

Independent Tree Surveys Ltd

Tree Survey & Planning Report  
Residential Development  
Taylors Lane  
Ballyboden  
Dublin 16

March 2023



---

Independent Tree Surveys Ltd  
Our Lady's Cottage,  
Drummond  
Rosenallis  
Co. Laois  
T: 057 8628597  
M: 087 1380687  
[www.independenttreesurveys.ie](http://www.independenttreesurveys.ie)

## Contents

1.0 Introduction .....	1
2.0 Instruction .....	1
3.0 Report Limitations.....	1
4.0 Survey Methodology.....	2
4.1 Survey Key .....	2
4.2 Tree Retention Category (Cat) (BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations) .....	4
4.3 Root Protection Area .....	4
5.0 Findings .....	5
6.0 Preliminary Management Recommendations.....	6
7.0 Site Photographs .....	7
8.0 Arboricultural Impact of the New Development .....	10
9.0 Arboricultural Method Statement .....	12
9.1 Tree Surgery Works .....	12
9.2 Tree Protection Measures .....	12
10.0 Addendum - Response to SDCC Opinion .....	14
10.1 Justification for Tree Removal.....	14
10.2 Mitigation for Tree Removal .....	16
11.0 Appendices.....	17
A. Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations .....	17
B. Tree Survey Schedule .....	17
C. Tree Removal Schedule .....	17
D. Tree Survey Drawing 22058_TS (Tree Constraints Plan).....	17
E. Tree Protection Plan Drawing 23014_TPP.....	17

## 1.0 Introduction

There are plans to redevelop the site of the former Order of St Augustine premises at the junction of Taylors Lane and Ballyboden Road in Ballyboden Dublin 16. There are numerous trees and hedges on and around the proposed site and this report has been prepared to provide an Arboricultural assessment of the trees to help the design and planning process for the new development.

## 2.0 Instruction

To carry out a Tree Survey and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan in accordance with BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* for the proposed LRD residential development at Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin 16.

## 3.0 Report Limitations

- The inspection has been carried out from ground level using visual observation methods only.
- Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. Trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year. The conclusions and recommendations of this report are valid for one year.
- The fruiting bodies of some important species of decay fungi only emerge at certain times of the year and may not have been visible during this inspection.
- There is no such thing as a 100% safe tree in all conditions, since even perfectly healthy trees may fall or suffer branch break.
- Climbing plants such as Ivy can obscure structural defects and some symptoms of disease, where such plants prevent a thorough examination it is recommended that the climber be cut at ground level and the tree re-inspected when it has died back.
- Where trees were inaccessible due to undergrowth, topography etc. assessment of tree condition and tree stem/crown dimensions were made based on what parts of the trees were visible to the surveyor and should be regarded as preliminary.

## Report Prepared by

John Morgan  
BSc (Hons) Tech Cert (Arbor A)  
M Arbor A (Membership number PR407)

March 27<sup>th</sup> 2023

## 4.0 Survey Methodology

The trees inside and along the boundaries of the site were assessed from ground level using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques. Relevant observations and findings were recorded in compliance with the industry standard document BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)*. Ground conditions and dense undergrowth made full and thorough examination and assessment of some of the trees impractical. The findings of the field survey are based upon what visual information the surveyor was able to identify on-site. Groups of trees and bushes were assessed and described collectively where appropriate.

### 4.1 Survey Key

#### Tree Numbers

Individual trees were tagged with numbered tree tags, tree groups and hedges were allocated numbers (prefix H for hedges, G for groups). These numbers identify the trees and hedges in the survey schedule and on the supporting survey drawings.

#### Tree Species

Common and botanical names of the tree species were recorded.

#### Tree Crown Dimensions

Tree height (Ht), crown clearance (Cl) and crown-spread (NESW cardinal points) measurements are in metres and are estimated.

#### Stem Diameter (Dbh)

Measurements are in millimetres and taken at 1.5m from ground level, multiple stems (St) are recorded as a function of the BS:5837 RPA formulae described below. Where tree stems could not be directly accessed; the stem diameters were estimated.

#### Tree age classes

Age classes were recorded as:

Y	Young	Recently planted (with 5 years or so)
SM	Semi-Mature	Well established young tree
EM	Early Mature	Established tree not yet fully grown
M	Mature	Full or near full grown tree
LM	Late Mature	Older specimen in full maturity
OM	Over Mature	Reached full maturity now declining through natural causes
Vet	Veteran	Notable due to large size, old age, ecological importance

### **Tree Physiological and Structural condition**

Tree condition was graded as

- Good: No obvious defects visible, vigour and form of tree good.
- Fair: Tree in average condition for its age and the environment.
- Poor: Tree shows signs of ill health/structural defect
- Bad: Tree in seriously bad health/major structural problem

### **Work Recommendations**

Preliminary management recommendations are made where necessary and pertain to current site conditions unless otherwise stated.

### **Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC)**

The approximate number of years that a tree should continue to live and contribute amenity, conservation or landscape value to the site under current site conditions.

## **4.2 Tree Retention Category (Cat) (BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations)**

The tree retention category system grades a tree's suitability for retention within a development:

- 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)
- B** 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)
- C** Indicates a tree of low quality and value - trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or younger trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm and/or <10m in height.
- 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.

### **Sub Categories**

Tree categories may be further categorised using the following sub-categories (e.g. C1, C2 or C3) - 1 mainly Arboricultural qualities, 2 mainly landscape qualities, 3 mainly cultural values.

## **4.3 Root Protection Area**

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is recorded as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem and is shown on the tree survey/constraints drawing as a circle with the tree stem in the centre.

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

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used.

The calculated RPA for each tree should be capped to 707 m<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

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

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

## 5.0 Findings

The trees and woodland were assessed during site visits in October 2022; the field data for the tree groups and woodland is contained in the accompanying Tree Survey Schedule. Approximate tree location, BS5837 category, RPA and crown shape are shown on the Tree Survey/Constraints Plan drawing 22058\_TS.

A total of 95 individual trees and 23 tree groups were assessed as part of the survey fieldwork; of the individual trees; 2 were classed as category A tree (high value), 16 as category B trees (moderate value), 57 trees were classed as category C (low value) and 20 were classed as category U (unsuitable for long term retention). 22 of the tree groups were classed as category C when assessed collectively, although some groups contain stems of lesser value (Category U); there was one category U group.

The survey site is approximately 3.5ha in size and is located on the site of the former Good Counsel premises (Order of St Augustine) on the western side and former Pitch & Putt course to the east. Taylors Lane forms the western boundary with Ballyboden Road to the north.

There is a dense treeline along the northern part of the boundary with Taylors Lane, including three very prominent Lombardy Poplar trees (883,891 and 894) that are recommended for further examination to check for internal decay. The treeline also contains several trees in poor condition due to disease and storm damage. More trees are located around the open space between the old buildings and Ballyboden Road to the north; this includes the large Monterey Pine (T909) and Copper Beech (T900). Some of the other trees (notably the Cherry trees) are in poor or bad condition (possibly due to past root damage), others appear to be self-sown and of limited value (such as the cluster tagged 874-876, 902-903). The early mature Cedar (908) has sustained repeated storm damage which has caused significant branch breakage and limits the long-term potential of the tree.

