vegetation being retained within the vicinity of where the construction works will occur. These work exclusion zones are shown on this drawing using ‘Orange Hatching’ and these areas will need to be cordoned off by the erection of fencing or other means such as ground protection at the start of the works and this will need to be maintained in place until all works are completed.

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

5.3.0 Impact Assessment

5.3.1 To facilitate the proposed development and as part of management, the following vegetation is shown for removal:

Category Grade	No. of trees for removal
Category U **0 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** --
Category A **0Trees**	**Tree Nos.--**
Category B **5 Trees**	**Tree No.** 0953, 0954, 0957, 0958 & 0960.
Category C **5 Trees**	**Tree Nos.** 0931, 0961, 0962, 0963 & 0964.

5.3.2 **In summary**, 10No. trees are proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed development and these are made up of 5No. category 'B' trees and 5No.category 'C' trees.

The 5No.category 'B' trees are of a small size at present growing within a group of trees and have qualified for this category base of current age class and potential remaining life expectancy.

The loss of these 10No. trees will be offset by the planting of numerous semi-mature, predominantly native trees on site, particularly those which improve biodiversity and provide habitats for insects, birds and bats etc. See landscape plans and schedules for detail on tree planting.

The selected tree species are to be confirmed, but a selection under consideration in the planting plan include Quercus Robur (Common Oak), Pinus Sylvestris (Scots Pine), Corylus Avellana (Hazel), Prunus Avium (Sweet Cherry), Prunus Padus (Bird Cherry), Malus Sylvestris (Crab Apple), Betula Pendula (Silver Birch), Betula Pubescens (Downy Birch), Crataegus Monogyna (Hawthorn), Ilex Aquifolium (Holly) and Sorbus Aucuparia (Rowan). The above will be done with a focus on native species and in line with DLR's Tree Strategy 2024-2030.

5.3.3 As part of the management of the trees retained, it will be necessary to carry out remedial tree surgery works to address current health and safety issues and to ensure a satisfactory juxtaposition within the completed development. A preliminary schedule of these works is given within the condition tree survey report in (Appendix 2) and this will be updated taking into consideration the trees within their new built environment and this will be prepared for agreement with the local authority prior to the tree works being carried out.

All tree works will need to be carried out by a competent tree surgery firm to the recommendations of BS3998 2010.

It would also be seen necessary as part of the ongoing management of the tree population around this site area to carry out ongoing light selective thinning of the younger tree groups to reduce densities to allow the better quality trees and species the space to develop and to ensure a satisfactory juxtaposition is achieved with the surrounding buildings, surfaces and the use of this area. This would be seen part of the ongoing management of this area and would be carried out by the park staff as part of their routine maintenance works.

5.4.0 Tree Retention and Protection

5.4.1 Main items for consideration during the proposed construction process:

Item	Comments
Tree Works	As part of the initiating works, the crowns of some of the trees being retained are to be pruned to remove dead/unstable growth, the pruning of individual limbs/branches or entire crowns to reduce size due to structural weaknesses or to improve their juxtaposition within the built environment. A preliminary list of these works is given within the condition tree assessment in 'Appendix 2' of this report and these are to be reviewed on site prior to being carried out. All tree felling and pruning work will need to be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons *before* any construction work commences; all tree work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.* All trees for removal will need to be felled to stumps and all stumps that need to be removed in particular those which are located within the root zone of trees being retained are to be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause root damage to the trees being retained.
Tree Protection	Trees being retained will need to be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the 'Work Exclusion Zone' and sturdy protective fencing will need to be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan (Dwg No.KBP003) prior to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting on site. This is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing, see 'Appendix 1' for details. This fencing is to be of a strong robust build capable of withstanding the works that are proposed within its vicinity. The fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see 'Appendix 1' for detail) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. All weather notices will need to be erected on the fences with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing should be inspected on a regular basis

Item	Comments
	during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work have finished and its removal is authorized by the project Arboriculturist.
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 work space between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum in order to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and section 6.8 of this report for detail on such installation. For light access works within the work exclusion zone, the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable. These are to be reviewed with the project Arboriculturist and project engineers and installed to their recommendations. See detail in 'Appendix 1' of this report for sample. For heavier trafficked areas such as the access road for the construction traffic coming on site, these surfaces will need to be installed over the existing ground levels incorporating a product such as CellWeb to provide structural support and protection to the underlying soil and roots of trees. Where existing surfaces are present, these will need to be kept under constant review to monitor how they cope with the construction traffic and if need be, these will need to be strengthened with extra stone on top of the existing surface or if need be, with the incorporation of CelWeb. Care will need to be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, cannot be discharged within 10m of a tree stem. Fires cannot be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the

