

Arboricultural Impact Assessment for a Proposed Residential Development at Gordon Park

Prepared by Linnane Arboriculture Ltd, in association
with Griffin Landscape Architecture



Requested by Greenwalk Development Limited

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Linnane Arboriculture Ltd

Email. info@linnanearboriculture.ie

Mob. 086 2848340

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Experience and Qualifications
3. Instruction
4. Limitations
5. Site Description
6. Existing Tree Population
7. Arboriculture Impacts Assessment.
8. Tree Survey
9. Tree Protection Method Statement

Appendix 3 Tree Constraints Plan”(TCP)

Appendix 4 Tree Impacts Plan” (TIP)

Appendix 5 Tree Protection Plan” (TPP)

1 Introduction

1.1 The following Arboricultural Impacts Statement has been prepared by Alan Linnane arboricultural, consultant with Linnane Arboriculture Ltd, in association with Griffin Landscape Architecture. Greenwalk Development Limited have requested that this survey to be carried out so to aid the design team with a proposed development. This report and Arboriculture Impacts assessment is compiled in conjunction with the tree survey report.

1.2 The report addresses the impacts imposed by the proposed development, and detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan, the Tree Protection Plan and the Tree Impacts Plan drawn up by Griffin landscape Architects.

1.3 This report is based on an inspection of the tree population on the site in association with the details of the proposed development.

1.4 The report has identified several trees to be removed on the basis of good site management regardless of any development taking place. Furthermore the proposed development will impact on numerous trees and a portion of hedgerow, that will be unsuitable for retention, mainly as such trees will not be suitable for an urbanized setting.

1 Experience and Qualifications

1.1 Arboricultural Consultant-Alan Linnane, 2014 to 2017- Completed UK level 6 Diploma in arboriculture. 2013 - Completed and have been certified as a professional tree inspector, which is a LANTRA award accredited course run by the Arboriculture Association. 2012 - Completed the UK level 4 Diploma in arboriculture. 18 years working as a climbing arborist and since 2012 has been inspecting trees and preparing arboricultural reports and surveys while providing tree consultancy services through Linnane Arboriculture Ltd.

2 Instruction

- 2.1 Linnane Arboriculture Ltd are requested by Greenwalk Limited to prepare an Arboricultural Impacts Assessment for proposed development at Clondalkin Rugby Club. This report should be read in conjunction with the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), Tree impacts Plan (TIP) and the Tree Protection Plan (TPP).
- 2.2 The “**Tree Constraints Plan**”(TCP) drawing “**Greenwalk Development Ltd-TCP**” that provides a graphic representation of tree survey data, depicting the constraints asserted by the site trees, as well as a categorisation of their condition and potential value.
- 2.3 The drawing “**Tree Impacts Plan**” (TIP) drawing, “**Greenwalk Development Ltd-TIP**” depicts the expected impacts by overlaying the tree information as depicted in drawing “**Greenwalk Development Ltd-TCP**” with the architectural and engineering information.
- 2.4 The “**Tree Protection Plan**” (TPP) “**Greenwalk Development Ltd-TPP**” depicts the location of the tree protection measures required to prevent damage and disturbance to trees intended for retention.

3 Limitations

- 3.1 This report is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only those trees identified within; use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose. Unless otherwise stated all trees are surveyed from ground level using non-invasive techniques, in sufficient detail to gather data for and inform the design of the current project only.
- 3.2 The disclosure of hidden crown and stem defects, in particular where they may be above a reachable height or where trees are ivy clad or in areas of ground vegetation, cannot therefore be expected. All obvious defects, however, are reported. Detailed tree safety appraisals are only carried out under specific written instructions. Comments upon evident tree safety relate to the condition of said tree at the time of the survey only.
- 3.3 Unless otherwise stated all trees should be re-inspected annually in order to appraise their on-going mechanical integrity and physiological condition. It should, however, be recognized that tree condition is subject to change, for example due to

the effects of disease, decay, high winds, development works, etc. Changes in land use or site conditions (e.g. development that increases access frequency) and the occurrence of severe weather incidents are also significant considerations with regards tree structural integrity and trees should therefore be re-assessed in the context of such changes and/or incidents and inspected at intervals relative to identified and varying site conditions and associated risks.

- 3.4 An assessment of the trees growing outside the west wall adjacent to the old Naas road was carried out from the rugby grounds side of the wall, as it was not safe to survey these trees from the roadside without appropriate traffic management.