The eastern and southern parts of the site are mostly the grounds of the former pitch and putt course that has been closed and unmanaged for some time. The tree cover in these parts are characterised by group plantings of mixed (mostly exotic) tree species of relatively low value. Many of these tree groups seem to have been planted to create linear groups to help partition the site as part of the pitch and putt course layout. They are of limited value when assessed outside the context of the course.

The southern boundary region is lined with a dense treeline of closely spaced Cypress trees that are now of considerable size. These trees are now casting a heavy shade on the surrounding area, including the small watercourse, but do form an effective landscape screen to the neighbouring lands to the south. Three very large mature Poplar trees dominate the skyline in the southwestern corner of the site; these trees are now very tall and are showing signs of decline and branch breakage typically associated with the species as they become over mature.

The eastern boundary is defined by a linear Cypress tree group in reasonable health; most of these trees originate on the eastern side of the wire fence and the stems seem to be outside the site boundary. There is likely to be considerable root spread from these trees into the site. The somewhat smaller Cypress trees along the southern end of this boundary originate inside the fence-line.

Overall, the site is characterised by having a large number of trees, with the vast majority of them being of comparatively low value/quality as individual trees. That said, the site does include some better-quality individual trees that are quite prominent from the public highways; especially in the north-western parts of the site.

All of the Ash trees on the site are showing signs of Ash Dieback disease (ADB); unfortunately, these trees are likely to decline in health and condition, and most will die within a few years. The Wych Elm trees growing on the site have all been affected by Dutch Elm disease, with trees 923.1 and 926 now standing dead.

## **6.0 Preliminary Management Recommendations**

Preliminary management recommendations for the trees and hedges assessed are listed in the tree survey schedule in the appendices; these pertain to *current* site conditions unless otherwise stated.

All tree surgery work should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons.

All tree surgery work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations*.

## 7.0 Site Photographs



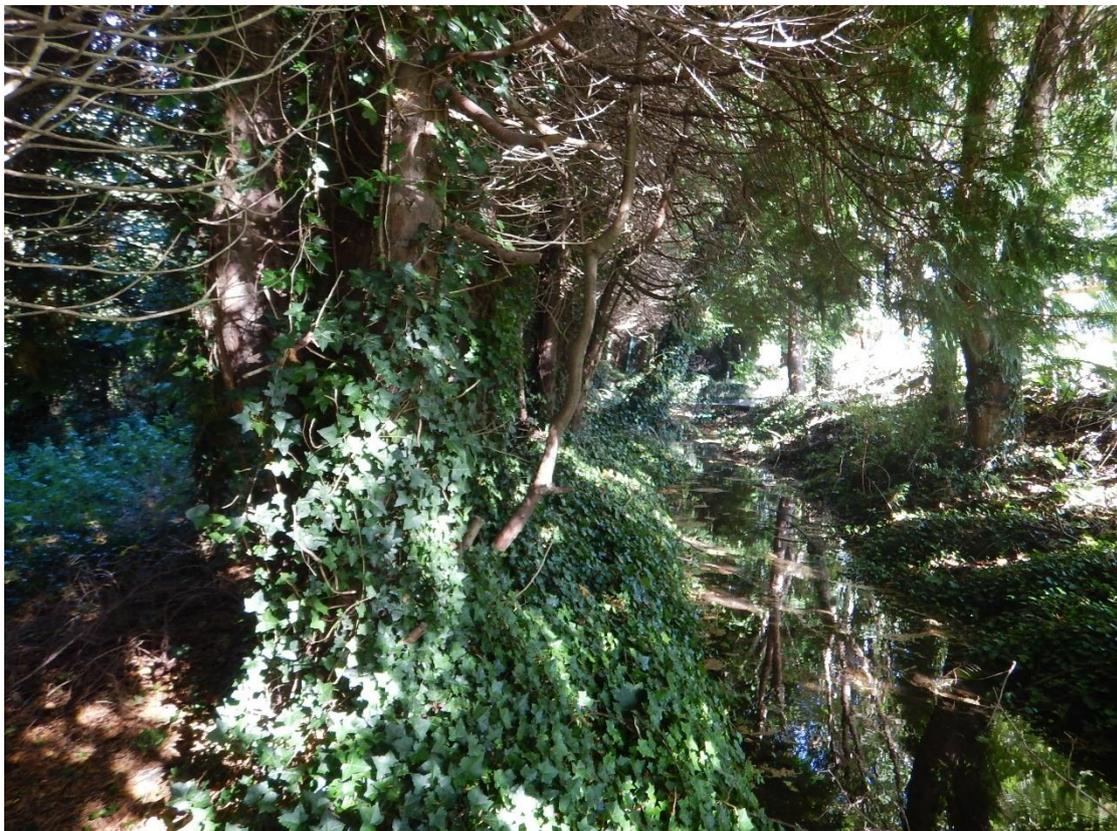
1. Mature trees (878-883) along the Taylor's Lane (western) boundary of the site



2. Trees in northwest of site, included dying Cherry (905) on the left, storm damaged Cedar (908) and tall Pine (909) to the right



3. Elm (926) killed by Dutch Elm disease on the right, Ash with signs of crown dieback caused by Ash Dieback disease to left



4. Heavy shade cast by Cypress trees (group G21) along small stream/mill race on southern boundary



5. Heavy shade cast by Cypress trees (group G21) along the southern boundary of the site

## 8.0 Arboricultural Impact of the New Development

The site will be redeveloped for residential housing, with the existing buildings demolished and replaced with new apartment blocks. The layout of the proposed development is shown overlain with the tree survey findings on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing 23014\_TPP. The trees and tree groups proposed for removal to facilitate the new layout are listed in the Tree Removal Schedule in the appendices.

The scale and density of the proposed new development will require the clearance of most of the existing vegetation cover before this is replaced with a new landscape planting scheme within the new layout. Some of the more prominent mature trees will be retained in the north-western part of the site (including the two category A trees tagged T890 and T909) along with the dense landscape screen of Cypress trees (groups G7, and G18, G19 and G20) along the eastern boundary.

The number of trees and tree groups proposed for removal from the site is considerable and includes most of the existing tree cover; however, the arboricultural quality and value of most of these trees is comparatively low. The vast majority of the trees proposed for removal are the remnants of the planting scheme established during the creation of the pitch and putt golf course and the planting layout of the tree groups reflects this origin. The trees mostly form narrow linear groups (both straight and sinuous) that were used to divide and separate the individual components of the golf course, the trees are closely spaced and mostly disfigured by the severe pruning regimes to control their size and spread. The planting design, species mix and past treatment limit the management options for the trees and underlie the reasons for their relatively low overall value and low grading in the initial tree survey assessment. Many of the trees planted into the old pitch and putt course has created what are in effect, short sections of hedge which are of little practical use outside of the intended purpose. The individual trees making up the groups are unsuited for retention as individuals because of their growth habit and form and co-dependence with the other members of the group.

The existing pattern of tree cover in the eastern part of the site is thus quite unsuited to incorporation within an efficient revised land use layout for the site, and this makes its removal and replacement unavoidable if the site is to be re-developed for high-density residential use.

The plans for the new development include for the removal of the overgrown Cypress treeline (G21) that runs along the southern boundary region of the site and other trees planted along the bank below the small watercourse. This is proposed as part of plans to improve the conservation value of the riparian corridor by replacing the mono-cultural stand of conifers with a mix of species able to benefit from the vastly improved growing conditions created by the removal of the heavy shading from the Cypress trees. This work will involve the removal of a considerable number of individual trees and open up the southern boundary region in the short term, however, the trees are of low individual value and the works should bring about a net improvement of tree and vegetation quality over time and into the future.

