

Arboricultural Assessment
(Tree survey)

To assess the trees

On the site at

Sally Park
Nursing Home
Sally Park Close
Ballycullen Road
Firhouse
Dublin 14

November 2020

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PART ONE – ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to set out the findings following the inspection of trees on site at, **Sally Park Nursing Home, Sally Park Close, Ballycullen Road, Dublin 24** and set out their condition. The survey work was undertaken in the 29th November 2018 by the undersigned a qualified arboricultural consultant. The term of reference for the report is a planning application on the site. The following categories have been used within the tree report tables and, where appropriate, the criterion used to define each category is defined.

- **Tree No.** : refers to the identification tag attached to a tree [also identified as such on the accompanying survey drawings]
- **Species** : refers to the common and scientific name given to the tree.
- **Stem diameter:** refers to the diameter of the tree stem in millimetres, as measured at 1.5 metres above ground level and above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees.
- **Height** : refers to the total height of the tree in metres. (Heights measured with a TruPluse® 200)
- **Crown spread** : refers to the width of the crown in metres, measured at each cardinal point on the compass. [Dimensions marked with # are estimates as per 4.4.2.6 c) – BS 5837:2012]
- **Condition** : refers to the physiological condition of the tree as a whole described as:
 - Good** – Full healthy canopy but possibly including some suppressed or damaged branches
 - Fair** – Slightly reduced leaf cover, minor dead wood or isolated major dead wood
 - Poor** – Overall sparse leafing or extensive dead wood
- **Age** An estimation of the age of the tree described as:
 - V- Veteran, trees, which by recognized criteria, show features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
 - OM – Over Mature, trees reaching the end of their life, in decline and senescent.
 - M – Mature, fully grown, with only small annual increments.
 - EM – Early Mature, one-third to two thirds of total life expired.
 - Y – Young, recent planting, with up to one third of total life expired.

- **Remarks:** Descriptive comments about the health (physiological) or form (structural) of the tree, its environment or external influences and may include preliminary management recommendations.

Category grade

- **U** -Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10years and which should be in the correct context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.
- **A** -Those trees of a high quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution.
- **B** - Those trees of a moderate quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a significant contribution.
- **C**- Those trees of a low quality and value currently inadequate condition to remain until new planting could be established, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm
- **Estimated remaining contribution in years (ERC):** Expressed as less than 10, 10+, 20+, more than 40

Glossary of terms used:

Basal: The base of the tree close to the ground, (basal shoots are those emanating from the base).

Crown (canopy): The leaves and branches of a tree.

Co-dominant: Stems or branches of near equal diameter, often weakly attached.

Decay: Degradation of wood by fungi and/or bacteria.

Defect: Any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment.

Dieback: The death of part of a plant, usually starting from a distal point and often progressing in stages.

Epicormic : Pertaining to shoots or roots, which are initiated on mature woody stems; shoots may form in this way from dormant buds or they may be adventitious.

Dysphotic zone : A zone within the canopy which does not have enough light to carry out photosynthesis.

Included Union: bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually in forks, acutely angled branches or basal flutes), which is in face-to-face contact, so that there is weakness due to the lack of a woody union.

Lean: Departure of the trunk from the vertical.

Scaffold limbs: The branches, which form the main framework of the crown of a tree with a decurrent growth habit.

Shoot: A shoot derived from a dormant or adventitious bud on the main stem or branch.

Stub/peg: A short section of a branch, which may have, been left after previous pruning or storm damage.

Wound: Injuries on the surface of a trunk or branch.

Full: A canopy, which extends to the ground or nearly to the ground

Natural suppressed deadwood: Deadwood in conifers, which died as the crown height extended and the lower branch no longer have a function in the production of foliage.

Pathogens: Fungal and /or bacterial infections, which degrade the wood and render trees liable to failure

Wound wood: Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound or the occluding tissue around a wound

Hazard Limb: An upwardly curved part in which strong internal stresses may occur, cause wood to crack

Burr: Woody protuberances, especially those derived from the mass proliferation of adventitious buds.

