Professional
Consulting Tree Service

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment,

Prepared for,

Neil McGarry MCIOB.

NMG Project Services Ltd

Proposed Site:

Cuirt Na Coribie,

Headford road,

Galway**.**

Prepered By

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1.0 Executive Summary.

Arbor-Care Ltd was retained by Exeter Ireland Property iii Ltd, to undertake a tree survey, for the trees and groups of trees contained within the proposed development at the above location. The existing site consists of student accommodation and car parking. The site is bounded by a mature Leyland cypress hedge that provides good screening for the residential properties to the north and south. The site consists of landscape trees that have been planted within the last 20 years or so. A total of 59 trees were surveyed of these 39 trees will have to be removed to accommodate the new development, however it must be emphasised that all the trees being removed are young to semi-mature trees, that were planted as part of the original landscaping. Due to the small size of these trees they are readily replaceable as part of a new landscape plan.

The preservation plan in this report is based on the updated British standard *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*, this standard gives recommendations and guidance on the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees, including shrubs, hedges and hedgerows, with structures. It sets out to assist those concerned with trees in relation to construction to form balanced judgements. The survey was undertaken on the 15th of September 2019.

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Development description

Exeter Ireland Property III Limited intend to apply for a strategic housing development at the Cúirt na Coiribe complex, Dún Na Coiribe Road, off Headford Road, Galway on a site measuring 1.414 Ha. The proposed development will consist of: the demolition of the two storey building (582 sq m) at the entrance to the scheme towards the eastern boundary of the site and the removal of the fifth storey (attic) level (1,123 sq m) of the main building; and the provision of horizontal and vertical additions to and extensions of the main existing building providing 920 No. bedspaces (an additional 515 No. student accommodation bedspaces) in 868 No. bedrooms; ancillary student accommodation spaces at basement and ground floor level measuring 1,688 sq m and including gym/fitness studio, games room, library/study spaces, multi-functional spaces, café/restaurant, and student lounge spaces; all provided in a single building in 9 No. linked blocks ranging in height from 2 No. to 6 No. storeys (gross floor space of 24,521 sq m plus basement car-parking and plant (2,615 sq m)).The scheme comprises a total floor area above ground of 22,180 sq m over a basement of 4,956 sq m. The scheme also proposes 59 No. car-parking spaces (43 No. basement and 16 No. surface spaces); 656 No. cycle parking spaces; 5 No. motorcycle parking spaces; external student amenity spaces; hard and soft landscaping; boundary treatments; plant; diversion of services and all associated works above and below ground.

2.0 Assignment.

Following discussions with Thornton O'Connor Town Planning Ltd we agreed that my assignment was to:

1. To undertake a visual tree survey to, identify any potential impact the new

development would have on the trees and visa versa.

2. To provide recommendations for their preservation and or removal.

3. Present a written report on the inspection of the trees

4. To provide a tree constraints plan highlighting which trees are to be removed, retained.

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2.1 Limits of the Assignment.

Unless otherwise stated tree inspections have been undertaken from ground level and using non-invasive techniques only. Comments on the condition and safety of any tree relates to the condition of that tree at the time of the survey. It should be recognised that tree condition is subject to change due to, for example the effects of disease, wind or nearby development works. Changes in land use are also significant in respect of risk and condition assessment. Trees should therefore be inspected at 12 month intervals.

3.0 Methodology.

The tree survey and visual condition assessment was undertaken on the 15th of September 2019. In accordance with BS 5837 2012 only trees with diameters of 75mm were surveyed. The survey commenced at the main entrance and continued in an easterly direction finishing in the neighbours property. Also in accordance with point 4.4.2.3 of the British standard document where trees formed obvious groups these were assessed and recorded as groups.

4.4.2.3

Trees growing as groups or woodland should be identified and assessed

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as such where the arboriculturist determines that this is appropriate. However, an assessment of individuals within any group should still be undertaken if there is a need to differentiate between them, e.g. in order to highlight significant variation in attributes (including physiological or structural condition).
NOTE The term "group" 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 of each of the three subcategories .*

The survey concentrated primarily on the ***significant trees*** within the area that may be impacted on by the proposed development. The tree survey commenced at the north west corner and continued in an easterly direction

Significant trees can be equated as those trees whose visual importance to the surrounding area is sufficient to justify special efforts to protect/preserve and whose loss would have an irremediable adverse impact on the local environment. Significance can also be placed depending on the trees age, another variable to imply significance can be the aesthetic merit of the tree based on its unusual size, intrinsic physical features or outstanding appearance or occurring in a unique location or context, and thus provides a special contribution as a landmark or landscape feature.