The trees being proposed for removal include several Ash and Elm trees that are already dead or showing signs of decline as a result of Ash dieback and Dutch Elm disease. It is very likely that these trees would have to be removed at some point within the next few years as they die off due to the disease.

The road re-alignment works to create the necessary access into the new development will require extra space and this will necessitate the removal of many of the existing trees along the Taylor's Lane frontage. Many of these trees are of poor quality and/or health, but their removal will constitute a loss of mature tree cover along a well-used public road that will have some visual impact in the short term. The trees will be replaced by a fresh planting scheme as part of the landscape plan; these new trees will add increasing landscape and amenity value as they mature.

In total the plans require the removal of 18 tree groups (17 category C and 1 category U) and 90 trees listed individually on the survey schedule. The trees to be removed include 15 category B, 55 category C and 20 category U trees. As such 75 out of the 90 individual trees (>80%) are of relatively low value or unsuited to long term retention.

## 9.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

### 9.1 Tree Surgery Works

The trees and tree groups to be felled are highlighted on the Tree protection Plan drawing 23014\_TPP and are listed in the Tree Removal Schedule.

Tree felling and stump removal in the vicinity of trees to be retained will be carried out with particular care to ensure that no significant damage to the trees; adjacent trees will be section felled/dismantled and the stumps removed by stump grinder, not excavator.

All arisings (cordwood and brash) will be processed and either disposed of in an appropriate green waste facility or recycled as mulch on-site.

The work should be carried out between September 1<sup>st</sup> and February 28<sup>th</sup> to avoid the bird nesting season.

The felling works will be undertaken by professional tree surgeons working to BS 3998 (2010) *Tree Work – Recommendations*.

### 9.2 Tree Protection Measures

Sturdy tree protection fencing (see figure 1 below), well-secured Heras fencing, or suitable site hoarding will be erected along the indicative lines shown on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing 23014\_TPP to prevent demolition or construction work activities encroaching towards the trees and hedges to be retained. The precise position of the tree protection fencing will be finalised following site meetings between the project arborist and construction managers prior to the commencement of work on the site. The tree protection fencing should be put in place *before* the groundworks and construction works commences and should remain in place until their removal or re-location is authorised by a qualified arborist. It is important that this fencing is positioned correctly prior to any significant site activity commencing to ensure that the tree protection zones are clearly designated and set off-limits to activities likely to be injurious to tree roots and soil structure.

Some of the fencing will have to be relocated as the construction works enter different phases (such as to accommodate scaffolding, hard landscaping for example); this relocation should only be carried out following consultation with a qualified arborist. and should maintain the maximum degree of protection for the RPAs of the trees during the building works.

Ground protection (such as Cellular Confinement System CCS) will be used under the proposed pathways within the RPAs of the trees being retained to minimise any impact of the path construction on the root spread of the trees. The extents of areas recommended for the CCS is shown on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing 23014\_TPP and should be installed in accordance with Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12: *The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees* (2020).

Any new kerbs for the pathways running through the RPAs of the retained trees should be of a type that require no significant digging or soil disturbance.

A section of the existing masonry wall forming the northwest boundary of the site is to be removed and rebuilt as part of the proposed development. The renewed section will include a stretch of approximately 25 linear metres of the wall extending past the trees tagged T890 and T893 that are earmarked for long-term retention. The removal of the existing wall and construction of the new structure within the RPAs of these trees will require particular care and attention if damage to the trees is to be avoided. The demolition of the existing wall will be carried out in such a way that machinery and masonry are kept away from the trees by working off existing hard surfacing or suitable strength ground protection coverings. The intention is to reuse the footings of the existing wall to avoid the need for new excavation in this area, however, if this proves to be impractical for reasons unforeseen, then the new structure will be supported by methods designed to avoid significant root damage to the adjacent trees, such as post and ground beams, narrow footings or mini-piles and cast or precast lintels etc.

Where machinery must encroach the RPAs of the trees to be retained for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable; suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent any significant soil compaction or root damage near the trees; this should take the form of suitable strength ground protection mats or cellular confinement system capable of supporting the appropriate weight.

Any new underground services such as water pipes etc. will be routed away from the RPAs of the trees to be retained; where this is not possible for reasons unforeseen, the services will be installed using specialist methodology (such as *Airspade* excavation or Mole drilling) that ensures minimal impact on any tree roots.

All exposed roots and/or soil profiles containing roots of trees to be retained will be kept damp in dry conditions by regular watering and be covered with a double layer of hessian fabric to prevent desiccation. Backfill should be of good quality topsoil, structural soil or clean sand.

All site offices, materials storage, staff parking etc. will located outside of the RPAs of the trees and kept on existing hard surfacing wherever possible.

The tree protection measures, and specialist work methods will be overseen by a qualified arborist; the arborist should also make regular visits to the site during the construction process to ensure compliance and be available to provide advice and guidance where necessary. The retained trees should be assessed by a qualified arborist following the completion of the construction works.

General recommendations for tree protection on-site are contained appendix A below.

## 10.0 Addendum - Response to SDCC Opinion

One area highlighted by SDCC to be addressed by the applicant in any documents submitted with a future planning application was the *justification and mitigation for the significant loss of trees at the site to cater for the development*. These issues are covered in some detail in the Tree Report and Landscape Plan for the project and summarised below.

### 10.1 Justification for Tree Removal

The objective of the development is to provide a significant concentration of good quality residential units within the available land area to contribute to the supply side of the housing challenge facing the city and country. The necessity to construct the principal buildings within the central part of the site has meant that the existing tree cover across much of the land area will have to be removed to create the space for the new development. The successful retention of a significant number of the existing trees would require a development of *much* lower density, delivering far fewer residential units.

The scale of the tree removal required to facilitate the proposed development is justified partly on the basis of the relatively low quality of the existing tree cover and also by the way in which the trees are distributed across the site. This is described in the Tree Survey Findings (Section 5 of the Tree Report) and in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Section 8 of the Tree Report); with key points summarised below.

#### 10.1.1 Quality of Trees

There are a large number of trees on the property, however, the relative quality of the trees is comparatively low, on account of the species, condition and management history. The tree survey schedule recorded 81% of the individual trees as being of low value (category C) or unsuited for long-term retention (category U). All 23 tree groups were either category C or U.

A significant proportion of the trees are of non-native species and include exotic tree species that support low levels of wildlife, both in the trees and ground flora (Leyland Cypress, Lawson Cypress for example). The Cypress tree group G21 includes a large number of closely planted individual trees that are visually prominent on the site and make up a significant proportion of the proposed tree loss from the site, however, this group is of very low arboricultural and conservation value because of its dense canopy, low habitat potential and high water demand and its removal and replacement with more suitable species should be viewed as a positive rather than a negative land use change.

Many trees have grown up in close proximity to each other as part of deliberate planting for the pitch and putt course, these trees were managed by a cutting regime that has left many disfigured and with growth habits that would render them unable to develop as individuals if left isolated by the removal of neighbouring trees.

The age class and size of many of the trees has contributed to their categorisation as low value, with smaller, younger trees often being of inherently lower amenity, conservation and landscape value than older and larger specimen trees.