4 Site Description

- 4.1 The subject site is the rugby club grounds at Clondalkin, adjacent to the old Naas road.
- 4.2 The site is somewhat pentagon shaped with the clubhouse close to the North point and the pitch situated on the South area of the grounds.
- 4.3 The vegetation on the site is situated mainly along the boundaries of the grounds with the exception of one mature pine tree growing in front of the club house.

5 Existing tree population

- 5.1 The observations recorded in the tree survey indicate a diversity in respect of the size and condition of the trees. The majority of the trees are mature and comprise of Pine, Sycamore, Whitethorn, Leyland cypress and Ash.
- 5.2 There is a line of mature Leyland cypress growing along the Southwest boundary which was most likely planted with the aim of being kept as a maintained hedge, and has now lapsed and gone beyond trimming.
- 5.3 Sycamore grows along the west boundary, and further west just outside of the boundary Ash, sycamore and whitethorn are growing. In the North corner Scots pines, Sycamore and Ash are growing, with additional Scots pines growing East of the

clubhouse. Outside of the boundary directly east of the old Naas road there are 7 trees which are not on the site but have been recorded on the survey because of their close proximity to the site in which the Root Protection Area (RPA) extend onto the site.

5.4 Along the north to east boundary the vegetation is made up of a mature hedgerow of whitethorn, elderberry, bramble, black thorn and 3 larger trees on the far side of the hedgerow close to the river.

5.5 The majority of the ash trees on the site show signs of ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).

6 Arboriculture Impacts Assessment.

6.1 The review of likely Arboricultural implications is based upon the recommendations and criteria as defined within BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. In respect of tree impacts, any structure, action or apparent need to enter or otherwise disturb/convert the “root protection area” of a site tree has been considered likely to have a negative impact, with the potential to render a tree wholly unsuitable for retention, unsafe or unsustainable.

6.2 **Category U** trees that are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. 10 trees have been categorized as U.

6.3 **Category A** Indicates a tree of high quality and value. These are trees that are particularly good examples of their species, which also provide landscape value. These trees are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution. (A minimum of 40 years is suggested) There has been no category A trees recorded on this survey.

6.4 **Category B** trees Indicates a tree of moderate quality and value. Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. These trees are in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. (A minimum of 20 years is suggested). The site supports 7 category B trees, which includes: **Category B1 =4 Category B2 =4 Category B3 =0**

6.5 **Category C** trees Indicates a tree of low quality and value - trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm and/or <10m in height, include Nos. The site supports 26 Category C trees. **Category C1 =8 Category C2=18 Category C3=0**

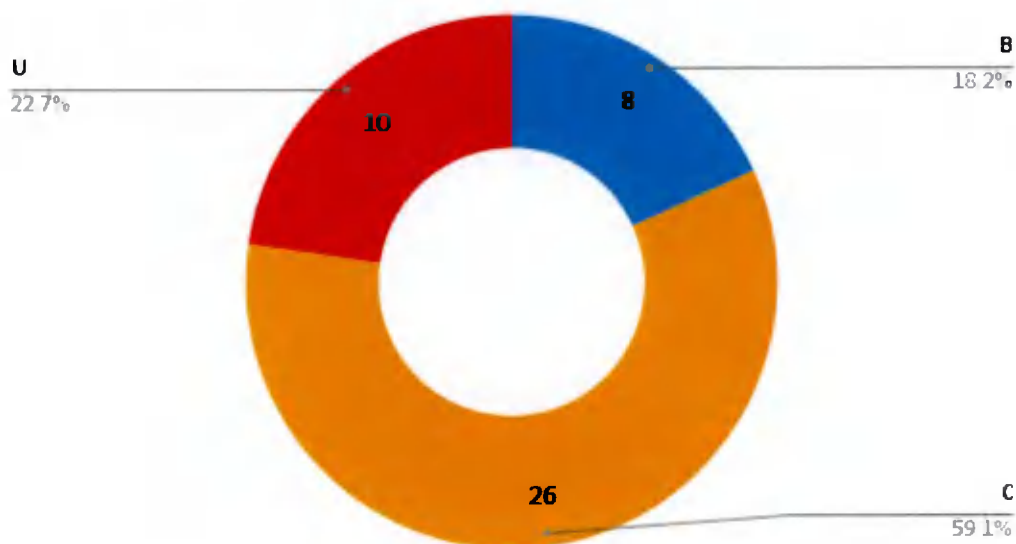
Total Tree Tags	44		
Trees by Category			
Category	# Trees	% of total Trees	Tags
A	0	0	
A1	0	0	
A2	0	0	
A3	0	0	
A	0	0	
B	0	0	
B1	4	9.09	1229, 1253, 1256, 1258A
B2	4	9.09	1230, 1231, 1232, 1233
B3	0	0	
B	8	18.18	
C	0	0	
C1	8	18.18	1234, 1235, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1254, 1258
C2	18	40.91	1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1226, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248
C3	0	0	
C	26	59.09	
U	10	22.73	1224, 1225, 1227, 1233A, 1249A, 1253A, 1255, 1255A, 1255B, 1257