Item	Comments
	size of the fire and the wind direction. Notice boards, wires and such like cannot be attached to any trees. Site offices, material storage and contractor parking will need to be located outside the work exclusion zones of the tree and hedge vegetation being retained.
Services	See project engineer's drawings for detail for service routes. From my understanding of the service drawings provided to me for assessment, there should be no conflict between these and the tree vegetation proposed to be retained. There is sufficient area on site to adjust or re-route the proposed services without a need to encroach into the root zone of the tree vegetation being retained. Prior to the installation of any services routed near trees to be retained, they are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detailed method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the tree vegetation shown for retention.
Landscaping	The existing ground levels within the RPA of the trees are to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels. 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. **Paths and surfaces -** In a number of areas, there are paths and surface areas which encroach into the marked out root zones of the trees being retained and the position of these will need to be reviewed once marked out on site to look at altering their position to avoid the root zones in the first place and if this is not possible, then the sections of these paths/surfaces which encroach in on the root zone of the trees will need to be installed using a No-Dig method and if necessary incorporate a product such as CellWeb to provide support and protect the underlying soil and rooting material. See section 6.8.0 of this report for detail. The installation of play equipment around the existing trees will need to be undertaken with great care to minimize impact of the trees being retained. The works will need to include for the following:

Item	Comments
	• All works are coordinated and monitored by the project Arborist. • Position the equipment so that any excavations for securing the equipment is located outside the root zones of the trees and where this is not possible, that the holes are to be dug manually with the aid of a VAC truck to work around the roots of the trees to ensure minimal impact on the trees. • That surfaces are installed above the existing ground levels using a No-Dig methodology with no excavations within roots of the trees that could cause soil and root damage. • All surfaces are porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the soil and roots underneath. • That all works are carried out manually and no machinery is allowed to drive in on the unprotected ground that could cause soil and root damage.

5.5.0 Monitoring

5.5.1 Any construction works within close proximity to the retained tree vegetation are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advise on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful tree retention and planning compliance.

5.5.2 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/ removal plan (Dwg No.KBP002) and the tree protection plan (Drawing No. KBP003) 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 tree vegetation retained are to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote the health of the trees and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/tree protection strategy is to provide information for the main contractor/site manager on how the tree vegetation needs to be protected during a construction project 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, hedge and scrub vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing (Dwg No. KBP003), for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

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

Stage 1:

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

6.4.1 Prior to the main construction works commencing on site the following needs to be planned:

1. The 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 landscape architect, the project Arboriculturist and local authority to identify and finalize the vegetation for removal and the line of the protective fencing.

6.6.0 Tree works

6.6.1 The client or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how he plans to undertake the works and informing the site foreman of the process so the necessary steps can be taken to ensure the works are carried out safely and efficiently. The works are to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel taking account of the recommendations of BS3998 2010.

6.6.2 **Tree removal -** Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the development layout are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.

6.6.3 **Remedial tree surgery works -** The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the trees to be retained is to be carried out. A schedule of these works is to be produced by the project Arboriculturist taking into

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

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

6.7.1 Once the tree vegetation been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained **must be** erected as per Dwg. No.KBP003.

6.7.2 Where it is expected that there will be a high concentration of construction works, the fencing will need to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail within 'Appendix 1') using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres and onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing No.KBP003 & Appendix 1.

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

6.7.5 **Storage of Material, Work Yards and staff car parking -** These areas must be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

6.8.0 Ground Protection Installation for Pathways, Surfaces 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.

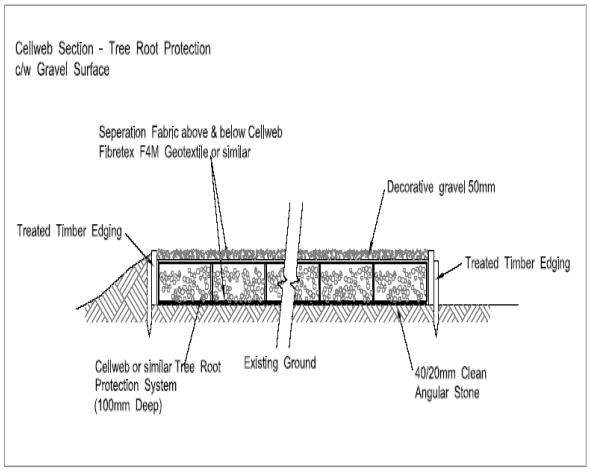
Step 4 – Place the required cellular confinement system (Cell Web150-200mm) over the geotextile and pin/anchor the cell walls open for infilling.

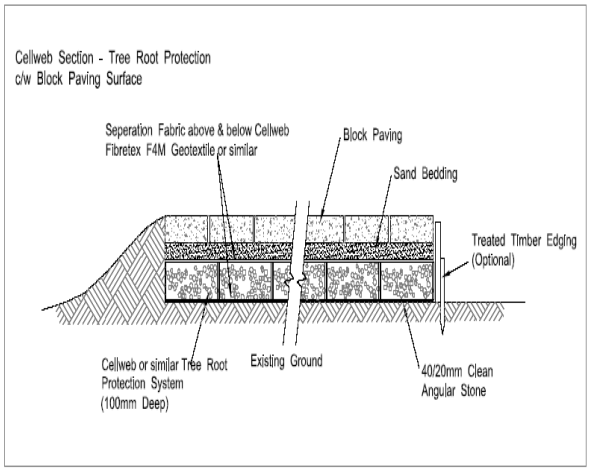
Step 5 – Place the infill material of a 20-40mm clean sharp stone in the open cells of the Cell Web pushing the infill ahead of you so that the machinery is driving on the filled CellWeb. Compact the infill material to the desired density.

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

Pictures show the Cell Web being installed on the ground.

The below diagram shows how the Cellular confinement system should be installed.