All above parts of the trees were visually examined. Tree diameters (DBH) were estimated at 1.5 meter above grade as per standard arboricultural practice. Tree height was measured with the use of a clinometer (Where practical). A generalised system was employed to describe the overall health of the trees. The system uses a five tier rating scale with the following descriptors,

Note:

Specimen condition is based on a 5-tier rating system:

- Very poor-1-20%
- Poor- 21-40%
- Fair- 41-60%
- Good- 61-80%
- Very good 81-100%

Where 100% would be a perfect species phenotype.

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4.0 Trees surveyed

The survey commenced on the 15th of September 2019. A total of 59 trees were surveyed as part of this planning application. The impact of the development on the trees surveyed will be assessed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

3.1 A breakdown of the Tree Categories on site as per BS 5837 2012 is set out in the table below:

Category	Quantity
A-Tree of high quality	0
B-trees of good quality	0
C (Low quality or trees less than 75mm diameter)	57
U (remove due to poor condition)	2
Totals trees surveyed	59

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4.1 Arboricultural Impact of the Proposed Development.

4.1 Trees to be removed on site

The arboricultural impact of the proposed development on the site will be high. It is proposed to remove 39 individual trees out of 59 surveyed in order to accommodate the development.

Of the 39 trees to be removed to accommodate the proposed design, these consist of 0 no. category A trees, 0 no. category B and 37 no. category C trees and 2 no. category U trees.

In accordance with *BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations.,* Category B signifies those trees *of a "moderate value and in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (A minimum life expectancy of 20 yrs is suggested*)." Category C signifies those trees/hedgerows *of "a low quality and value that are currently in an adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (A minimum life expectancy of 10yrs is suggested*).." *Category U. This category signifies those trees that are 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*

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Trees to be removed to accommodate development (Please refer to table 1 for further information)

Tree #	Age class	Species	Tree category
7423 x2	SM	Purple plum	C2
7424	Sm	Cherry	C2
7425	Y	Field maple	C2
7426 x 2	Y	Silver birch	C2
7427	Y	Field maple	C2
7428	M	Maple	U
7429	SM	Cherry	C2
7430	Y	Field maple	C2
7431 x 3	Sm	ash	C2
7432	Y	Birch	C2
7433 x 2	Sm	Purple plum	C2
7434 x 3	Sm	Norway maple	C2
7435 x 2	Sm	Purple plum	C2
7436 x 3	Sm	Norway maple	C2
7437	Y	Cherry	C2
7438	Y	Field maple	C2
7439 x 3	Y	Birch	C2
7440 x 3	Y	Cherry	C2
7441	Y	Birch	C2
7442	Sm	Cherry	C2
7443	Sm	Sycamore	U
7444 x 3	Y	Birch	C2
7445	Sm	Norway maple	C2
39	Total trees to be removed		

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5.0 Tree Removal

All trees that are destined for removal shall be removed prior to any construction or demolition works on this site. Any tree remedial works that are required shall also be undertaken prior to any construction or demolition activity on the site. All the above shall be carried out by qualified and insured tree surgeons and in accordance with *BS 3998: 2010 Tree Work. Recommendations*

6.0 Tree Protection

Prior to any construction or demolition works on this site all trees destined for retention need to be protected by the use of protective barriers and or ground protection, fit for the purpose of ensuring the successful long-term preservation of the trees. In order for the retained trees to be adequately protected on the site a construction exclusion zone needs to be identified. This zone is calculated based on the root protection area (RPA), which is the minimum area in m^2 which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. The RPA should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter for a single stem tree and 10 times basal diameter measured immediately above the root flare for trees with more than one stem arising below 1.5m above ground level.