Root protection area (RPA) : layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

TREE SURVEY | SITE AT SALLY PARK NURSING HOME, SALLYPARK CLOSE, BALLYCULLEN ROAD
FIRHOUSE, DUBLIN 24

Survey Results

Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Spread (m)	Condition	Age	ERC	Remarks	Grade
1236	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10.4	200	N 5.0 S 2.0 E 2.0 W 3.0	Fair	EM	20+	This tree has dense ivy on its lower stem, it is suppressed by the cypress and has a one sided crown. It has good vigour and vitality.	C
1237	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	10.2	300	N 4.0 S 2.0 E 3.0 W 2.0	Poor	EM	10+	A tall drawn up weak specimen, it has dense ivy on its lower stem and has scattered deadwood. It is suppressed by the Beech 1238.	C
1238	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	21.2	800	N 7.0 S 4.0 E 8.0 W 6.0	Fair	M	20+	Growing on the boundary with the neighbouring property with the fence built around the stem. Inspection of the base to the south is not possible as it is on adjoining property. The tree has been topped leaving a large wound and a lateral branch with pruning induced die back. It has a large truncated branch stub on the garden side of the canopy. It has scattered tip die back. It has dense ivy on the lower stem.	C

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Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Spread (m)	Condition	Age	ERC	Remarks	Grade
1239	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	11.9	400	N 4.0 S 3.0# E 3.0 W 2.0	Fair	M	20+	One of four trees which appear part of an old landscape feature (hedge) which has been neglected. It appears to the remnant to a wall garden now gone. It has a poorly formed canopy with fused branches with tree 1240 on the other side of a gate, form an old arch. It has moderate ivy cover. It has tall distorted central stem.	C
1240	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12.5	600	N 5.0 S 4.0# E 2.0 W 4.0	Fair	M	20+	It has a poorly formed canopy with fused branches with tree 1239 on the other side of a gate, form an old arch. It has moderate ivy cover. It has tall distorted central stem and twisted fused multiple scaffolds.	C
1241	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8.7	400	N 4.0 S 2.0# E 2.0 W 2.0	Fair	M	20+	A tree with a distorted single stem and tall drawn up crown, a remnant of the old hedge. It has moderate to dense ivy cover.	C
1242	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8.47	700	N 5.0 S 2.0# E 1.0 W 6.0	Fair	M	20+	A distorted multi stemmed tree from 1.2 meters, it has two main scaffolds with moderate ivy cover and scattered deadwood. It is a remnant of a old hedge.	C

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Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Spread (m)	Condition	Age	ERC	Remarks	Grade
1243	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	10.80	300	N 3.0 S 5.0 E 4.0 W 3.0	Fair	EM	20+	This tree has a distorted lower stem, it has a main stem and sub dominant stem. It has multiple scaffolds in its upper crown which are regrowth after being topped. It has good vigour and vitality. It has a dead branch stub in its lower crown.	C
1244	Sawara cypress Chamaecyparis pisifera	14.1	800	N3.0 S3.0 E3.0 W3.0	Poor	M	<10	Close to the tree are three young self-seeded suckers. A moribund tree in decline with dense ivy cover.	U
1245	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	10.8	400	N 6.0 S 4.0 E 3.0 W 3.0	Poor	M	20+	A tree with an a symmetric canopy and dense ivy growth . It has multiple scaffolds in the upper crown , which is response to topping in the past. It has suffered damage by grey squirrel and has decay and old pruning points.	C
1246	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	9.5	200	N 3.0 S 3.0 E 3.0 W 1.0	Good	EM	40+	A tree with a one sided canopy. suppressed by an adjoining large Kohuhu shrub. It appears to self-seeded. It has good vigour and vitality.	B