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 fences and all other tree protection measures are kept in place, in good order and remain upright, rigid and complete at all times. They must be checked daily by the main contractor/foreman and any damage noted must be fixed immediately.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.9.4 **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 development are implemented.

This report has been produced as part of a planning application for these lands and is for the sole use of the above-named client and refers to only those trees identified within. Its use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose.

Signed Felim Sheridan Date 28th April 2026

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.

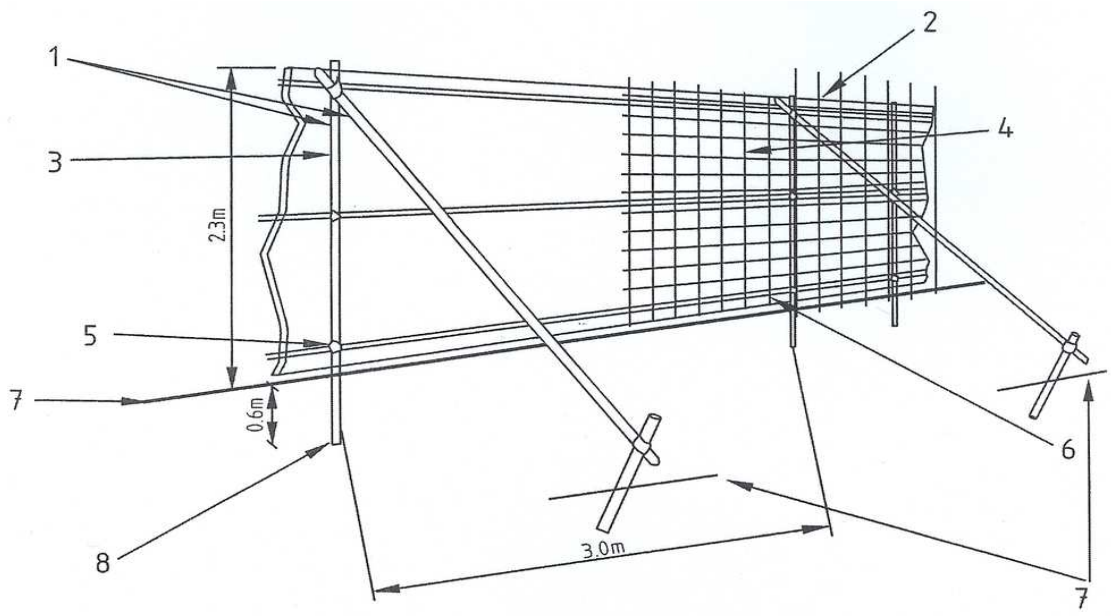
1.3 Sample of Trunk Protection

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

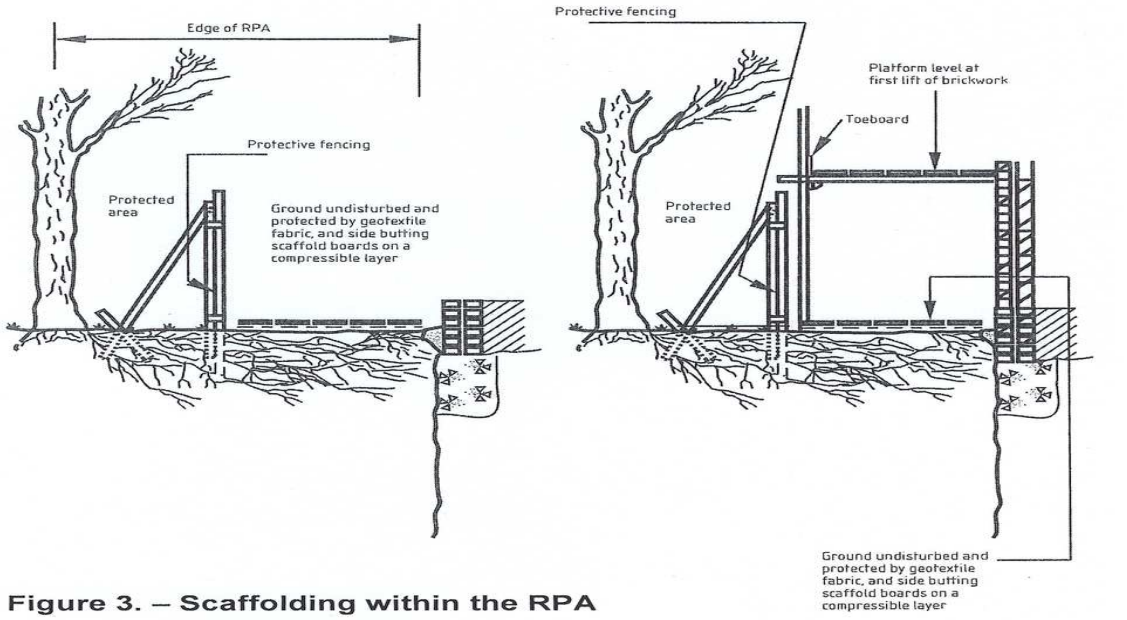
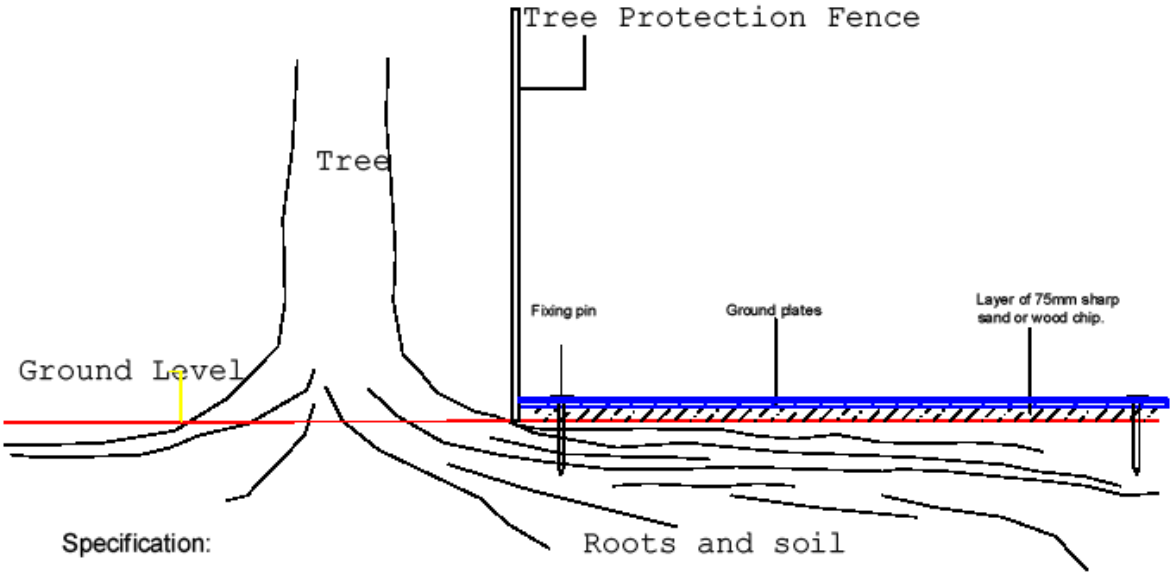