Number of Stems	**Calculation**
Single Stem Tree	RPA (m^2) = $\{\frac{\text{stem diameter (mm) @ 1.5m x 12}}{1000}\}^2 \times 3.142$
Tree with more than one Stem arising below 1.5m above Ground level	RPA (m^2) = $\{\frac{\text{Basal Dia. (mm) x 10}}{1000}\}^2 \times 3.142$

Note: The Calculated RPA should be capped to 707$m^{2,}$ e.g. which is the equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m or a square with approximately 26 m sides.

6.1 *Protective Barriers*

Trees/hedgerows that are destined to be retained must be protected by protective fencing, signage and/or ground protection prior to any materials or machinery being brought on site and prior to any development, demolition or soil stripping takes place. Areas that are designated for new plantings should be similarly protected. Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity. In most cases barriers should consist of a scaffold framework (Refer to fig. 2 below) comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts. To ensure the protective barriers are respected, clear concise signage must be affixed to the barrier in an unrestricted easily viewed location.

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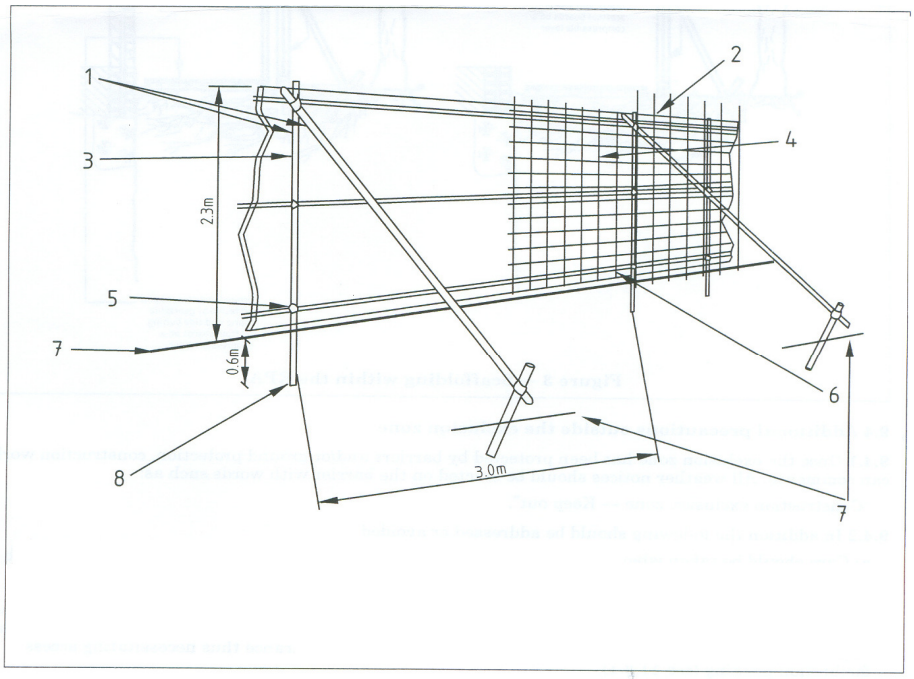
The protective barriers shall remain in an undisturbed condition and only removed on completion of all construction activity finished grading and sodding. Any breech of the protective fence shall be reported to the consulting arborist.

Figure 1. Protective Barrier



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 poles

4. Weld mesh wired to the uprights and horizontals

5. Standard clamps

6. Wire twisted and secured on the inside of fencing to avoid easy dismantling

7. Ground level

8. Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground

The above displays an example of a suitable protective barrier as recommended by *BS. 5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Construction. Recommendations.*

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Figure 2. Signage to be placed on all protective fencing

The signage must state the following;

- No construction activity is to take place within the R.P.A. (unless pre-agreed with the arborist)
- No materials of any kind are to be stored within the R.P.A.
- No "Spilling out" of materials shall take place within the R.P.A.
- No fires are to be lit within the R.P.A.

6.2 *Ground Protection*

Although works within the RPA are not recommended should essentials works be required within the RPA. The installation of ground protection in the form of a single thickness of scaffold boards on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile may be acceptable

6.3 Tree Protection Plan

A site specific Tree/hedgerow Protection Plan has been included. See Appendix 2.

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7.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

The objective of this arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan is to provide information for the building contractor/site manager on how the trees on the site need to be protected pre, during and post development works so that they can prepare their own site specific detailed method statement for their works

It is necessary for the protective fencing to be erected and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to any development works commencing on site to ensure all retained trees and their critical rooting zone are protected for the duration of the works. Refer to tree protection plan (Appendix 4) for the position of protective fencing and additional mitigation measures

The protection for trees shown for retention will occur in three stages known as pre, during and post development.