A significant number of trees have been affected by disease, storm damage, decay and previous site activity. Diseases include Bleeding Canker in Horse Chestnut, Ash Dieback disease in the Ash trees, and Dutch Elm disease amongst the Wych Elm. Storms have impacted the Cedar, London Plane and Poplar trees in particular. Many trees appear to have been damaged by previous site activity, with the Cherry trees in the northwest badly impacted.

### *10.1.2 Distribution of Trees*

The unusual and land use specific nature of the distribution of the trees across much of the site (especially along the southern boundary and eastern half of the property), were seemingly designed to separate the land into defined parcels and guide/lead people along sinuous routes through the old pitch and putt course.

The resulting trees are concentrated into closely spaced linear and curved groups that do not lend themselves to fragmentation. The tree groups are distributed across the eastern part of the site breaking the property up into smaller sections and not leaving any larger clear openings for substantial new structures.

The western half of the site includes the visually prominent treeline along Ballyboden Road, and the other remnant landscape trees established within the grounds of the religious order property. The location of many of these trees makes their retention incompatible with the necessary alterations to the road layout and proposed new buildings.

Extensive efforts were made to try and design the new development so that as many of the better-quality trees as practicable could be retained, and this has resulted in the retention of the two category A trees (high value) on the site.

If the tree cover on the site had consisted of clusters or groups of high-quality mature trees along the northern, eastern, or southern boundary regions, the layout of the proposed new development could probably have been designed to retain far more trees, however, as has been described above, this is not the case.

## **10.2 Mitigation for Tree Removal**

The principal mitigation measure for the proposed tree removal from the site to facilitate the new development is contained in the new landscape plan for the new development project.

Doyle & O'Troithigh Landscape Architecture have prepared a highly detailed landscape plan for the site which includes extensive new tree planting in the form of hedges, native woodland areas, and specimen tree planting. The tree planting is supported by associated shrub planting, green roof areas and numerous measures designed to enhance the species diversity and ecological potential of the site.

The proposed development will require the removal of much of the existing tree cover and vegetation and will have a significant initial impact on the existing landscape amenity of the site; however, the comprehensive new planting scheme will provide substantial numbers of new trees to replace those lost as well as incorporating the better-quality trees being retained within the new layout. The full effects of the mitigation provided by the new landscape plan will take some years to fully manifest itself, and the effects will be incremental rather than instant. In the longer term the new planting will contribute significant landscape amenity, along with increasing conservation and arboricultural value that will continue to accrue into the future.

## **11.0 Appendices**

***A. Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations***

***B. Tree Survey Schedule***

***C. Tree Removal Schedule***

***D. Tree Survey Drawing 22058\_TS (Tree Constraints Plan)***

***E. Tree Protection Plan Drawing 23014\_TPP***

## A. Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations

Trees being retained should be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). Sturdy protective fencing will be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting; this is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing; see figure 1 below.



**Figure 1. Protective fence specification**

For light access works within the CEZ the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable.

All weather notices will be erected on the fence with words such as: "Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing will be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work has finished and its removal is authorised by a qualified arborist.

Trench digging or other excavation works for services etc. will not be permitted in the CEZ unless approved and supervised by a qualified arborist using methods outlined in BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)*.

Care will be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.

Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, will not be discharged within 10 m of a tree stem.

Fires will not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.

Notice boards, wires and such like will not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking will all be outside the CEZ.