Height/Stem/RPA		
Average Tree Height	11.62	(m)
Average Stem (stem 1) width	330.48	(mm)
Average RPA	4.93	(m)
Life Stages		
Life Stage	# trees	% of all trees
M	42	100
EM	0	0
OM	0	0
Total Trees with Life Stage given	42	

Years Remaining

Years Remaining	# trees	% of all trees
-10	8	19.51
10+	3	7.32
20+	29	70.73
40+	1	2.44
Total Trees with Years Given	41	

Tree Categories



Hedgerows

6.6 The site has approximately 116 metres of hedgerow situated along the east boundary. The main species of trees in the hedgerow are whitethorn, elderberry, bramble and a small number of ash trees.

Trees

6.7 A total of 44 trees have been recorded on this survey. In the upper north point of the site a mound of soil has been pushed in on to the trees which may cause issues with tree stability should the increased soil level cause decay to the lower trunk of the trees. There are 12 mature Leyland cypress trees growing on the South, Southwest area of the site. As there has been little management of these trees, they have lapsed into an overgrown high hedge with heavy branches breaking of in various places.

- 6.8 The anticipated development impacts have been illustrated graphically on drawing "TIP-Greenwalk Development Ltd" within which trees denoted with "Dashed Black" crown outlines will be removed and those denoted with "Continuous Green" crown outlines will be retained.
- 6.9 The proposed development impacts on the following trees, which will unavoidably require removal: Tree numbers 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1230, 1231, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1249A, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1253A, 1254, 1255, 1255A, 1255B, 1256, 1257, 1258 & 1258A.
- 6.10 The proposed development will impact on the section of hedgerow growing between tree No. 1230 and tree No. 1234. This section of hedge will be retained however the RPA will be encroached during proposed site works. Excavation work within the RPA must be carried out under the supervision of the site arborist. These roots must not be severed without first consulting the owner of the tree or the local authority tree officer / arboriculturist. If after consultation severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a sharp tool to leave the smallest wound.
- 6.11 The majority of the trees are growing along the boundaries of the site with a number of trees growing close to the old Naas road and would be unsuitable for retention due to the impacts on the root protection areas and questionable safety issues in regards of proximity to traffic and public in general.
- 1.1 The landscape design plan details the species and quantity of new tree planting proposed so as to mitigate the loss of trees and hedgerow should the proposed development take place.

8.0 Tree Survey

Nature of Survey

- 8.1** This survey has been based upon many of the criteria put forward in BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. The survey, its findings and management recommendations relate to the site and the conditions thereon at the time of the survey. It is likely that changes in site usage, development or other environmental changes will require an amendment of a trees potential retention status and/or its preliminary management recommendations and

in some instances, may require the re-classification of a tree's suitability for retention.

Survey Data Collection and Methodology

8.2 This survey portion of the overall report is not an Implication Assessment though but provided some of the basic information regarding its compilation. The survey has been undertaken under the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012. This survey includes only tree of a stem diameter exceeding 150mm at approximately 1.50 metres from ground level. The survey relates to current site conditions, setting and context.

Identification

8.3 Each of the trees described within the text has been affixed with a consecutively numbered, alloy disk that relates directly to the survey text, positioned at approximately 1.50m from ground level.

Measurements

8.4 Measurements are metric and defined in metres and millimetres. All trees referred to in the survey text have been measured to provide information regarding canopy height and canopy spread (north, east, south and west radii), level of canopy base and stem diameter at 1.50 meters from ground level. The dimensions provided are intended to provide a reasonable representation of a trees size and form. Whilst efforts are made to maintain accuracy, visual obstruction, especially regarding trees in groups, requires that some tree dimensions are estimated only.