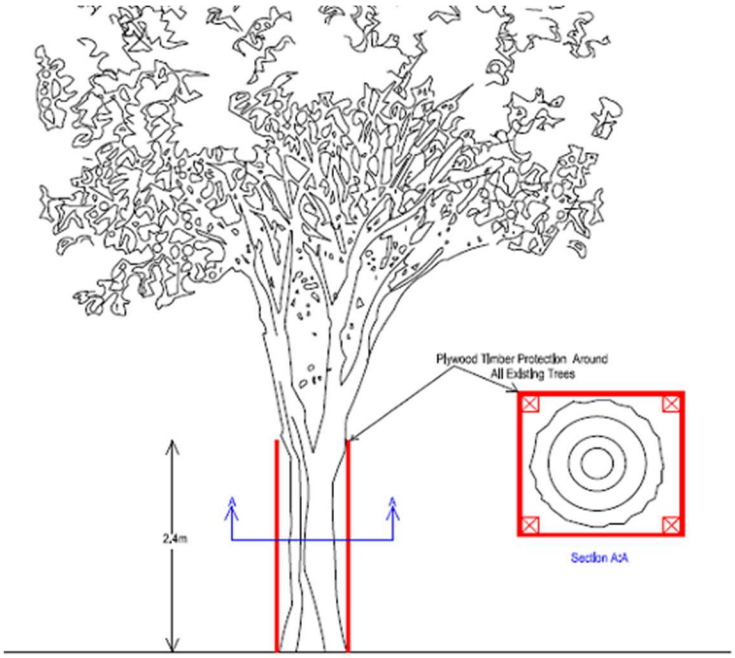
Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA



Specification:

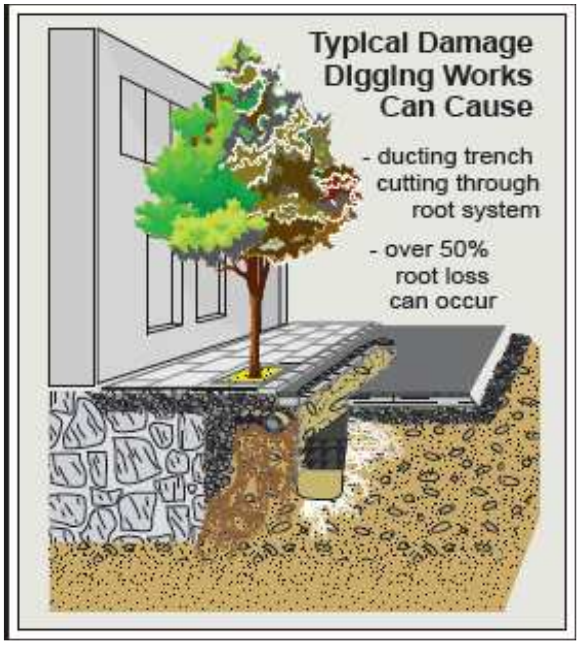
1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay side-butting scaffold boards/15mm poly propylene road plate over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with pins/pegs
4. Erect protection fence (where feasible).
5. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping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

Of the Site Area at 'Kilbogget Park', Churchview Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.

Date: 5th June 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: A tree which has been planted in the last 10 years.
Semi Mature: A tree that is less than 1/3 the expected height of the species in question.
Early Mature: A tree, which is between a 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question.
Mature: A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size.
Over Mature: A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size.