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T874	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	10	220	1	2	4	3	1.5	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree; part of small self sown group. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	No urgent works needed.	2.64	21.9	C2
T875	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	11	424	2	1.5	3	4	3	4	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Twin stem from ground level with compression fork at tree base. Part of small self sown group.	No urgent works needed.	5.09	81.4	C2
T876	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	10.5	300	1	1.5	1	4	4	3	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Some potentially weak unions in crown structure. Part of small self sown group.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	40.7	C2
T878	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	12.5	805	4	0	6	6	7	5.5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Fair vitality. Medium sized, multi-stem tree with a spreading form. <i>Bleeding Canker</i> present on stem/branches with some fresh lesions. Vertical cracking of bark with wood decay in wounds. Decay cavity on stem at 1m. <i>Leaf Miner</i> on many leaves. Foliage in crown still quite dense and well-sized despite disease and pest. Spoil built up near tree base.	Monitor tree condition.	9.66	293	C2
T879	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	14.5	500	1	2	5	6	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Some potentially weak unions in crown structure. Crown density has recovered somewhat since previous survey.	No urgent works needed.	6	113	B2
T880	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	7	250	2	1	2.5	2.5	3	1	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Twin stem from ground level. Unbalanced crown shape.	No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2
T881	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	12	673	2	0	5	6	4	6.5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Stem divides below 1.5m with tight union at fork on main stem. <i>Bleeding Canker</i> present on stem/branches with some fresh lesions. Significant <i>Leaf Miner</i> infestation on foliage, especially in lower crown. Wood decay in vertical bark splits, with larger old bark wound at 1 to 1.5m now with emerging fruiting bodies of <i>Polyporus squamosus</i> .	Crown reduce by 2m or so. Monitor tree condition.	8.08	205	C2
T882	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	M	15.5	700	1	2	6	5	3	7	20+	Fair/Good	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Better vitality than seen during previous survey. Lapsed pollard with previous storm damage in crown. Thick Ivy restricts view of main stem and branch unions.	Cut back Ivy and undergrowth and inspect stem/basal area. Repollard branching in crown to suitable pollard heads.	8.4	222	B2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T883	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	M	28	1100	1	2	4	3.5	2.5	4	10	Fair/Good	Fair. Large mature tree with typical upright form. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricts view of main stem and branch unions. Some possible indications of internal decay from Thor hammer, but difficult to be sure due to Ivy and buttressing. Some deadwood in crown. Very tall tree likely to have peaked physiologically. Short-lived species unsuited to urban environments in later maturity.	Cut Ivy + undergrowth around stem base and inspect stem/basal area. Check stem with Resistograph or other decay detection equipment. Crown clean.	13.2	547	C2
T884	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	10	477	4	1.5	2	2	2	1.5	<10	Dead	Bad.	Fell tree.	5.72	103	U
T885	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	8	250	1	1.5	3	1	2	3	10+	Good	Fair. Leaning West. Smaller sized self-sown young tree close to boundary wall. Unbalanced crown shape.	No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2
T886	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	11	543	8	0.5	3	2.5	1.5	2	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Multiple stems at ground level. Dieback in crown. Northern stem now dead.	Remove major deadwood. Monitor tree condition.	6.52	134	C2
T887	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	9	283	2	1.5	2	2	3.5	3	<10	Poor	Poor. Included bark present in compression fork at tree base. Self-sown young tree of poor structure very close to wall. Signs of infection by Ash Dieback disease (ADB).	Fell tree and remove stump.	3.4	36.3	U
T888	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	8	300	1	0	3	1	2	3	<10	Good	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree with wood decay in old wound at stem base. Self-sown young tree of poor structure very close to wall. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem.	Fell tree and remove stump.	3.6	40.7	U
T889	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	9	412	4	0.5	3	3.5	3	1	10	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree suppressed by neighbouring trees. Thick Ivy growth restricts view of main branch unions. Multiple stems at ground level. Unbalanced crown shape. Limited value and potential.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	4.94	76.7	C2
T890	Tilia spp. (Lime)	M	16	650	1	1	6	6	7.5	7	40+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree of reasonable form and structure. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricts view of main stem and scaffold branch unions.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Review branch structure following dieback of Ivy.	7.8	191	A2
T891	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	M	28	950	1	2	4	2.5	3	2.5	10	Fair	Fair. Minor deadwood in crown. Very tall tree likely to have peaked physiologically. Short-lived species unsuited to urban environments in later maturity. Ivy and dense undergrowth restricts view of main stem. branch unions.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Check stem with Resistograph or other decay detection equipment.	11.4	408	C2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Cat
T892	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	EM	9	300	1	0	2	2.5	2.5	1	10+	Fair/Good	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Unbalanced crown shape.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	3.6	40.7	C2
T893	<i>Platanus X hispanica</i> (London Plane)	M	10	400	1	0	5.5	5	5.5	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Some long extended limbs. Some <i>Anthraxnose of London Plane</i> on foliage, heavy competition from neighbouring Cypress. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem restricts view of main stem and branch unions.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Inspect stem/basal area. Pollard back to suitable pollard heads.	4.8	72.4	B2
T894	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	M	24	850	1	2	5.5	3	2.5	3.5	<10	Fair	Fair/Poor. Large specimen tree of typical upright form. Scattered minor deadwood. Several old wounds up main stem, partially occluded, but likely to harbour decay. Unable to fully inspect stem due to Ivy and undergrowth.	Cut Ivy/undergrowth around stem base. Check stem with Resistograph or other decay detection equipment. Carry out aerial inspection.	10.2	327	U
T895	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	M	7	427	4	0	3.5	3.5	3	2	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Small tree growing out over fence. Some collapsing stems tree of limited value and potential.	Remove weak/collapsed stems.	5.12	82.4	C2
T896	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (Rowan)	M	4	200	1	0	3	2.5	2.5	2	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree leaning North. Suckers around stem base and minor dieback in crown. Limited value and potential.	Monitor tree condition.	2.4	18.1	C2
T897	<i>Pinus strobus</i> (Weymouth Pine)	EM	13	350	1	2.5	4	5.5	2.5	4	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Somewhat low vitality and somewhat sparse crown. Minor dieback and deadwood in crown. Previously topped. Old wound on east side of lower stem.	Monitor tree condition.	4.2	55.4	C2
T898	<i>Pinus strobus</i> (Weymouth Pine)	EM	10	320	2	1.5	2.5	3	2.5	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Somewhat low vitality. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Tight union on main stem. Some minor deadwood. Old wounds on lower stem north stem.	Monitor tree condition.	3.84	46.3	C2
T899	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	EM	12	540	1	1	6.5	6	6	7	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree of reasonable form. Some old bark wounds on stem. Scattered minor deadwood. Early signs of ADB with epicormic reaction growth throughout crown.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of ADB.	6.48	132	C2
T900	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	M	16	1089	4	0.5	9	10.5	10	10	20+	Fair	Fair. Attractive specimen tree with a spreading form. Multiple stems below 1.5m with some tight unions as scaffold limbs develop from the main stem. Some Beech Bark Disease lesions around the lower stem. Some slight thinning of foliage and small leaf size in the upper crown, lower crown in better condition.	Monitor tree condition.	13.07	537	B2
T901	<i>Picea abies</i> (Norway Spruce)	EM	16	420	1	1	3	3.5	3	2.5	20+	Fair	Good. Spruce tree of typical upright form. Tree arguably a category B, however species is best suited to forest sites.	No urgent works needed.	5.04	79.8	C2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T902	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	7	160	1	2	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized, self-sown young tree. Stem divides above 1.5m. Part of small cluster. Infected by ADB with some dieback and epicormic growth.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of ADB.	1.92	11.6	C2
T903	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	9	300	1	2.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Low vitality. Smaller sized, self-sown tree with an unbalanced crown shape.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	40.7	C2
T904	Tilia platyphyllos (Large-leaved Lime)	SM	6.5	250	1	0	3.5	4	4	3.5	20+	Good	Fair. Smaller tree with low domed form, lots of low branching from lower main stem. Category C due to small size.	No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2
T905	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	11	800	1	1.5	7	7.5	7	6.5	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Significant dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Recent serious storm damage.	Fell tree.	9.6	290	U
T906	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	8	270	1	2.5	3.5	5	2.5	3	<10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree growing very close to boundary wall. Early signs of ADB.	Monitor tree condition. Consider removal as part of good long-term management.	3.24	33	U
T907	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	SM	11	391	2	1	4	6	5	5	20+	Good	Fair/Poor. Stem divides below 1.5m. Self-braced co-dominant stems from tight union at 1.2m.	Prune periodically to maintain as smaller tree.	4.69	69.1	C2
T908	Cedrus libani atlantica 'Glauca' (Atlas Cedar)	EM	13	650	1	0.5	3	6	8	8	10	Fair/Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree of somewhat poor shape & form. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricts view of main stem and branch unions. Recent and older major storm damage, with loss of large limbs and tree significantly impaired. Some deadwood in crown. Borderline category U.	Remove major deadwood. Target prune broken/damaged branches. Review and consider removal and replacement planting.	7.8	191	C2
T909	Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)	M	23	1500	1	0.5	6.5	8.5	9	7.5	40+	Good	Fair. Good vitality. Large specimen tree of good shape/form. Scattered minor deadwood.	No urgent works needed.	15	707	A2
T910	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	6	450	1	2	4	4	5	3.5	<10	Dead	Bad.	Fell tree.	5.4	91.6	U
T911	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	11	280	1	0.5	4	5	3	2	10+	Poor	Fair. Spindly, smaller sized tree with slight lean to stem. Epicormic growth on branches. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Unbalanced crown shape. Minor dieback in crown.	No urgent works needed.	3.36	35.5	C2
T912	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	13.5	450	1	1	2	4	5.5	5	20+	Fair	Good/Fair. Medium sized tree. Average shape/form.	No urgent works needed.	5.4	91.6	B2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T913	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	M	13	781	2	0	4	3	2.5	2.5	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Large surface roots disturbing adjacent surfacing. Compression fork on main stem at 1.3m	No urgent works needed.	9.37	276	C2
T914	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	11	500	1	0.5	6	6.5	7	4	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Significant dieback in crown. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Better vitality and leaf cover in lower crown.	Crown clean and monitor tree condition. Consider removal as part of longer term management.	6	113	U
T915	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	5	350	1	0	3	4	3	3	<10	Dead	Bad. Smaller sized tree now standing dead.	Fell tree.	4.2	55.4	U
T916	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	13	320	2	1	3	1	6	5.5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Twin stem from ground level with compression fork at tree base. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Copious epicormic reaction growth due to ADB.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of ADB.	3.84	46.3	C2
T917	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	M	14.5	781	2	2	6	6	6.5	6.5	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Compression fork on main stem.	No urgent works needed.	9.37	276	C2
T918	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	EM	14.5	753	3	0	5	7	5	4	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Some broken branches.	Target prune broken/damaged branches.	9.04	257	C2
T919	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	14	403	2	2	4	5.5	5	3	10+	Good	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree with slight lean to stem. Some potentially weak unions in crown structure. Unbalanced crown shape.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.84	73.6	C2
T920	Tilia platyphyllos (Large-leaved Lime)	EM	15	640	1	0	7	7	6	7.5	20+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree. Some long extended limbs. Main stem forks at 2m with tight union. Old tree stake in stem base.	No urgent works needed.	7.68	185	B2
T920.1 no tag	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	M	5	300	1	0	2.5	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Self-sown Elder bush with very thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Limited value.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	40.7	C2
T921	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	SM	6	200	1	0	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	20+	Good	Fair. Smaller sized tree with a spreading form. Tight fork on main stem.	No urgent works needed.	2.4	18.1	C2
T922	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	10	250	2	2	3	3	3.5	3	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized self-sown young tree of poor shape & form. Twin stem from ground level with compression fork at tree base. Limited potential to develop into mature specimen.	No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T923	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	M	17	600	1	0	6	5	4	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree with slight lean to stem. Unbalanced crown shape.	No urgent works needed.	7.2	163	C2
T923.1 no tag	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	15	406	3	2	5	4	4	4	10+	Fair/Good	Fair/Poor. Upright form. Tight unions as main stem forks into 3 at 1m.	No urgent works needed.	4.87	74.5	C2
T923.2 no tag	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	14	482	4	0	6	5	8	6	<10	Dead	Bad. Multi-stem coppice stool now mostly dead, with some live suckering only.	Fell tree.	5.78	105	U
T924	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	15	561	8	0.5	7	5.5	6	5.5	20+	Fair/Good	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Improved crown vitality since previous survey.	No urgent works needed.	6.73	142	B2
T925	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	512	4	0	7	5	6	7	10	Poor	Fair. Multistem coppice stool. Multiple stems at ground level. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth indicative of ADB.	Monitor condition of Ash trees for ADB.	6.14	118	C2
T926	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	16	574	3	0	5	8	7	11	<10	Dead	Bad. Multi-stem coppice stool now mostly dead, with some live suckering only.	Fell tree.	6.89	149	U
T926.1 No tag	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	9	212	2	2	2	2	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Upright form. Stem divides below 1.5m. Compression fork at tree base.	No urgent works needed.	2.54	20.3	C2
S1 No tag	Griselinia littoralis	M	6	600	1	0	5	5	4	5	10+	Fair/Good	Fair. Large old Griselinia bush.	No urgent works needed.	7.2	163	C2
T926.2 No tag	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	17	550	3	2	4	5.5	5.5	4.5	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Tight fork at tree base and some potentially weak unions in crown structure.	Crown reduce by 2-3m. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	6.6	137	C2
T927	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	13	377	3	2	6	4	4	5	<10	Poor	Poor. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Compression fork at tree base. Self-sown tree next to steps. Now badly impacted by ADB.	Fell tree.	4.52	64.2	U
T928	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	M	7	300	1	1.5	2.5	2	3	2	<10	Poor	Poor. Low vitality. Smaller sized tree. Recent root damage. Minor dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Leaf size small for species. Bark necrosis on lower stem.	Consider removal as part of good management.	3.6	40.7	U
T929	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	M	7	300	1	1.5	2.5	2	3	2	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Low vitality. Smaller sized tree with recent root damage. Some bark wounds to stem base. Initial lean but self corrects to vertical. Some broken branches in crown. Low bud/leaf density and leaf size small for species. Limited potential.	Consider removal as part of good management.	3.6	40.7	U

