

R & H DOOL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, ARBORICULTURISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTANTS, CORK ROAD, WATERFORD

TREE SURVEY AND REPORT

Slievekeale, Waterford.

Ron Dool



June 2017

TREE SCHEDULE EXPLANATORY NOTES

Column	Title	Explanation
1	Tree No	Number allocated to tree for reference purposes as shown on plan or drawing.
2	Species	Botanical (Latin) name or common name
3	Age	Abbreviation to give indication as to what stage of life cycle the tree has reached:- Y = Young tree or sapling SM = Semi-mature tree EM = Early maturity M = Mature FM = Fully Mature OM = Over Mature V = Veteran D = Dead
4	Condition	Physiological and structural relative to age, health, form and safety. Please see over for more details
5	Trunk	Trunk diameter at 1.5m height measured in mm

TREE SCHEDULE EXPLANATORY NOTES CONTINUED

Column	Title	Explanation
6	Height	Approximate total tree height in metres
7	BS	Approximate branch spread shown by four cardinal points
8	ERC	Estimated remaining contribution in years (e.g. -10 10 -20 -40 40+)
9	CG	<p>Category grading A, B, C or U grading for tree quality assessment</p> <p>A=good quality specimen</p> <p>B=trees of moderate quality</p> <p>C=unremarkable trees of low value or limited merit.</p> <p>U=trees that are dead, in decline or serious defect.</p> <p>Sub-Category 1, 2 or 3 where appropriate</p> <p>1=Prominent in landscape or species of interest</p> <p>2=Cumulative landscape interest-woodland, avenue, groups or lines.</p> <p>3=Mainly trees of conservation, commemorative or historical interest</p>
10	PM	Preliminary management including action needed, observations, comments, further investigation, and potential for wildlife habitat.

NOTE:

Unless otherwise stated, tree surveys are on the basis of above ground visual inspection and assessment, sometimes with the use of binoculars or other technical equipment, and without the tree being climbed.

There is no such thing as a '100% safe tree' in all conditions since even perfectly healthy trees may fall or suffer from branch break.

Normally trees come to the end of their lives either as a consequence of old age in combination with biotic living agents, i.e. fungi, insects, or abiotic agents i.e. extremes of weather, toxins, or from soil conditions, i.e. compaction, level changes, drainage etc.

CONDITION (Physiological and structural)

The physiological and structural condition would be initially recorded in the listed category from Good to Bad or Dead, and if required be further taken up in column 10 together with the appropriate management recommendations.

Good

Trees classified as good show no visible symptoms of ill-health or structural defect and are of good form with a well balanced deep crown.

Fair

Trees which are perhaps 'par' for the course and which may have defects of one sort or another, but which do not represent a threat in their current environment

Poor

Trees which have defects which may require felling, tree surgery or monitoring

Bad or Dead

Trees in this category will usually be recommended for felling, except where the risk is not considered significant and retention for wildlife is desirable.

Preliminary management and observations

In column 10 a double asterisk ** indicates a recommendation for tree removal,

a single asterisk* indicates a recommendation for tree surgery, on health and safety grounds.

Client: NTMA

Site: Slievekeale, Waterford

Date: June 2017

Tree No	Species	Age	Condition	Stem mm	Height m	Branch Spread M				E R C years	Category grading	Preliminary Management & Observations
						N	S	E	W			
1	Spanish Chestnut	M	Fair	700	10	3	4	6	1	20-40	B1	*Trunk has strong lean to east due to competition from no 2 ,correctional surgery will rejuvenate this tree
2	Ash	OM	Poor	850	14	4	4	6	2	-10	U	**In Decline and needs removal
3	Ash	FM	Good	750	14	6	4	6	6	20-40	A1	NAN
4	Chestnut	FM	Good	1000	14	5	8	7	7	20-40	A1	NAN
5	Sycamore	M	Good	850	15	4	4	4	4	20-40	A2	NAN
6	Sycamore	Y	Good	280	8	2	2	2	2	20-40	C	** Keep the ash no 7 in place of this tree
7	Ash	Y	Good	270	8	2	3	2	2	20-40	B2	NAN
8	Chestnut	SM	Good	300	6	3	4	3	4	40+	B2	*Twin Stem. Prune to help future tree development
9	Acer Platanoides 'Crimson King'	Y	Good	250	8	2	1	2	3	20-40	B2	NAN. Red Leaved Garden Maple
10	Sycamore	Y	Good	250	8	5	5	5	5	20-40	C	**Removal of this multi-stemmed cluster of Sycamore will facilitate development of tree no 9 & 11
11	Oak	SM	Good	300	6	2	2	5	4	40+	B2	*Twin Trunked. Prune to correct shape
12	Elm	SM	Fair	450	8	3	3	4	4	-10	C	**Short lived suckering bushy tree
13	Elm	Y	Fair	250	4	2	2	2	2	-10	C	**Short lived suckering bushy tree