Table 1. Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy – Management Stages

Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy – Management Stages		
Stage 1 – Pre development works	**Stage 2 - The construction works stage**	**Stage 3-Post Development Works**
1. Consultation with Arborist and developer	1. Protective Fencing – management and maintenance	1. Site inspection by arborist to ensure plan adhered to and trees and hedgerow protected
2. Site meeting - consultation with Arborist, developer, main contractor and sub-contractor	2. Excavations – works only commence when protective fencing in place	
3. Tree works – Appointment of professional tree surgeon	3. Working within the RPA – All works within the RPA to be discussed and agreed with the arborist	
4. Erection of protective fencing/Mitigation measures	4. Finished ground levels/Landscaping – All works to ensure the integrity of tree/s protected.	

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7.1 Stage 1 - Pre development works

Prior to works commencing on site the following needs to be agreed and implemented:

1. The developer needs to appoint an arboriculturist for the duration of the project. The arborist is to make regular site visits to ensure that the protection measures are in place and are being adhered too.
2. The main contractor and sub-contractors are to be briefed on the tree protection plan and ensure all measures are kept in place for the duration of the project
3. All personnel are to adhere to the recommendations of the appointed arborist
4. Any issues in relation to trees shown for retention must be discussed with the appointed arborist and the necessary mitigation measures put in place without delay and prior to the works taking place.

7.2 Site meeting

Prior to any works on site, if deemed necessary by the Local Authority that a meeting be arranged between the project manager, site foreman, the project landscape architect, the project arborist and the local authority to identify and finalise the trees for removal and the line of protective fencing and any other mitigation measures.

7.3 Tree works

The developer or the main contractor may have to appoint a professional tree surgery company to undertake any tree removal or surgery works identified. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with *BS 3998 2010.*

7.4 Erection of protective fencing/Mitigation measures

The erection of protective fencing is to be erected to the fence line shown in tree protection plan. The fencing must adhere with BS 5837: 2012 (Figure 1 and Figure 2 above). Signage must be placed on the fence to highlight its importance. Once the fencing is erected works can commence on-site.

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8.0 Stage 2 - The construction works stage

8.1 Protective Fencing

During the course of the construction works the integrity of the fencing must be respected and remain in place at all times. No building materials or soil heaps are to be stored within this area. Should essential works need to take place with the root protection area the project arborist must be informed in advance and any mitigation measures are to be put in place. The protective fencing must remain in situ for the duration of the project and must only be removed upon completion of all works.

8.2 Excavations

Excavation works are only to commence once the protective fence line is in place. The excavations need to be viewed on site once marked out with the project manager, site foreman and the project arborist in advanced of excavation to determine the extent of the impact and the works space required to allow the construction works proceed and to assess any additional mitigation measures that may be required to protect the retained trees. In certain areas it may be necessary to use alternative methods of excavation to prevent encroachment into the RPA of the trees to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls, no dig technique etc.

8.3 Working within the RPA

If it becomes necessary to undertake works within the RPA of tree/trees, these must be discussed and agreed with the project arborist. All works must be carried out manually root pruning is to be undertaken by an arborist using hand held equipment such as a handsaw.
For pedestrian movements within the R.P.A. the installation of ground protection in the form of a single thickness of scaffold boards on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile may be acceptable.

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8.4 Finished ground levels/Landscaping

The existing ground levels within the RPA of the retained trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in level occurs 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 RPAs must be carried out manually and the soil levels must not be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All finished surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of water and gaseous exchange to the roots.

9.0 Stage 3-Post Development Works

The project is not to be considered complete until the arborist has inspected the site and is satisfied that all retained trees and hedgerows have been protected in accordance with the site specific Tree Protection Plan and there has been no negative impact on the retained trees on site as a result of the development.