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T931	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	15	350	1	0	5	2	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Improved crown vitality since previous survey.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	55.4	B2
T931.1 No tag	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	15	400	1	0	6	6	5	6	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Compression fork on main stem at 3m.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	72.4	C2
T932	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	EM	10	400	1	0.5	3	3	3.5	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree suppressed by neighbouring trees. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	72.4	C2
T933	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	15	400	1	2	6	5	6	4	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Initial lean to stem but self corrects to vertical. Some potentially weak unions in crown structure. Previous failure of compression fork at 3m.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	72.4	C2
T934	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	EM	15	700	1	0.5	5.5	5.5	5	6	10+	Fair	Fair. Low vitality. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Minor deadwood in crown. Sparse looking crown.	Monitor tree condition.	8.4	222	C2
T936	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16.5	400	1	1	7	8	6	7	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Average shape/form. Early signs of ADB with widespread epicormic reaction growth.	Monitor condition of Ash tree to track progress of ADB.	4.8	72.4	C2
T938	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	OM	32	1250	1	4	14	16	15	13	<10	Poor	Poor. Large specimen tree with wide spreading form. Dieback in crown. Recent and older storm damage. Recent loss of major limb. Some long extended limbs. Liable to lose more large branches in future.	Crown reduce and shorten long limbs. Consider removal as part of good management.	15	707	U
T939	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	OM	12	604	2	1	9	4	2	4	<10	Fair	Poor. Leaning North. Significant basal decay. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	7.25	165	U
T940	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	OM	34	1600	1	2	15	16	16	6	<10	Poor	Poor. Large specimen tree with wide spreading form. Dieback in crown. Recent and older storm damage. Recent loss of major limb. Some long extended limbs. Liable to lose more large branches in future.	Crown reduce and shorten long limbs. Consider removal as part of good management.	15	707	U
T941	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	OM	32	1200	1	2	13	7.5	14	13	<10	Poor	Poor. Large specimen tree with wide spreading form. Dieback in crown. Recent and older storm damage. Recent loss of major limb, with some broken branches hanging in crown. Some long extended limbs. Liable to lose more large branches in future.	Crown reduce and shorten long limbs. Consider removal as part of good management.	14.4	652	U
T942	Cupressus spp. (Cypress)	EM	10	400	1	0	2	3	2.5	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree with slight lean to stem. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem.	Cut Ivy around stem base.	4.8	72.4	C2
T945	Pittosporum spp.	M	8	374	6	1	3	3	2.5	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Multiple stems at ground level. Some bark wounds to stem base and several broken branches in crown.	Target prune broken/damaged branches.	4.49	63.3	C2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T946	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	9	377	3	0.5	5	4	3.5	4	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree at edge of overgrown area. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Broken branches in crown. Early signs of ADB disease.	Monitor condition of Ash tree to track progress of ADB.	4.52	64.2	C2
T948	Laurus nobilis (Bay)	M	8	397	4	0	3	3	3	2.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Multiple stems at ground level.	No urgent works needed.	4.76	71.2	C2
T960	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	450	1	3	4	6	6	5	10	Poor	Fair. Several broken branches and minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth throughout crown due to ADB.	Monitor condition of Ash tree to track progress of ADB.	5.4	91.6	C2
T961	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	EM	13	250	1	8	2	2	3	4	<10	Poor	Poor. Spindly. Some bark necrosis on stem.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	3	28.3	U
T962	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	EM	13	300	1	2	1	4	4	1	10+	Fair	Fair. Spindly. Leaning South. Unbalanced crown shape.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	3.6	40.7	C2
T963	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	17	350	1	1.5	7	3	4	4	10+	Fair/Good	Fair. Unbalanced crown shape.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	55.4	C2
T964	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	17	550	1	1	7	6	5.5	5	20+	Fair/Good	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems above 1.5m.	No urgent works needed.	6.6	137	B2
T965	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	16	495	2	4	4.5	8	5	0	<10	Fair	Poor. Leaning East. Twin stem from ground level with tight union at fork. Wood decay in old wound at stem base.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.94	111	U
T966	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	EM	15	450	1	0	7	4	5.5	4.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Borderline category B tree.	No urgent works needed.	5.4	91.6	C2
T967	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	15	424	2	3	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Low vitality. Stem divides below 1.5m with compression fork at tree base. Minor dieback in crown. Scattered minor deadwood.	No urgent works needed.	5.09	81.4	C2
T968	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	15	400	1	2	5	5.5	5	4	10+	Poor	Fair. Low vitality. Epicormic growth on branches/stem. Leaf size small for species. Foliage pale in colour/chlorotic.	No urgent works needed. Monitor tree condition.	4.8	72.4	C2
T969	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	16	300	1	1.5	4	3	4	3.5	20+	Good	Good. Medium sized tree with an upright form.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	40.7	B2
T970	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	15	350	1	1.5	4	4	3.5	4	20+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	55.4	B2
T971	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	EM	15	400	1	2	6	6	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Stem divides above 1.5m with compression fork on main stem.	Pollard/Crown reduce.	4.8	72.4	C2
T972	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	EM	17	420	1	1	4.5	8	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Average shape/form. Slight thinning of upper crown. Some long extended limbs. Recently crown lifted.	No urgent works needed.	5.04	79.8	B2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
T973	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	13	250	1	2	4	6	3	2	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Stem divides above 1.5m. Signs of ADB.	Monitor condition of Ash tree to track progress of ADB.	3	28.3	C2
T974	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	SM	12	180	1	2.5	4	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Low vitality. Spindly. Upright form.	No urgent works needed.	2.16	14.7	C2
T975	Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum)	EM	19	500	1	3	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	20+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree within linear group of mixed species. Upright form.	No urgent works needed.	6	113	B2
T976	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	8	606	3	0	7	7	8	5	20+	Good	Fair. Multiple stems at ground level and spreading form.	No urgent works needed.	7.27	166	B2
T977	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	10	450	1	1.5	4	5	6	4	20+	Fair/Good	Fair. Tree close to boundary fence. Some branch stubs left from poor quality pruning works in past. Improved vitality from previous survey.	Target prune branch stubs.	5.4	91.6	B2
T978	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	14	583	3	0	4	4	4	5	20+	Fair/Good	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Improved vitality from previous survey.	No urgent works needed.	7	154	B2
T979	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	12	150	1	2	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Spindly habit.	No urgent works needed.	1.8	10.2	C2
G1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	9	300	1	1.5	3	3	3.5	3.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller self-sown young trees that have colonised areas very close to old buildings, limited potential to develop and mature. Some ADB amongst Ash.	No urgent works needed. Consider removal as part of long term management.	3.6	40.7	C2
G2	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	275	1	1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	10+	Good/Poor	Fair/Poor. Good vitality in Maples. Linear group of closely spaced (1.5m) Maples, with several semi-mature Ash stems at northern end of group now showing signs of ADB. Some weak unions on stems and scaffold branches of Maples. Effective screen, but limited individual value and potential.	Monitor condition of Ash trees to track progress of ADB. Prune out weaker unions from Maples where practicable.	3.3	34.2	C2
G3	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	12	300	1	1.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Upright form. Linear group along fence-line. Mostly Birch of upright form, with some Ash and Maple. One Maple has had a co-dominant stem fail at a weak union at 2m. Other Maples have potentially weak unions. Some signs of ADB amongst Ash trees.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Monitor condition of Ash trees to track progress of ADB.	3.6	40.7	C2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
G4	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress) Quercus ilex (Holm Oak) X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress) Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	EM	12	400	1	1	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Linear group planting of mixed species trees. Established to form landscape screen within pitch and putt course, now left unmanaged. Closely spaced trees of limited individual value.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	72.4	C2
G5	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress) X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan	M	10	424	2	0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Small group of Cypress trees close to northern boundary. Part of landscape planting to divide up pitch and putt course. Some topped, some left to grow taller. No recent management.	No urgent works needed.	5.09	81.4	C2
G6	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	8	300	1	1.5	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair/Good	Poor. Line of closely spaced Maples planted to define area as part of pitch and putt course. Some potentially weak unions in crown structure. Previously topped at 4-5m leaving poor shape and form and some decay in old cutting points. Very limited value and potential.	No urgent works needed. Fragmentation or isolation of trees within group is not recommended.	3.6	40.7	C2
G7	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	15	300	1	0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Upright form. Linear group of Cypress inside boundary fence. Tree foliage becoming sparse in lower crowns.	Trim tops of trees to reduce further loss of lower foliage.	3.6	40.7	C2
G8	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan) Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	13	350	1	1.5	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair/Good	Fair/Poor. Curved group planting of mixed species trees as part of pitch and putt layout. Mostly lower value and poor quality individuals. Some of the Maples have some potentially weak unions.	Coppice weaker/selected stems.	4.2	55.4	C2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
G9	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	EM	7	250	1	1.5	3	3	3	3	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Group of 3 small trees; one is dead standing, another has significant dieback and the third is in fair condition.	Remove dead/dying stems.	3	28.3	U
G10	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry) X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress) Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum)	EM	17	350	1	0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Curved line of mixed species trees planted as part of pitch and putt layout. Close spacing and varied growth rates has left some of the smaller trees suppressed; especially some of the Cherry trees. Group includes taller Eucalyptus tree labelled T975. Broken limb on Cypress tree.	Remove dead/dying stems. Prune out broken branches.	4.2	55.4	C2
G11	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	EM	6	250	1	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10+	Fair	Poor. Poor shape & form. Poor quality row of 10 Cherry trees. Previously topped at 4m, with decay in old cutting points. Very limited value and potential.	No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2
G12	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	17	250	1	2	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Short linear group of slender, spindly Birch trees. Previously topped. Planted to define path/route through pitch and putt course.	No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2
G13	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry) Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	15	250	1	1	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Mixed species linear group. Close spacing and competition from adjacent trees has led to slender, spindly growth habit.	No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2
G14	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	14	250	1	1	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Spindly trees making up short linear group planted as part of pitch and putt course. Some potentially weak unions.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2
G15	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress) Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	17	350	1	1	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Mixed species group on bank below stream. Some larger Cypress at eastern end of group.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	55.4	C2
G16	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	13	300	1	0	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Group of closely spaced Leylandii trees on bank below stream. Limited value and potential.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	40.7	C2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
October 2022