Reference to Physiological, Structural Condition and other comments:

Physiological Condition

Good: A tree with no major defects, but possibly including some small defects.
Fair: A tree with some minor defects such as bark Wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding.
Poor: A tree with more serious defects such as extensive deadwood, decay or defective to the point of being dangerous.

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

Estimated Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) in years

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

Less than (<) 10 years remaining contribution
10 + years remaining contribution
20 + years remaining contribution
40 + years remaining contribution

Retention Categories

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

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

Summary

Main categories.

Category U – Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. Most of these will be recommended for removal for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice.
Category A - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy.
Category B – Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20-year life expectancy.
Category C – Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy.

Sub categories

1 - Mainly Arboricultural Values
2 - Mainly Landscape values
3 - Mainly Cultural and conservation value

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

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

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

Reference to Crown spread, Height and Trunk Diameter:

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

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

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

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

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

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
		A condition assessment of the trees within a site area at 'Kilbogget Park', Churchview Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.													
		The survey commences just inside the entrance off 'Churchview Road' with the trees in the grass margin and proceeds south along the east boundary to the site boundary before returning northwards concluding at the paved seating area outside Seapoint RFC clubhouse.													
1157	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus sp.*	4	250	5	5	4	3	1.8	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.1.8m from where a broad spreading crown develops. No obvious defects.	No works required at the present time.	20+	C2	3.0
1158	**Golden Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior 'Jaspidea'*	9	260	3	3	3	3	2	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.1.8m where it divides into two stems with an acute union formation and included bark present between the stems. The lower branches have been pruned for ground clearance. The crown is somewhat thin, due to the initial stages of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) .	No works required at the present time. Monitor for infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease'	10+	C1	3.1
Tree Line 1159 – 1172 & 1292 (tags 1170 & 1171 not in use)	**Ash cv** *Fraxinus excelsior cv*	A.9	A.360	4	4	4	4	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A line of single stem trees growing just inside the eastern boundary on a grass area. They form part of a longer tree line which extends from near the site entrance southwards along the boundary of the park. Lower branches have been pruned in the past to improve ground clearance. They have relatively full crowns of foliage showing little or no significant decline by 'Ash Dieback'.	No works required at present but they will require further pruning to their lower crowns in the short term for clearance. Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease'	10-20	C2	4.3

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			
		  **Photograph 1 shows the above line of Ash trees along boundary. Photograph shows Tree No.1293.**													
1293	**Oak** *Quercus sp.*	17	1200	6	7	6	8	2	Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree growing close to the site boundary with a slight lean to the east towards the road. The crown contains some minor deadwood and heavy Ivy growth extends high into the crown, increasing the windsail and limiting the visual assessment. There is a decay area on the buttress root at the base on the west side.	Cut Ivy at ground level. Remove dead / unstable growth.	20+	B2	14.4

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			
Tree Line 0901 – 0904 & 1294	**Ash cv** *Fraxinus excelsior cv*	A.10	A.330	5	5	4	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A short line of five single stem trees growing to the west of the perimeter path and which form an avenue with the tree on the east side of the path. They extend southwards from the playground and they form part of a longer tree line, the southern part of which is a much more recent planting. Lower branches have been pruned in the past to improve ground clearance. They show little signs of infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) at present.	No works required at present. They will require further pruning in the short term of their lower branches for clearance over the surrounding surfaces. Monitor for infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease'	10 – 20	C2	4.0
		 **Photograph shows the above line of trees.**													
		The following trees are located around the perimeter of the playground.													

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 0905 - 0907 (3 trees)	**Weeping Birch** *Betula pendula "Youngii"* *(2 trees)* **Himalayan Birch** *Betula utilis* *(1 tree)*	A.4	A.150	3	3	4	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair /Good	Fair A group of three trees, one upright (No.0905) and two pendulous (Nos.906 & 907). They have been planted close together on both sides of the playground boundary railing and they are growing up with a combined canopy.	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1	1.8
Tree Group 0908 - 0911 (4 trees)	**Weeping Birch** *Betula pendula "Youngii"* *(1 tree)* **Himalayan Birch** *Betula utilis* *(3 trees)*	A.9	A.190	3	3	2	3	1.8	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A group of four trees, three upright (Nos.0908-0910) and one pendulous (No.0911), planted close together on both sides of the playground boundary railing. They are growing up with a combined canopy	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1	2.3
Tree Group 0912 - 0913 (2 trees)	**Himalayan Birch** *Betula utilis.*	A.8	A.210	2	2	2	3	2	Semi Mature	Good	Fair/ Good A pair of single stem trees just off the playground boundary railing. No obvious defects.	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1	2.5
Tree Group 0914 - 0916 (3 trees)	**Weeping Birch** *Betula pendula "Youngii"* *(2 trees)* **Himalayan Birch** *Betula utilis*	A.5	A.160	2	2	2	2	1.8	Semi Mature	Good	Fair A group of three trees, two pendulous (Nos.0915 & 0916) and one upright (No.0914), planted close together on both sides of the playground boundary railing. They are growing up with a combined canopy.	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1	1.9