10.0 Conclusion

The arboricultural impact on the site will be high as the majority of the trees surveyed on site are to be removed to accommodate the proposed development. However it must be emphasised that the majority of the trees that are being removed are all category C trees, that due to their small size they can be replaced with similar sized trees that are more site appropriate.)." Bs 5837 states, Category C signifies those trees/hedgerows *of "a low quality and value that are currently in an adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (A minimum life expectancy of 10yrs is suggested*).." *Category U. This category signifies those trees that are 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*

A comprehensive landscape plan which will involve planting additional trees within the site that will enhance the arboreal footprint of the site and compensate for any tree loss (Please refer to the landscape plan).

I consider subject to implementing the above Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy as well as implementing the landscape proposals that there is unlikely to be significant long term detrimental impact as a consequence of the development proposal. As all replacement trees well in a short few years reach the size of those removed.

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Appendix 1 – Tree Inventory

Tree Inventory Legend

Tree Dimensions - All dimensions are in meters.

Ht - Tree Height

Crown clearance - Lowest canopy height (distance from ground level to the first live branch)

Crown spread - Tree Canopy Spread measured by radii at north, east, south and west

Dia. -Stem diameter at approx. 1.50m from ground level.

RPA - Root Protection Area, as a radius measured from the tree's stem centre.

Physiological Condition

Good - A specimen of generally good form and health

Fair - A specimen with defects or ill health that can be either rectified or managed typically allowing for retention

Poor - A specimen whom through defect, disease attack or reduced vigour has a limited longevity or may be un-safe

Dead - A dead tree

Age Class - 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 approximately 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.*

Structural Condition - Information on structural form, defects, damage, injury or disease supported by the tree

PMR (Preliminary Management Recommendations) – refers to Arboricultural actions or works considered necessary at the time of the inspection and relating to the existing site context and tree condition. *Note is also made of works considered as urgent*.

Species Common name is given; botanical name is also given upon its first entry, in Italics.

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Appendix 1. Cuirt Na Coiribe, Galway.

Tree #	Species Botanical Name	Age Class	Dia Size (mm)	HT	Crown Sp.(M)	Crown Cl.(M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations &PMR	Impact of development	Remedial works	Category	R.P.A. (M Radius)
7422 x 3	*Acer platanoides* Norway Maple	SM	120	8	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 3 SM Maples displaying a good condition. Due to their size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7423 x 2	*PRUNUS PISSARDII NIGRA* Purple plum	SM	150	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 2 SM Cherry displaying a good condition. Due to their size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7424	*Prunus* Cherry	SM	200	4	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	1.5	Good	Represents a SM Cherry displaying a good condition. Due to their size its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7425	*Acer campestre* Field maple	Y	90	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents a Y maple displaying a good condition. Due to its size its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7426 x 2	*Betula pendula* Silver birch	Y	90	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents two young birch displaying a good condition. Due to their size its small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7427	Field maple	Y	90	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents a Y maple displaying a good condition. Due to its size its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7428	Norway maple	M	75	3	N=.5 S=.5 E=.5 W=.5	1	Poor	Two Y maples that have died	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	U	

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Appendix 1. Cuirt Na Coiribe, Galway.

Tree #	Species Botanical Name	Age Class	Dia Size (mm)	HT	Crown Sp.(M)	Crown Cl.(M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations &PMR	Impact of development	Remedial works	Category	R.P.A. (M Radius)
7429	Cherry	SM	200	4	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	1.5	Good	Represents a SM Cherry displaying a good condition. Due to their size its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7430	Field maple	Y	90	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents a Y maple displaying a good condition. Due to its size its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7431 x 3	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	SM	240	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	1.5	Good	Represents 3 SM Ash displaying a good condition. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7432	Birch	Y	90	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	2	Good	Represents a Y birch displaying a good condition. Due to its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7433 x 2	Purple plum	SM	150	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 2 SM Cherry displaying a good condition. Due to their size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7434 x 3	Norway Maple	SM	120	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 3 SM Maples displaying a good condition. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7435 x 2	Purple plum	SM	150	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 2 SM Cherry displaying a good condition. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	

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Tree #	Species Botanical Name	Age Class	Dia Size (mm)	HT	Crown Sp.(M)	Crown Cl.(M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations &PMR	Impact of development	Remedial works	Category	R.P.A. (M Radius)
7436 x 3	Norway Maple	SM	120	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 3 SM Maples displaying a good condition. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7437	Cherry	Y	180	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents a Y cherry displaying a good condition. Due to its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7438	Field maple	Y	90	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents a Y maple displaying a good condition. Due to its size its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7439 x 3	Birch	Y	90	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents three Y birch displaying a good condition. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7440 x 3	Cherry	Y	10	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 3 Y Cherry displaying a good condition. Due to their size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7441	Birch	Y	90	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents three Y birch displaying a good condition. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7442	Cherry	SM	280	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Fair	Represents SM Cherry displaying a fair condition, it has been heavily over pruned. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	

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Appendix 1. Cuirt Na Coiribe, Galway.