8.5 Inspection and Evaluation Limitations and Disclaimers.

8.6 The information set out in this report relates to the review of a tree population on the site in question. As such, the information provided is based on a general review of trees and does not constitute a detailed review of any one of the individual specimens. Such an evaluation (tree report) would require the gathering of substantially more information than that dealt with in this survey.

8.7 The survey is not a safety assessment and the parameters reviewed within this survey context would be substantially deficient in extent to provide for a reliable safety assessment. The survey is intended to provide a general and qualitative review to assist in gauging the suitability of an individual tree for retention within a development context. All trees are subject to impromptu

failure and damage and the assessment of risk as may be presented by a tree requires the review of numerous factors more than those noted herein and as such, remains outside the scope of this document and any attempt to use the information herein for such purposes will render the information invalid.

8.8 All inspection and tree assessment has been completed by a competent and experienced Arborist. The inspection involves visual assessment only, which has been carried out from ground level. No below ground, internal, invasive or aerial (climbing) inspection has been carried out.

8.9 Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and safety can change rapidly. It is recommended that all trees should be re-evaluated regarding their condition on an annual basis or after substantial trauma such a storm event, other damage or injury. It is advised that the results and recommendations of this survey will require review and reassessment after one year from the date of execution. This survey does not constitute a review of tree or site safety. Attempts to use the contents herein for such purposes will render the contents invalid.

Tree Survey Schedule

Gordon Park Tree Survey Schedule						Re-Inspection Date: December 2022			
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.	
1220	Scots Pine	11.5	5.52	0	2m,1m,2m,1.5m	S5	M	10+	
	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Obs. Ivy Suppressed							
	Rec. Cut Ivy, remove deadwood								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk			
Normal	460	Fair	Fair	C2		Normal			
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.	
1221	Scots Pine	11.5	3.72	43.47	2m,3m,2m,1m	N7	M	10+	
	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Obs. Ivy Suppressed							
	Rec. Cut Ivy, remove deadwood								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk			
Normal	310	Good	Fair	C2		Normal			
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.	
1222	Sycamore	10.5	4.49	63.33	4m,2.5m,4m,4m	S2	M	20+	
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Ivy Suppressed							
	Rec.								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk			
	310 210	Good	Fair	C2					
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.	
1223	Sycamore	10.5	3.74	43.94	3m,3m,2m,4m	W3	M	20	
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Ivy Suppressed							
	Rec.								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk			
	210 230	Good	Fair	C2					
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.	
1224	Sycamore	11.5	3.48	38.05	1.5m,1m,1m,2m	S2	M	-10	
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Ash Die Back							
	Rec. Remove								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk			
Normal	290	Poor	Fair	U		Normal			
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.	
1225	Ash	7	1.89	11.22	3m,3m,1m,2m	E1	M	-10	
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Obs. Ash Die Back							
	Rec. Remove								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk			
Normal	110 80 80	Fair	Fair	U		Normal			
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.	
1226	Ash	11	3.6	40.72	0m,1m,4m,3m	S6	M	20+	
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Obs. Ivy Suppressed							
	Rec.								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk			
	300	Good	Fair	C2					

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1227	Scots Pine	10	4.2	55.42	0m,0m,0m,0m	0	Dead	0
	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Obs.						
	Rec. Remove							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk		
Urgent	350	Dead	Poor	U		Urgent		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1229	Scots Pine	15	7.92	197.06	4.5m,3m,3.5m,2m	S7	M	20+
	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Obs. Ivy Suppressed						
	Rec. Cut Ivy Monitor							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk		
Normal	660	Good		B1		Normal		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1230	Scots Pine	13.5	3	28.27	3m,3.5m,2m,2m	S8	M	20+
	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Obs. Good						
	Rec. Remove Deadwood							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk		
Normal	250	Good	Good	B2		Normal		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1231	Whitethorn	5	3.1	30.19	2m,2m,2m,2m	S1	M	20+
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Obs. Good						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk		
	160 170 110	Good	Good	B2				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1232	Scots Pine	13	5.16	83.65	5m,3m,4m,0m	N11	M	20+
	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Obs. Good						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk		
	430	Good		B2				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1233	Scots Pine	13.5	5.64	99.93	4m,4.5m,3m,0m	SE5	M	20+
	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Obs. Ivy Suppressed						
	Rec. Cut ivy							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk		
Normal	470	Good	Good	B2		Normal		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1233A	Scots Pine	4	0	0	m,m,m,m			-10
	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Obs. Dead stump leaning toward neighboring property						
	Rec. Remove							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk		
		Poor	Poor	U				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1234	Ash	11	7.64	183.37	5m,4.5m,5m,5.5m	S2	M	10+
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Obs. Good						
	Rec. Cut Ivy							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention		Risk		