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			
	(1 tree)														
Tree Group 0917 - 0919 (3 trees)	**Weeping Birch** *Betula pendula "Youngii"* *(2 trees)* **Himalayan Birch** *Betula utilis* *(1 tree)*	A.6	A.140	2	2	2	2	1.8	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A group of three trees, two pendulous (Nos.0918 & 0919)and one upright (No.0917), planted close together on both sides of the playground boundary railing. They are growing up with a combined canopy	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1	1.7
Tree Group 0920 - 0922 (3 trees)	**Weeping Birch** *Betula pendula "Youngii"* *(2 trees)* **Himalayan Birch** *Betula utilis* *(1 tree)*	A.5	A.120	1	2	2	1	1.8	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A group of three trees, one upright (No.0922) and two pendulous (No.0920 & 0921), planted close together on both sides of the playground boundary railing. They are growing up with a combined canopy	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1	1.4
0923 – 0925 (3 trees)	**Fastigiate Cherry cv** *Prunus cv.*	A.6	A.220	1	1	1	1	2	Early Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A group of three trees planted in a line behind Tree Nos. 0917 - 0922. There is a significant wound area to the lower stem of tree No. 0925 on the west side. The damage extends from near ground level to c.1.5m with wound wood forming at the sides.	No works required at present.	20+	C1	2.6
Tree Group 0926 - 0928 (3 trees)	**Weeping Birch** *Betula pendula "Youngii"* *(1 tree)* **Himalayan Birch**	A.10	A.240	3	3	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good A group of three trees, two upright (Nos.0926 & 0928) and one pendulous (No.0927), planted close together on both sides of the playground boundary railing. They are growing up with a	No works required at the present time.	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			
	Betula utilis *(2 trees)*										combined canopy. Lower branches have been pruned to improve clearance.				
0929	**Callery Pear** *Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'.*	8	210	3	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Good	Fair A single stem tree growing within a playground enclosure and forms part of the group canopy formation of Tree Nos.0905-0907.	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1	2.5
0930	**Flowering Cherry cv** *Prunus sp.*	3	100	2	3	2	2	1.8	Young	Fair	Fair A single stem tree planted, the crown is somewhat thin which may indicate the tree is under some stress.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Mulch area around its base.	10+	C1	1.2
0931	**Flowering Cherry** *Prunus sp.*	5	170	2	3	3	3	2	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A single stem tree planted in a grass area between footpaths. There is minor damage on the main stem on the south side where a branch has been broken in the past.	Retain for now as part of the bulking of this area. Mulch area around its base.	10-20	C1	2.0
0932	**Oak** *Quercus sp.*	18	1050	7	9	6	7	3	Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A prominent single stem tree, it has been topped/ reduced in height in the past and has developed a crown from here. Lower branches have been pruned in the past to improve ground clearance and suckers have been removed. There is a large wound at the base on the east side with decay extending into the main stem. There is minor storm damage in the crown on the south side which also contains light deadwood. There are fungal brackets of "Inonotus Dryad's" present at the base of the tree on the west side and on the stem on the south side indicating basal decay. It has also	No work required at present. Review again in 12 months. It will need pruning in the future to contain crown size due to basal decay.	20+	B2	12.6

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			
											been impacted upon by past construction works and possibly suffered soil and root damage. Light Ivy growth is starting to develop on the main stem.				
		 **Photograph shows the above tree.**													
Tree Group 0933 - 0935 (3 trees)	**Himalayan Birch** *Betula utilis.*	A.7	A.130	A3	A3	A3	A2	A2	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair A group of three trees planted close together in a small grass bed beside the pavilion building. They are growing up with a combined canopy. They may eventually outgrow this area.	No works required at the present time.	10-20	C1	1.6

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			
		 **Photograph shows the above group of trees.**													
Tree Group 0936 - 0943 (8 trees)	**Oak** *Quercus robur.*	A.10	A.250	4	4	2	3	2	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good A group of eight, single stem trees planted beside the playground boundary on a grass area. As they develop, the crowns are merging developing into a combined group canopy. There is some mower damage evident at the base of some of the trees. Lower branches have been removed to raise up crowns for clearance. They have potential to form part of the long term tree cover on the grounds.	No works required at the present time.	40+	B2	3.0

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			
															
0944	**Red Oak** *Quercus rubra*	7	220	4	4	3	5	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair/ Good A single stem tree, lower branches have been pruned in the past for clearance. It adds autumn colour to this area.	No works required at the present time.	40+	B1	2.6
0945	**Oak** *Quercus robur.*	5	120	2	2	2	2	2	Young	Fair	Fair A single stem tree, lower branches have been pruned in the past for clearance. No obvious defects.	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1	1.4
0946	**Himalayan Birch** *Betula utilis*	6	120	2	1	2	1	2	Semi Mature	Fair/ Good	Fair A single stem tree, there is minor damage to the base on the north side, most likely due to mower damage. Its lower branches were removed to raise up its crown.	No works required at the present time.	20+	C1	1.4
0947	**Field Maple** *Acer campestre*	6	190	3	3	3	3	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good A single stem tree with a balanced crown. No obvious defects.	No works required at the present time.	40+	B1	2.3

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			
0948 & 0949	**Field Maple** *Acer campestre* (2 trees)	A.6	A.190	3	3	3	3	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good A pair of trees, the first two trees in a longer tree line extending to the west. No obvious defects. Their lower branches were removed to raise up their crowns.	No works required at the present time.	40+	B2	2.3
															
Tree Group 0950 - 0960 (11 trees)	**Oak** *Quercus robur.*	A.7	A.230	A3	A3	A3	A3	A2	Semi Mature	Fair / Good	Fair / Good A group of eleven, single stem trees planted in a triangular grass area as a group at close spacing. As they develop, the crowns will merge leading to a combined group canopy. There is some mower damage evident at the base of some of the trees. Tree No.0950 is a	No works required at the present time. They would benefit from the area around their bases being mulched.	40+	B2	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			
											Red Oak. They have potential to form part of the long term cover.				
															