Tree #	Species Botanical Name	Age Class	Dia Size (mm)	HT	Crown Sp.(M)	Crown Cl.(M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations &PMR	Impact of development	Remedial works	Category	R.P.A. (M Radius)
7443	Sycamore	SM	280	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Poor	A SM sycamore that has been excessively over pruned	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	U	
7444 x 3	Birch	Y	90	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents three Y birch displaying a good condition. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7445	Norway maple	SM	180	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents a SM maple displaying a good condition. Due to its size its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7446 x 5	Birch Field maple	Y	120	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents a group of young trees displaying a good overall condition	None	Retain	C2	2m
7447 x 3	Cherry	Y	10	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 3 Y Cherry displaying a good condition.	None	Retain	C2	2m
7448 x 3	Cherry	Y	10	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 3 Y Cherry displaying a good condition.	None	Retain	C2	2m
7449 x 3	Cherry	Y	10	4	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 3 Y Cherry displaying a good condition.	None	Retain	C2	2m

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Tree #	Species Botanical Name	Age Class	Dia Size (mm)	HT	Crown Sp.(M)	Crown Cl.(M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations &PMR	Impact of development	Remedial works	Category	R.P.A. (M Radius)
7450 x 3	Norway Maple	SM	120	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	1	Good	Represents 3 SM Maples displaying a good condition. Due to their size they are readily replaceable	None	Retain	C2	2.5m

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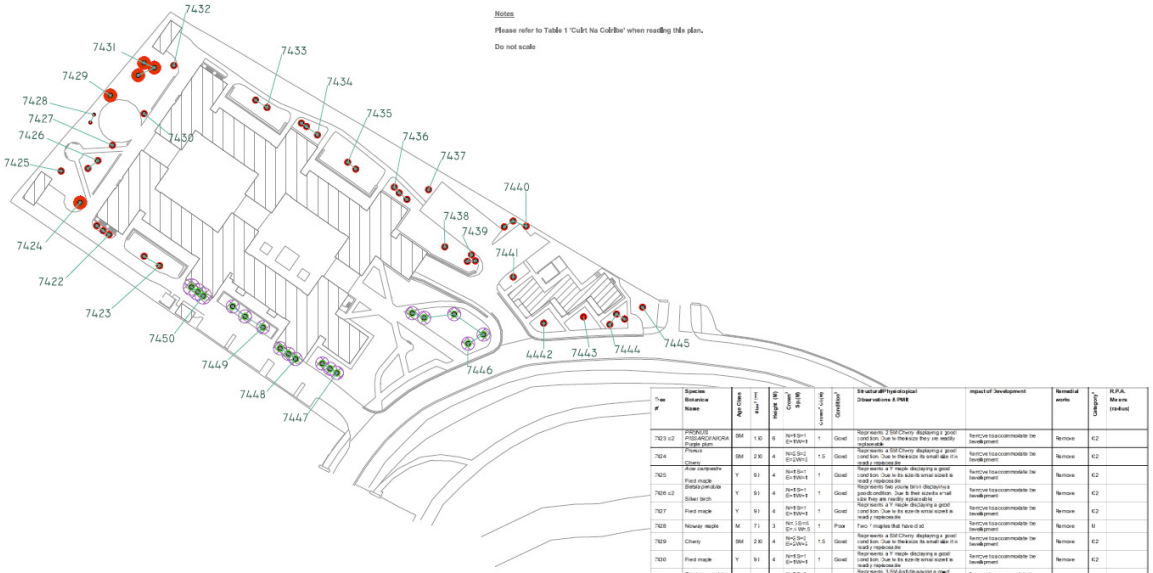
Figure 1. Tree Protection Plan



Notes

Please refer to Table 1 'Cuirt Na Coillbe' when reading this plan.