Normal	400 350 350		Good				C1	Normal
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1235	Sycamore	11	6.3	124.69	3.5m,4m,4m,4m	E3	M	20+
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Growing on river bank						
	Rec. Cut Ivy Monitor							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural			Retention		Risk
	340 400	Good	Good			C1		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1236	Leyland cypress	14.5	7.56	179.55	3.5m,4.5m,6m,4m	E1	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Good						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural			Retention		Risk
	630	Good	Good			C2		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1237	Leyland cypress	14	8.76	241.08	3m,5m,3m,3m	E1	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Compression forks						
	Rec. Cut broken Branches							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural			Retention		Risk
Normal	730	Good	Fair			C2		Normal
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1238	Leyland cypress	12	2.76	23.93	0.5m,0.5m,1m,2.5m	S2	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Good						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural			Retention		Risk
	230	Good	Fair			C2		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1239	Leyland cypress	14	6.16	119.21	3m,4.5m,3m,3.5m	SE .5	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural			Retention		Risk
	190 230 310 280	Good	Fair			C2		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1240	Leyland cypress	14	4.33	58.9	3.5m,3m,3m,4m	S1	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural			Retention		Risk
	300 200	Good	Fair			C2		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1241	Leyland cypress		7.21	163.31	4m,4m,3m,3.5m	E1	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural			Retention		Risk
	340 350 350	Good	Fair			C2		
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1242	Leyland cypress		3.36	35.47	2m,4m,2m,2.5m	E1	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. No work recommended							

Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk			
	280	Good	Fair	C2				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1243	Leyland cypress		4.32	58.63	1m,4m,2m,2.5m	N11	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk			
	360	Good	Fair	C2				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1244	Leyland cypress	14	4.24	56.48	2.5m,3.5m,2m,1.5m	E1	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. Cut out broken Branches							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk			
Low	220 180 210	Good	Fair	C2	Low			
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1245	Leyland cypress	14	4.86	74.2	1.5m,3.5m,3.5m,2.5m	S.5	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk			
	340 220	Good	Fair	C2				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1246	Leyland cypress	14	6	113.1	3m,3.5m,3m,3m	S1	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. No work recommended							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk			
	500	Good	Fair	C2				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1247	Leyland cypress	14	6.73	142.29	5m,3.5m,2m,2.5m	E1.5	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. Cut Stubs							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk			
Low	260 380 320	Good	Fair	C2	Low			
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1248	Leyland cypress	13	5.02	79.17	4.5m,3.5m,1m,2m	N1	M	20+
	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Obs. Fair						
	Rec. Cut Broken Stubs							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk			
Low	270 320	Good	Fair	C2	Low			
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1249	Sycamore	11	4.69	69.1	3m,4m,4m,4m	E1	M	20+
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Good						
	Rec. Cut out ivy							
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk			
Normal	240 250 180	Good	fair	C1	Normal			
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1249A	Sycamore	10	2.4	18.1	1m,1m,3m,2m	E1	M	20+
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Fair						

Rec. Remove								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
	200	Good	Fair	U				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1250	Sycamore	10	6.2	120.76	4.5m,4.5m,4.5m,2.5m	S1	M	20+
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Good Compression forks						
Rec. Remove west stem near wall								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
Normal	170 400 280	Good	Fair	C1			Normal	
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1251	Sycamore	9	3.07	29.61	2.5m,3m,3m,3m	S1	M	20+
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Fair						
Rec. No work recommended								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
	110 130 140 130	Good		C1				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1252	Sycamore	11	8.69	237.24	6m,6.5m,6.5m,5.5m	S2	M	20+
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Good Compression forks						
Rec. No work recommended								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
	450 370 430	Good	Fair	C1				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1253	Sycamore	15.5	11.38	406.85	6m,6m,9m,7m	E2	M	20+
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Good						
Rec. No work recommended								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
	700 400 500	Good	Good	B1				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1253A	Ash	14	3.12	30.58	5.5m,6m,4.5m,3m	E4	M	-10
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Obs. Poor Ash Die Back						
Rec. Remove								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
Normal	260	Poor		U			Normal	
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1254	Sycamore	9.5	2.97	27.71	2m,3m,3.5m,2m	SE2	M	20+
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Obs. Fair						
Rec. No work recommended								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
	180 170	Good	Good	C1				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1255	Ash	15.5	4.1	52.81	2m,6.5m,6.5m,4m	S2	M	-10
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Obs. Fair Die Back						
Rec. Remove								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
Normal	270 210	Poor	Fair	U			Normal	
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1255A	Ash	15.5	4.09	52.55	2.5m,5m,1.5m,4.5m	E2	M	-10