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Area m2	Cat
G17	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Salix caprea (Goat Willow) Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	12	300	1	0	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Mixed linear tree group along old fence forming wetsern boundary of course. Some multi-stem trees with leaning stems and some spindly individual trees. Larger Sycamore at southern end of group. No recent management.	Coppice weaker/selected stems.	3.6	40.7	C2
G18	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	13	350	1	0	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Small cluster of Cypress trees in south-eastern corner of site. Trees previously topped to control height.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	55.4	C2
G19	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	EM	16	500	1	0	3	4	3	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Fair vitality. Linear conifer group established just outside the eastern fence-line. Effective landscape screen, but no recent management and branch growth extending into site.	Trim back branching.	6	113	C2
G20	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	SM	12	250	1	0	3	3	3	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Younger linear group planting of Cypress just inside fence in south-eastern corner of site.	No urgent works needed.	3	28.3	C2
G21	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	16	350	1	0	4	3	4	3	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Substantial linear group of conifers forming dense screen along the southern boundary area of site. Closely spaced trees, established as a double row in places follow the line of the small watercourse. Trees now dominating the surrounding plants and ground flora etc. with heavy shade. Some recent failures of co-dominant stems in western part of group. Limited management options for group; unsuited to fragmentation or thinning at this stage of maturity. Group is of limited conservation value, however it does create significant landscape screen.	Remove damaged stems.	4.2	55.4	C2
G22	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Quercus robur (Common Oak)	SM	6	180	1	1	3	3	3	3	10+	Good/Poor	Fair. Young trees between building and tree-line; Ash likely to be self-sown, young Oaks planted. Oaks in good condition, Ash trees showing signs of ADB.	Monitor condition of Ash trees for ADB.	2.16	14.7	C2
G23	Betula utilis (Himalayan Birch)	SM	4	112	5	0.5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Group planting of four young Birch trees in gravel surfaced landscape area. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	No urgent works needed.	1.34	5.6	C2