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Tree No	Species	Age	Condition	Stem Mm	Height M	Branch Spread M				E R C Years	Category grading	Preliminary Management & Observations
						N	S	E	W			
14	Sycamore	Y	Good	320	5	3	3	4	3	20-40	B2	NAN
15	Elm	Y	Fair	260	4	2	2	3	2	-10	C	**
16	Elm	Y	Fair	280	8	2	2	3	2	-10	C	**
17	Ash	Y	Good	260	7	2	2	3	2	20-40	B2	NAN
18	Elm	Y	Fair	280	8	2	2	3	2	-10	C	**
19	Elm	Y	Fair	300	8	3	0	3	3	-10	C	**
20	Sycamore	Y	Good	300	7	3	4	3	3	20-40	B2	NAN
21	Sycamore	Y	Good	320	7	3	4	3	3	20-40	B2	NAN
22	Beech	EM	Fair	650	8	6	6	6	6	40+	C	**A wide spreading tree from the base.
23	Oak	SM	Good	550	6	4	4	4	4	40+	B	*A wide spreading tree from the base. Prune to shape tree
24	Oak	SM	Good	300	6	3	3	3	3	40+	B	*A young developing oak. Can be transplanted elsewhere on site or pruned to shape.
25	Atlantic Cedar	SM	Good	350	8	4	4	3	3	40+	B	NAN. Young ornamental conifer
26	Monkey Puzzle	Y	Good	180	5	2	2	2	2	40+	B	NAN. Young ornamental conifer
27	London Plane	Y	Good	250	6.5	3	2	3	2	40+	B	NAN. Can be transplanted elsewhere if desired.

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Tree No	Species	Age	Condition	Stem Mm	Height M	Branch Spread M				E R C Years	Category grading	Preliminary Management & Observations
						N	S	E	W			
28	Sycamore	SM	Good	450	7	4	4	4	4	40+	B	NAN
29	Red Oak	SM	Good	450	8.5	5	5	5	5	40+	B	* Red oak with large radiating branches. Prune to shape
30	Sycamore	OM	Poor	700	13	4	3	4	4	-10	U	**In Decline. Numerous visible defects from base upwards.
31	Lime	FM	Good	700	13	6	6	6	6	20-40	A1	NAN. Twin Trunk
32	Sycamore	Y	Good	300	-7	3	3	3	3	40+	C	**The site has many of these seedling sycamores
33	Griselinia										C	**Common Garden Hedge
34	Green Privet										C	**Common garden Hedge

Tree Report:

Tree survey:

The site is compact with a collection of trees (no's 1-21) mainly along the boundary with the public road, with a smaller younger collection (no's 22-29) to the rear, and two stand alone trees (no's 30 & 31).

The area has been vacant and not maintained or grazed by animals and is overgrown with vegetation, and many pioneering self sown seedling trees (sycamore and willow) have invaded and established themselves, some of which are indicated on the tree survey plan (no 32).

There are two established hedges as indicated on plan, the first is Griselinia (no 33) and the other Privet (no 34), both of which are common garden plants.

Protected trees:

There are very few trees protected by a TPO in Waterford, but all trees in and around the city have a special status and this is contained within the county development plan. Planning permission is required for any tree removal and for major tree surgery.

Trees on site:

Homeowners generally like trees but not when they are near their homes, therefore trees should be within a green open space and some distance from any housing development.

The A graded trees are the most important on this site and thereafter there is a degree of flexibility on the interaction of trees with the proposed development. The line of trees from 1-12 would be worth keeping intact as it would give a decent impact of greenery within this site and surrounding area. There would be minimal interference from shade of trees in this area and there is space available for tree planting within this line.

The tree line 9-21 is of limited importance, which, once the elms are removed there remains only the young sycamores.

The trees to the rear of the site (no's 22-29) were mostly planted and have been left grow largely to their own devices. The beech (no 22) is good and in perfect health but from an early age been allowed to grow radially from the base until it is now a large bushy tree crowded with laterally growing branches. If left undisturbed it will eventually begin to lose lower limbs and these would be accompanied by internal rot which will progress slowly. Tree surgery is normally the course of action to overcome this problem but will not work on the beech and the end result will be the same, with the tree becoming infected by rot and have to be removed. Therefore we have marked this for removal.

The monkey puzzle tree (no 26) was once a popular garden tree, and this young specimen is in good shape. As it matures it will continuously shed its sharp spines which become a nuisance or worse. It could be transplanted elsewhere at this size but not within a housing development.

Root protection area (RPA):

The RPA is as shown on Tree Protection Plan (TPP), but extended where the canopy exceeds the root spread such as the Spanish Chestnut (no 1). The protection measures and construction exclusion zone will be shown when the design is complete and before site and ground works takes place. This will take the form of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

Recommendations:

We have a number of recommendations from an arboricultural and landscape point of view:-

That the tree line (no 1-12) be retained and augmented with new tree infill and the area maybe extended to include some open space.

The tree line (no 13-21) is of limited importance and could be discarded.

The group of trees to the rear (no 23, 24, 25 & 29) be retained and included in open space, the sycamore (no 28) could be included in this area or discarded.

Tree (no 26) be discarded or replanted elsewhere in a public garden (Mount Congreve?) and that tree (no 27) be replanted within the tree line 1-12.

Tree (no 31) remain at least 15m from any house and 6m from any roadway or construction.