<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		Obs. Fair Ash Die Back						
Rec. Remove								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
Normal	260 220	Poor	Fair	U			Normal	
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1255B	Ash	15.5	4.39	60.55	6m,6m,1m,4.5m	E2	M	-10
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		Obs. Fair Ash Die Back						
Rec. Remove								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
Normal	300 210	Poor	Fair	U			Normal	
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1256	Whitethorn	7	3.6	40.72	2m,2m,2m,2m	E .5	M	40
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		Obs. Good						
Rec. No work recommended								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
	300	Good	Good	B1				
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1257	Sycamore	10	6.46	131.1	5m,3m,4.5m,2.5m	E 2.5	M	-10
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		Obs. Poor Fire Damage						
Rec. Remove								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
Urgent	500 200	Poor		U			Urgent	
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1258	Sycamore	12	7.61	181.94	6.5m,6.5m,5.5m,4.5m	E2	M	20+
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		Obs. Fair Compression Forks						
Rec. Cut Ivy								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
Normal	450 400 200	Good	Fair	C1			Normal	
Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
1258A	Whitethorn	4	3	28.27	m,m,m,m		M	40+
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		Obs. Good						
Rec.								
Status	Stems	Physiological	Structural	Retention			Risk	
	250	Good	Good	B1				

All dimensions are in metres unless otherwise indicated and should be considered estimates.

Ht-Height- estimated dimensions (e.g. for off-site or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recorded) should be clearly identified as such (e.g. suffixed with a "#").

Stem dia-Stem diameter at 1.5m

RPA- Root Protection Distance

Branch spread (Spd)- Radial crown spread in metres, measured for each of the four cardinal points of the compass from the centre of the trunk.

Crown clear-height of crown clearance

Life stage:

NP Newly planted – a tree within 3 years after planting

YM Young Mature – a tree within its first one third of life expectancy

MA Middle-aged – a tree within its second third of life expectancy

M Mature – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy

OM Over Mature – a tree having reached its maximum life span and is declining in health and size due to old age

V Veteran – a tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition

Arboricultural Impact Assessment for a Proposed Residential Development at Gordon Park, Co Dublin

Physiological Condition

An assessment of the physiological condition (i.e. health/vitality) of the tree categorised into:

GOOD- a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems

FAIR- a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated

POOR- a tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated

DEAD- a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life

Structural Condition

An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:

GOOD- a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects

FAIR- a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated

POOR- a tree with significant defects that can't be remediated

Estimated Remaining Life Contribution

An estimate of the remaining life contribution in years that the tree or group of trees is expected to have based on species, condition on the site in its current context. The following bands are used:

<10- Tree is dead or dying and unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years

10+- Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 10+ years

20+- Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 20+ years

40+-Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 40+ years

Preliminary Management Recommendations,

These may include further investigations for the presence or extent of decay or climbed inspections, ivy removal or pruning works when access is a non-moveable aspect etc

Category of retention

Quality & Value grade classification according to BS5837:2012

U Removal

A Those trees of HIGH value quality to retain

B Those trees of MODERATE quality to retain

C Those trees of LOW quality to retain

Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
Category U Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years, and which should in the current context be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect such that early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees. Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. category U tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree. 			DARK RED
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category and definition	Criteria-subcategories			Identification on plan
	1 mainly arboriculture values	2 mainly landscape qualities	3 mainly cultural values including conservation	
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or of formal or semiformal arboricultural features. (e.g. the dominant and/or principle trees within an avenue)	Trees groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening effect or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance.(avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. including	Trees present in numbers usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, therefore attracting a higher collective raring than they might as individuals but which are	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.	MID BLUE

(a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	not individually, essential components of formal or semi formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally on the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality		
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY
NOTE whilst category C 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.				