Tree Removal Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
March 2023

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	ERC	Phys Cond	Cat
T874	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	10	220	10+	Fair	C2
T875	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	11	424	10+	Fair	C2
T876	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	10.5	300	10+	Fair	C2
T878	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	12.5	805	10	Poor	C2
T879	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	14.5	500	20+	Fair	B2
T880	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	7	250	10+	Fair	C2
T881	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	12	673	10	Poor	C2
T882	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	M	15.5	700	20+	Fair/Good	B2
T883	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	M	28	1100	10	Fair/Good	C2
T884	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	10	477	<10	Dead	U
T885	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	8	250	10+	Good	C2
T886	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	11	543	10	Poor	C2
T887	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	9	283	<10	Poor	U
T888	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	8	300	<10	Good	U
T889	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	9	412	10	Fair	C2
T891	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	M	28	950	10	Fair	C2
T892	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	9	300	10+	Fair/Good	C2
T894	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	M	24	850	<10	Fair	U
T895	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	M	7	427	10+	Fair	C2
T896	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	M	4	200	10	Poor	C2
T897	Pinus strobus (Weymouth Pine)	EM	13	350	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
T898	Pinus strobus (Weymouth Pine)	EM	10	320	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
T899	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	540	10	Poor	C2
T900	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	M	16	1089	20+	Fair	B2
T901	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	EM	16	420	20+	Fair	C2
T902	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	7	160	10	Poor	C2
T903	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	9	300	10+	Fair	C2
T904	Tilia platyphyllos (Large-leaved Lime)	SM	6.5	250	20+	Good	C2
T905	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	11	800	<10	Poor	U
T906	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	8	270	<10	Poor	U
T908	Cedrus libani atlantica 'Glauca' (Atlas Cedar)	EM	13	650	10	Fair/Poor	C2
T910	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	6	450	<10	Dead	U
T911	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	11	280	10+	Poor	C2
T912	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	13.5	450	20+	Fair	B2
T913	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	M	13	781	10+	Fair	C2
T914	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	11	500	<10	Poor	U
T915	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	5	350	<10	Dead	U

Tree Removal Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
March 2023

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	ERC	Phys Cond	Cat
T916	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	13	320	10	Poor	C2
T917	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	M	14.5	781	10+	Fair	C2
T918	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	EM	14.5	753	10+	Fair	C2
T919	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	14	403	10+	Good	C2
T920	Tilia platyphyllos (Large-leaved Lime)	EM	15	640	20+	Good	B2
T920.1 no tag	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	M	5	300	10+	Fair	C2
T922	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	10	250	10+	Fair	C2
T923	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	M	17	600	10+	Fair	C2
T923.1 no tag	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	15	406	10+	Fair/Good	C2
T923.2 no tag	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	14	482	<10	Dead	U
T924	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	15	561	20+	Fair/Good	B2
T925	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	512	10	Poor	C2
T926	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	16	574	<10	Dead	U
T926.1 No tag	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	9	212	10+	Fair	C2
S1 No tag	Griselinia littoralis	M	6	600	10+	Fair/Good	C2
T926.2 No tag	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	17	550	10+	Fair	C2
T927	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	13	377	<10	Poor	U
T928	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	M	7	300	<10	Poor	U
T929	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	M	7	300	<10	Poor	U
T931	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	15	350	20+	Fair	B2
T931.1 No tag	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	15	400	10+	Fair	C2
T932	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	EM	10	400	10+	Fair	C2
T933	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	15	400	10+	Fair	C2
T934	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	EM	15	700	10+	Fair	C2
T936	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16.5	400	10	Poor	C2
T938	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	OM	32	1250	<10	Poor	U
T939	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	OM	12	604	<10	Fair	U
T940	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	OM	34	1600	<10	Poor	U
T941	Populus x canadensis (Hybrid Black Poplar)	OM	32	1200	<10	Poor	U
T942	Cupressus spp. (Cypress)	EM	10	400	10+	Fair	C2
T945	Pittosporum spp.	M	8	374	10+	Fair	C2
T946	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	9	377	10	Poor	C2
T948	Laurus nobilis (Bay)	M	8	397	10+	Fair	C2
T960	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	450	10	Poor	C2
T961	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	EM	13	250	<10	Poor	U
T962	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	EM	13	300	10+	Fair	C2
T963	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	17	350	10+	Fair/Good	C2

Tree Removal Schedule  
Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
March 2023

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	ERC	Phys Cond	Cat
T964	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	17	550	20+	Fair/Good	B2
T965	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	16	495	<10	Fair	U
T966	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	EM	15	450	10+	Fair	C2
T967	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	15	424	10+	Fair	C2
T968	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	15	400	10+	Poor	C2
T969	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	16	300	20+	Good	B2
T970	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	15	350	20+	Good	B2
T971	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	EM	15	400	10+	Fair	C2
T972	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	EM	17	420	20+	Fair	B2
T973	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	13	250	10	Poor	C2
T974	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	SM	12	180	10+	Fair	C2
T975	Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum)	EM	19	500	20+	Good	B2
T976	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	8	606	20+	Good	B2
T977	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	M	10	450	20+	Fair/Good	B2
T978	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	14	583	20+	Fair/Good	B2
T979	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	12	150	10+	Fair	C2
G1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	9	300	10+	Fair	C2
G2	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	275	10+	Good/Poor	C2
G3	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	12	300	10+	Fair	C2
G4	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress) Quercus ilex (Holm Oak) X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress) Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	EM	12	400	10+	Fair	C2
G5	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress) X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan	M	10	424	10+	Fair	C2
G6	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	8	300	10+	Fair/Good	C2
G8	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan) Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	13	350	10+	Fair/Good	C2
G9	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	EM	7	250	<10	Poor	U
G10	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry) X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress) Eucalyptus gunnii (Cider Gum)	EM	17	350	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
G11	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry)	EM	6	250	10+	Fair	C2
G12	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	17	250	10+	Fair	C2

Tree Removal Schedule  
 Taylors Lane, Ballyboden, Dublin  
 March 2023

No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	ERC	Phys Cond	Cat
G13	Prunus spp. (Flowering Cherry) Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	15	250	10+	Fair	C2
G14	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	14	250	10+	Fair	C2
G15	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress) Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	EM	17	350	10+	Fair	C2
G16	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	13	300	10+	Fair	C2
G17	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Salix caprea (Goat Willow) Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	12	300	10+	Fair	C2
G21	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	16	350	10+	Fair	C2
G22	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Quercus robur (Common Oak)	SM	6	180	10+	Good/Poor	C2