Tree Group 0961 – 0974 (14 trees)	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra* **Oak** *Quercus petrea.* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	**This tree group is located to the west of the Seapoint RFC Clubhouse and to the north of the Cabinteely Boys FC clubhouse.** It consists of mixed age class and species of trees in varying condition. They are located in a wide grass area, part of which has been developed as an outdoor seating area with paving and part of which has been used for the placement of steel shipping containers for use as storage areas. It is likely that some soil damage and root disturbance may have occurred during these developments, in particular around the larger trees. The Ash trees are vulnerable to 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and some of the trees are showing signs of infection and early decline at present. The Elm are vulnerable to infection with 'Dutch Elm Disease' (Ophiostoma ulmi) and will require ongoing monitoring. The group forms a significant feature in the local tree scape and has been graded as such.									Monitor the Ash and Elm trees for advancing disease infection.		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			
		 **It includes the following trees**:													
0961	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	17	310/ 400/ 320	6	6	3	7	3	Mature	Fair	Fair A multi-stem tree from near ground level, there is some minor storm damage present in the crown. It is growing up with a shared canopy with Tree No. 0962. Heavy Ivy cover extends high into the crown, increasing the windsail. It is vulnerable to infection with 'Dutch Elm Disease' (Ophiostoma ulmi) and will require monitoring. There is a Cordyline developing at the base.	Prune storm damaged branches back to target pruning points and tidy up undergrowth. Cut Ivy at ground level at present. Monitor for infection with 'Dutch Elm Disease'	10 - 20	C2	7.2
0962	**Elm** *Ulmus glabra*	13	260/ 360	3	6	6	0	3	Mature	Fair	Fair / A pair of stems from near ground level growing up with a shared canopy with Tree No. 0961. It	Tidy up undergrowth and cut Ivy at ground level.	10-20	C2	5.3

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	Cat. Grade	RPA (radius) (m)
				N	S	E	W				**N**-north **S**-south **E**-east **W**- west **C-Ht.**-crown height, **Dia.**-diameter **Phys.**-physiological.	**ULE**-useful life expectancy **Cat.**-category, **A-**average			
											has been drawn out to the south / east for light due to overcrowding/ competition. Heavy Ivy cover extends high into the crown, increasing the windsail. It is vulnerable to infection with 'Dutch Elm Disease' (Ophiostoma ulmi) and will require monitoring. There is a Cordyline developing at the base on the north side.	Monitor for infection with 'Dutch Elm Disease'			
0963	**Oak** *Quercus sp.*	13	620	2	6	6	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree, there is significant damage in the crown on the west side where branches have broken out in the past exposing areas of wood to decay. The crown is unbalance and weighed out to the south / east. It would benefit from some crown reduction pruning to rebalance the crown. It would have suffered soil disturbance around its base in the past.	Remove dead/ unstable growth and prune back branches on the south / east side by 1-2m to re-balance the crown and prune lower branches to raise up its crown over the building.	20+	C2	7.4
0964	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	450	5	6	7	4	9	Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.3.5m from where its crown forms. It is growing with a lean to the south / east and the crown is weighed out in that direction over the building. There is light deadwood in the upper crown which is somewhat thin and I suspect early stage of infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	Remove dead / unstable growth. Monitor for 'Ash Dieback Disease'	10+	C2	5.4
0965	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	460	4	3	6	4	7	Mature	Fair	Fair It divides at c.4m into two co-dominant stems and the south stem divides again c.1.5m above the main union with acute union formations between the stems. There are steel shipping	Remove dead / unstable growth. Monitor for 'Ash Dieback Disease'	10+	C2	5.5

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			
											containers located in the root zone area on the east and south sides which may have impacted the root system. The upper crown is somewhat thin and contains light deadwood. I suspect early stage of infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).				
0966	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum*	13	460	4	3	4	3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.1.8m where it divides into three stems with a broad union formation between the stems. Lower branches have been pruned in the past for clearance. There are signs of infection with 'Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut' (Pseudomonas syringae). Shipping containers have been placed in the rootzone on the south side and this may have impacted the root system.	No works required at present.	10-20	C2	5.5
0967	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	260	4	3	1	3	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair/ Poor A single stem tree which has been drawn up for light due to competition/ overcrowding and, the crown is unbalanced/ weighed out to the south. It is vulnerable to infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	Monitor for infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease'.	10 - 20	C2	3.1
0968	**Rowan** *Sorbus aucuparia*	7	6 stems A.90	1	3	1	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair Multi stem from ground level, it has been drawn up for light due to overcrowding/ competition. There is damage to some of the stems.	No works required at present.	10-20	C2	2.6
0969	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	10	160/ 120	3	3	2	3	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A twin stem tree from ground level. It has been drawn up for light due to competition. The	No works required at the present time.	20+	C2	2.4