Re-Inspection date **December 2022**

Signed



25/6/2021
Alan Linnane

Arboriculturist

9.0 Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

9.1 Timing of Works

9.2 Tree protection works will be completed as detailed in appendix 1 and on this method statement.

9.3 The exact commencement date is not known however the timetable provided gives the order that the works need to be implemented to ensure the tree is fully protected.

9.4 The following sequences are governed by operational constraints and subject to change. The developers arborist must be noted of any changes to this schedule:

9.5 **Pre-development Stage** - Pre-commencement site meeting between Local Planning Authority, client and developers architect. This meeting must take place before any development activity begins to confirm the timing and implementation of the agreed Tree Works and installation of Tree protection measures.

9.6 **Tree protection measures installed around all trees as shown in the Tree Protection Plan and ground protection and no-dig surface to be in place** - Site to be inspected by the arboriculturalist. When the tree contractor has carried out removal and pruning of trees then the protective fencing will be erected to the measurements of the CEZ on the TCP.

9.7 **Development Stage** - This stage is subject to site monitoring visits by the developers arboriculturalist at intervals as agreed at the pre-commencement site meeting. These visits are to ensure that the agreed protection measures are functional and correctly achieving their purpose.

9.8 Temporary Barriers

9.9 Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) will be created as shown in the attached Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

9.10 Temporary barriers will be erected as shown by the green lines in the TPP to form the CEZ. The barriers will be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees. The barriers will consist of scaffold poles driven 0.6m into the ground at no more than 3m apart. The poles will be 2m above ground level and will have 3 horizontal poles attached on the uprights at the lower, higher and middle section of the barrier. Welded mesh panels shall infill the barriers and all weather signs will be attached to the barrier stating: **Construction Exclusion Zone-No Access**

9.11 The CEZ will remain sacrosanct during the construction period and will not be taken down or moved without prior approval from the arboriculturist.

9.12 Services will be installed as specified in NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees. The services will be placed within the permitted zone.

9.13 **PERMITTED ZONE – outside of the precautionary zone.** Excavation works may be undertaken within this zone, however caution must be applied and the use of In considering the location or renewed apparatus in conjunction with a new tree planting scheme early consultation is essential between the relevant professional organizations e.g. local authorities, utility companies and developers.

Where works are required for the laying or maintenance of any apparatus within the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones there are various techniques available to minimise damage.

9.14 **Continuous Trench - Hand-dug**

9.15 The use of this method must be considered only as a last resort if works are to be undertaken by agreement within the Prohibited Zone. The objective being to retain as many undamaged roots as possible.

9.16 Hand digging within the Prohibited or Precautionary zones must be undertaken with great care requiring closer supervision than normal operations.

9.17 After careful removal of the hard surface material digging must proceed with hand tools. Clumps of roots less than 25mm in diameter (including fibrous roots) should be retained in situ without damage. Throughout the excavation works great

care should be taken to protect the bark around the roots. All roots greater than 25mm diameter should be preserved and worked around.

9.18 These roots must not be severed without first consulting the owner of the tree or the local authority tree officer / arboriculturist. If after consultation severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a sharp tool to leave the smallest wound.

9.19 Backfilling

Backfilling should be carefully carried out to avoid damage to roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them. The backfill should where possible include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand around the roots. This should allow the soil to be compacted for resurfacing without damage to the roots securing a local aerated zone enabling the root to survive the long term

9.20 Site Huts and Temporary Buildings

9.21 All site huts and temporary buildings will be cited outside the CEZ and situated as shown in the draft tree protection plan.

9.22 General Protection Measures

9.23 No cement, oil, bitumen or any other products likely to be detrimental to tree growth will be stored within 10m of the trunk of the trees, or materials of any type to be stored within the RPA.

9.24 No concrete mixing will be carried out within 10m of the trees.

9.25 No fires will be lit within 20m of the trees.

9.26 Hydraulic cranes, forklifts, excavators or piling rigs will not be used under and in the immediate vicinity of the crown of the trees.

9.27 Site Monitoring

9.28 Supervision will be carried out throughout the construction phase by the nominated arborist, who will be responsible for consultation with the local authority and the site manager/foreman. The arborist will also be on site to supervise the no-dig surface.