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Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Spread (m)	Condition	Age	ERC	Remarks	Grade
1247	Irish Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> <i>fastigiata</i>	6.4	400	N 4.0 S 4.0 E 4.0 W 4.0	Good	M	40+	A tree with multiple scaffolds with a full canopy to ground level, it has scattered deadwood in the canopies dysphotic zone	B
1248	Irish Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> <i>fastigiata</i>	14.5	200- 500	N 5.0 S 5.0 E 5.0 W 5.0#	Good	M	40+	A large specimen on the boundary with the adjoining properties the boundary wall has been built either side of the stem. It has multiple scaffolds and a full canopy. It has deadwood the crowns dysphotic zone.	B
1249	Sycamore <i>Acer</i> <i>pseudoplatanus</i>	11.2	300	N 4.0 S 3.0 E 4.0 W 3.0	Poor	EM	20+	This tree has a distorted stem, it appears to be a self-seeded tree. It has been topped and has multiple scaffolds formed by regrowth. It has decay at the pruning points. It has scattered deadwood and bark stripped by grey squirrel.	C
1250	Sycamore <i>Acer</i> <i>pseudoplatanus</i>	8.9	250	N 3.0 S 3.0 E 1.0 W 4.0	Poor	EM	20+	This tree has a distorted stem, it appears to be a self-seeded tree. It has been topped and has multiple scaffolds formed by regrowth. It has decay at the pruning points. It has scattered deadwood and bark stripped by grey squirrel.	C

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Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Spread (m)	Condition	Age	ERC	Remarks	Grade
1251	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	8.9	300	N 4.0 S 1.0 E 2.0 W 3.0	Poor	EM	20+	This tree has a distorted stem which bifurcates, it appears to be a self-seeded tree. Kit has been topped and has multiple scaffolds formed by regrowth. It has decay at the pruning points. It has scattered deadwood and bark stripped by grey squirrel.	C
1252	Yew Taxus baccata	11.0	700	N 4.0 S 6.0 E 4.0 W 6.0	Fair	M	40+	A tree with multiple scaffolds it is growing with a raised shrubbery. It has a low canopy suppressed by other shrubs. It has deadwood in its dysphotic zone. The canopy to the gravel car park has been trimmed.	B
1253	Lawson cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	12.7	400	N 3.0 S 3.0 E 3.0 W 3.0	Fair	M	20+	The next trees are in a shrubbery on the east side of the car park.	C
1254	Holly Ilex aquifolium	9.0#	400	N 3.0 S 3.0 E 6.0 W 3.0	Poor	M	10+	A large specimen with a leaning stem, it has a small basal stem wound with good wound wood. It has multiple scaffolds in its upper crown with reiterative suckers and deadwood in the crown's dysphotic zone.	C

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Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Spread (m)	Condition	Age	ERC	Remarks	Grade
1255	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11.2	450	N 4.0 S 3.0 E 3.0 W 3.0	Fair	EM	20+	A self-seeded tree with multiple in its upper crown, it has good vigour and vitality. It has a distorted lower stem, it has a small decay with good wound wood.	C
1256	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10.7	250	N 3.0 S 3.0 E 3.0 W 3.0	Fair	EM	20+	A self-seeded tree with a single stem, it has slight lean and a high crown. It has good vigour and vitality.	C
1257	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8.0#	300	N 6.0 S 2.0 E 6.0 W 1.0	Poor	M	10+	A tree with a poorly formed crown, it has a single leaning stem to the east with reiterative sucker growth.	C

Assumptions and Limitations

This tree survey was carried out from the ground, no invasive or destructive evaluation techniques were used; all findings observations and recommendations are based on the knowledge and experience of the undersigned a qualified Arboriculturalist. Information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of the inspection.

Findings are based on a visual report from ground level only and it should be borne in mind it is subject only to faults visible at the time of inspection, certain pathogens only produce seasonal fruiting bodies and consequently may not have been noted during this assessment. All trees should be monitored on a regular basis for signs of defects and should be reported to a person qualified to diagnose them and to recommend treatment.

In the event of adverse weather conditions, there is the possibility of any tree, despite having a good report, falling over or suffering crown damage. In the event of a falling tree causing damage to residential or non residential buildings in their proximity, or to any person, any property public or private, or any mechanical vehicle or otherwise no liability will attach to this firm.

There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the trees in question may not arise in the future. The author takes no responsibility for any actions taken by the landowner or their agents by reasons of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made.

This report is intended solely for the benefit of the parties to whom it is addressed and no responsibility is extended to any third party for the whole or any part of its contents. All trees mentioned in this report should be subject to reassessment every two years to assess physiological and environmental changes.