Do not scale

Tree nº	Species Botanical Name	Age Class	Stem Dia (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (N/E/S/W)	Crown Clear (m)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations & PRM	Impact of Development	Remedial works	Category	R.P.A. Metres (radius)
7423 x2	PRUNUS PISSARDII NIGRA Purple plum	SM	180	6	N=3 E=3 S=3 W=3	1	Good	Requirements: 2 SM Cherry displaying a good cond lion. Due to the size lhey are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7424	Prunus Cherry	SM	280	4	N=2.5m E=2.5m S=2.5m W=2.5m	1.5	Good	Requirements: a SM Cherry displaying a good cond lion. Due to the size its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7425	Acer campestre Field maple	Y	90	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: a Y maple displaying a good cond lion. Due to its size its small sized is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7426 x2	Betula pendula Silver birch	Y	90	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: two young birch displaying a good condition. Due to their sizeits small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7427	Field maple	Y	90	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: a Y maple displaying a good cond lion. Due to its size its small sized is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7428	Norway maple	M	710	3	N= 1.5m E= 1.5m S= 1.5m W= 1.5m	1	Poor	Two 7 maples that have died	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	U	
7429	Cherry	SM	280	4	N=2.5m E=2.5m S=2.5m W=2.5m	1.5	Good	Requirements: a SM Cherry displaying a good cond lion. Due to the size its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7430	Field maple	Y	90	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: a Y maple displaying a good cond lion. Due to its size its small sized is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7431 x3	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	SM	280	8	N=2.5m E=2.5m S=2.5m W=2.5m	1.5	Good	Requirements: 3 SM Ash displaying a good cond lion. Due to the size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7432	Birch	Y	90	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	2	Good	Requirements: a Y birch displaying a good cond lion. Due to its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7433 x2	Purple plum	SM	180	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: 2 SM Cherry displaying a good cond lion. Due to the size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7434 x3	Norway Maple	SM	180	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: 3 SM Maples displaying agood cond lion. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7435 x2	Purple plum	SM	180	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: 2 SM Cherry displaying a good cond lion. Due to the small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7436 x3	Norway Maple	SM	180	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: 3 SM Maples displaying agood cond lion. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7437	Cherry	Y	180	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: a Y cherry displaying a good cond lion. Due to its small size it is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7438	Field maple	Y	90	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: a Y maple displaying a good cond lion. Due to its size its small sized is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7439 x3	Birch	Y	90	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: three Y Birch displaying a good cond lion. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7440 x3	Cherry	Y	110	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: 3 Y Cherry displaying a good cond lion. Due to the size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7441	Birch	Y	90	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: three Y Birch displaying a good cond lion. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7442	Cherry	SM	280	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Fair	Requirements: SM Cherry displaying a fair cond lion, it has been heavy to one pruned. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7443	Sycamore	SM	280	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Poor	A SM sycamore that has been excessively over pruned	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	U	
7444 x3	Birch	Y	90	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: three Y Birch displaying a good cond lion. Due to their small size they are readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7445	Norway maple	SM	180	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: a SM maple displaying a good cond lion. Due to its size its small sized is readily replaceable	Remove to accommodate the development	Remove	C2	
7446 x5	Birch Field maple	Y	150	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: a group of young trees displaying a good overall condition	Kone	Retain	C2	2m
7447 x3	Cherry	Y	110	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: 3 Y Cherry displaying a good cond lion.	Kone	Retain	C2	2m
7448 x3	Cherry	Y	110	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: 3 Y Cherry displaying a good cond lion.	Kone	Retain	C2	2m
7449 x3	Cherry	Y	110	4	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: 3 Y Cherry displaying a good cond lion.	Kone	Retain	C2	2m
7450 x3	Norway Maple	SM	180	6	N=1.5m E=1.5m S=1.5m W=1.5m	1	Good	Requirements: 3 SM Maples displaying agood cond lion. Due to the size they are readily replaceable	Kone	Retain	C2	2.5m

The above displays an example of a suitable protective barrier as recommended by *BS. 5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Construction*

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 poles
4. Weld mesh wired to the uprights and horitzontals
5. Standard clamps
6. Wire twisted and secured on the inside of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7. Ground level
8. Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground

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Yours in conservation

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