9.29 The arborist will complete regular site visits to check that the protection measures are being carried out. The frequency of the visits will be dictated by the level of activity and degree to which the tree protection measures are being respected. A note of the date of each visit and a summary of the findings will be forwarded to the main contractor.

9.30 On completion of the works the trees will be inspected by the arborist to check the condition of the trees and to advise if any remedial work is necessary.

Figure 1

BS 5837 2012: Default specification for protective barrier

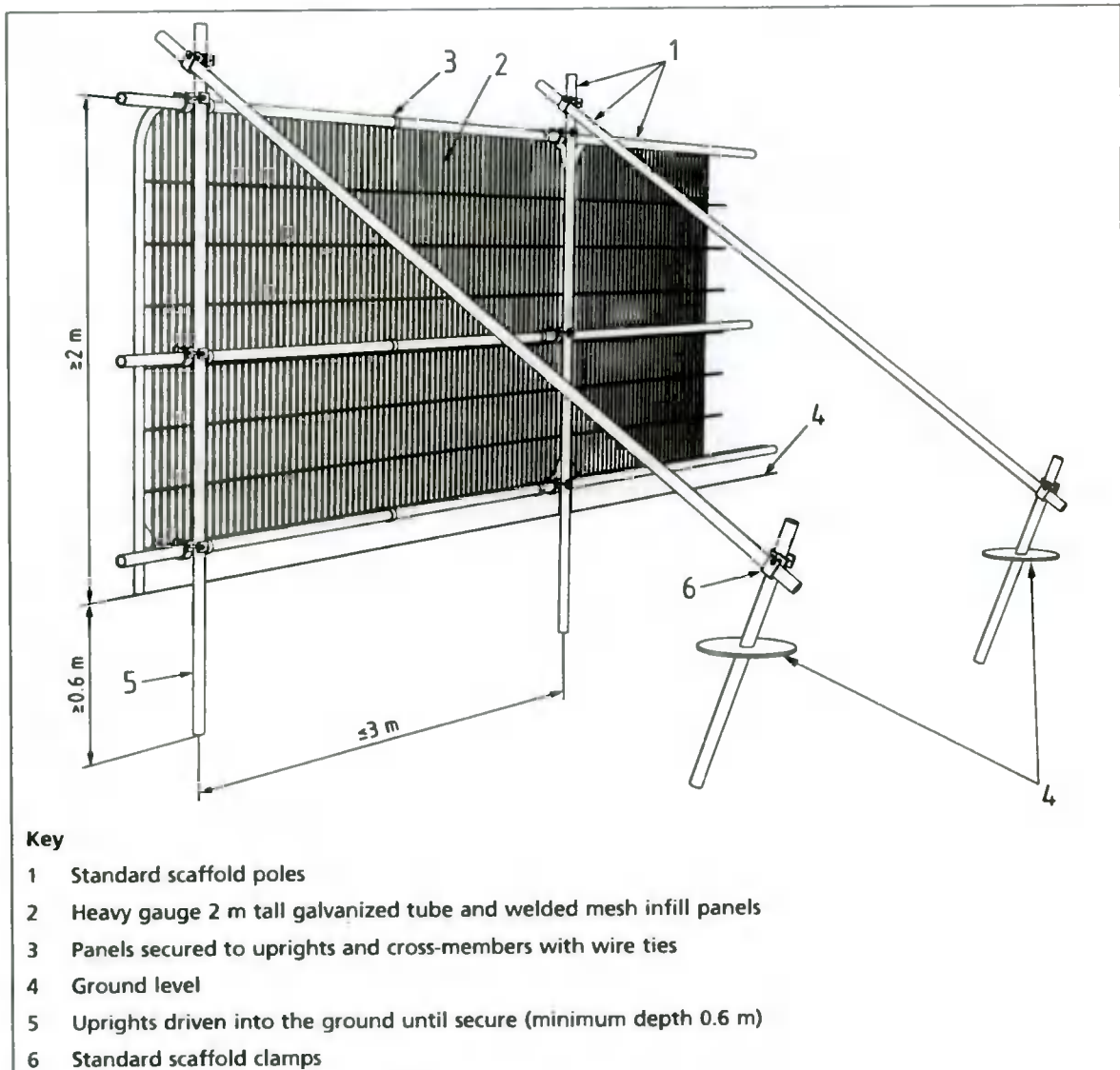


Figure 2

BS 5837 2012: Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