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			
											lower branches have been pruned for clearance.				
0970	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	20	350/ 390	4	5	4	8	3	Mature	Fair	Fair A twin stem tree from ground level with co-dominant stems. The lower branches have been pruned for clearance and there is deadwood in the crown. The crown is somewhat thin and I suspect early infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	Remove dead/ unstable growth. Monitor for infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease'.	10-20	C2	6.3
0971	**Oak** *Quercus petrea.*	10	240	2	2	1	5	3	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree, it has been drawn up and out for light due to overcrowding/ competition and this has affected its structure. Lower branches have been pruned in the past for clearance. There is light deadwood in the crown.	No works required at present.	20+	C2	2.8
0972	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	310	4	4	3	6	10	Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree, it has been drawn up for light due to the group environment. There is deadwood throughout the crown, most likely due to infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	Remove dead / unstable growth. Monitor for infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease'.	10+	C2	3.7
0973	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	340	5	4	6	3	6	Mature	Fair/ Poor	Fair/ Poor A single stem tree, it has been drawn up and out for light due to the group growing environment resulting in an unbalanced crown. Lower branches have been pruned for clearance. The crown is thin and contains deadwood, I suspect infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	Remove dead / unstable growth and prune in exposed side branches by 1-2m. Monitor for infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease'. This tree may need to be removed in the short term as part of	10+	C2	4.1

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			
												management due to declining condition.			
0974	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	350	1	9	4	5	3	Early Mature	Fair / Poor	Fair/ Poor A single stem tree to c.4m where it divides into two stems with a broad union formation. It has been drawn up and out to the east for light resulting in an unbalanced crown. The crown is thin and contains deadwood throughout, most likely due to infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). There is a large bark wound on its main trunk from ground level to c.2m with decay developing into the underlying timber.	Remove dead / unstable growth. Monitor for infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease'. This tree may need to be removed in the short term as part of management due to declining condition.	10+	C2	4.2
Tree Group	**Horse Chestnut** *Aesculus hippocastanum.* **Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* **Lime** *Tilia platyphylos* **Oak** *Quercus sp.* **Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus.* **Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides* **Cherry** *Prunus sp.*	**This tree group is located to the north of the paved seating area to the rear of the Seapoint RFC Clubhouse building.** It consists of a mix of species of a semi mature to early mature age class. They form a significant tree feature in this part of the site as a group of trees and are of more value as a group that as individual trees.  											20+	B2	

Tree No.	Tree Species	Ht. (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				C-Ht. (m)	Age Class	Phys. Con.	Structural Condition Other Comments	Preliminary Recommendation	ULE	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 includes the following trees: Existing tag numbers are being used.													
1189	**Sycamore** *Acer pseudoplatanus.*	18	570	8	6	8	4	5	Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree, the crown develops at c.5m. A large branch has been lost in the past on the east side at c.2.5m and there is decay developing into the main stem. The main stem has also split below the site of branch loss. A large branch has also been removed in the past on the north side at c.2.5m leaving a large area of wood exposed to decay.	No works required at present. Review again in 12 months.	20+	B2	6.8
1190	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	420	4	5	3	3	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.7m where it divides into two co-dominant stems with an acute union formation between stems. There is light deadwood in the crown. This tree is vulnerable to infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) .	Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease'	10+	C2	5.0
1191	**Norway Maple** *Acer platanoides*	8	200	3	2	1	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree which divides at c.2.5m with a broad union formation. It has been drawn up and out for light due to overcrowding/ competition. Lower branches have been pruned in the past for clearance.	No works required at the present time.	20+	B2	2.4
1192	**Lime** *Tilia platyphylos*	16	230	2	3	2	4	2	Early mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree, it has been drawn up for light due to overcrowding/ competition. Two minor stems are developing forming a very acute union with the main stem.	Prune out lower minor stem.	20+	B2	2.8
1193 – 1194,	**Horse Chestnut**	A.13	A.360	3	3	4	3	2.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No works required at the present time.	20+	B2	4.3

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			
1196, 1203. (4 Trees)	*Aesculus hippocastanum.*										A group of four trees forming the dominant species within this Tree Group. Lower branches have been removed to raise up their crowns.				
1195	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	270	2	1	6	0	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair A single stem tree to c.4m where it divides with an acute union formation with included bark present, which is a potential point of failure. It has been drawn up and out for light due to overcrowding/ competition. There is minor deadwood in the lower crown. This tree is vulnerable to infection with 'Ash Dieback Disease' (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	Monitor for infection by 'Ash Dieback Disease'	10+	C2	3.2
1197		This tree has been removed.													
1198	***Oak*** *Quercus petraea*	10	350	2	5	5	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It is a single stem tree and has been drawn up for light due to overcrowding/ competition. The crown contains light deadwood and has been slightly suppressed by neighbouring trees.	No works required at the present time.	20+	B2	4.2
1199		This tree has been removed.													
1200	***Sycamore*** *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	560	4	6	7	4	6	Early Mature	Fair	Fair It forms part of the outer canopy of tree group. It divides at c.1.5m into three stems with an acute union formations between the stems with included bark present which is a potential point of failure. The lower crown contains deadwood.	Remove dead / unstable growth.	20+	B2	6.7
Notes:															