NOEL LANE
TREE CARE SERVICES

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Site Area at Ennybegs, Co Longford

Prepared for: Longford County Council

Prepared by: Noel Lane, Certified Arborist, MSIF National Dip in Science (Forestry)

Date: 23/03/2022

Caherpeak, Kilcolgan, Co Galway

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Re: An Arboricultural Assessment of the Site Area at Ennybegs, Co Longford

I inspected the tree vegetation within the above site area and the proposed development layout drawings forwarded to me as requested and I am pleased to submit the following documents:

- Arboricultural report in A4.
- Appendix 1 – Protective Fencing
- Appendix 2 - Photographs
- Appendix 3 - Drawing No.1 - Tree Condition Plan in A1 at a scale of 1:500.
- Appendix 3 - Drawing No 2 - Tree Constraint/Protection Plan in A1 at a scale of 1:500. • Appendix 4 - Schedule of Tree Care Works

Recommendations and comments made in this report are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the assessment and their understanding of the proposed development works.

If you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us, and we will do our best to be of assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Noel Lane

Noel Lane, Certified Arborist MSIF National Dip in science (Forestry)

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1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by Longford County Council to prepare an arboricultural report on the tree vegetation within the Ennybegs site area drawings/maps provided and to report the following:

A- To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within the site area. See condition tree assessment schedule within 'Appendix 4' of this report and drawing No 1 which has been prepared as a constraint drawing for details.

B- To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the surrounding tree vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of this report and drawing No 2 for detail.

C- To prepare this drawing as a tree protection plan to show the position of the line of protective fencing that needs to be erected around the trees to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6 of our report and drawing No 2 for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

2.1 The inspection of the tree vegetation has been carried out from ground level only, is a preliminary report and does not include climbing inspections, internal investigations of the timber or below ground investigations. The assessment is based on what was visible at the time of the inspection and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.

2.2 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic abiotic agents. The report only relates to factors apparent at the time of the inspection. As a result, further monitoring is imperative if potential problems/hazards are to be avoided. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling).

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented with the attached tree schedule (see appendix 4), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site and plotted on the land survey map provided.

- Tree number (mental tag attached to each tree).
- Tree species both common and botanical.
- Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance if required).
- Age class
- Physiological Condition
- Structural Condition
- Preliminary recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment - Retention category/category grade

3.2 Each significant tree within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminium tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report.

3.3 The inspection of the trees/hedgerows involves a visual assessment from the ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair, and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree include Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.

3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorised according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to:

Arboricultural Value: An assessment of the tree's health, structural form, life expectancy, species, and its physical contribution to or effects on other features located on site.
Landscape value: An assessment of a tree's locality including its conditions to other features as well as to the site overall.
Cultural Value: Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.

3.5 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated in a low category (C).

The following summarizes each of the categories:

Category U Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

These would be seen as trees that have little or no potential either due to their physiological and/or structural condition and their removal would be seen as necessary either now or in the short-term as the most appropriate management option.

The category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawing (No.1) with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions

Category A- Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 years life expectancy

These trees would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the ling-term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

The category 'A' trees have been identified on our drawing (No.1) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions

Category B- Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 years life expectancy.

These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium term and consists of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

The category 'B' trees have been identified on our drawing No. 1 with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions

Category C- Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy.
These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term. As part of the future management, most of these trees would probably be removed for one reason or another. This category consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature. These trees should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands but should be considered for retention where viable.
The category 'C' trees have been identified on our drawing (No.1) with a 'Brown' donut around their trunk positions

3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No.1) by Longford County Council and their positions are assumed accurate. This drawing has been developed as a constraint drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads

and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protective Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is usually expressed as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem

Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection from the root system:

a) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influences by past or existing site conditions (e.g., the presence of roads, structure, drainage ditches and underground apparatus):
b) Topography and drainage:
c) The soil type and structure:
d) The likely tolerance of the tree root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

Explanation of Terms – Tree Survey Schedule Notes

Reference to Tree Nos:
Trees have metal tags attached and these correspond with the numbers on this report. (For group surveys only one tree is tagged).

Reference to Tree Species:
The genus and species of each tree is given

Height:
The approximate tree height to the nearest .5m above ground is given (where appropriate)

DBH:
This is the trunk diameter measured at a height of 1.2m above ground level (where appropriate)

Branch Spread:
This is the measurement taken from the base of the tree to the outer tip of the lateral branches. It records average branch spread (where appropriate)

Age:
The approximate age of the tree **- Referred to in generalized categories including:**

Young
A tree which has been planted in the last 10 years or is less than1/3 expected height of the species in question.

Semi-mature
A young tree, having attained dimensions that allow it to be regarded independently of its neighbours and approximately 50% of its ultimate size

Early Mature
A specimen 50 – 100% of its ultimate dimensions but with capacity for mass increase remaining.

Mature
A specimen having attained dimensions typical of a full-grown specimen of its species with potential for little if any dimensional increase.

Over- Mature
An old specimen of a species having already attained or exceeded its naturally expected longevity.

Senile
An extremely old specimen of a species, usually of low vigour and typically subject to rapid decline and deterioration - usually of very limited future longevity or approaching death

Condition:
Tree condition is based on a 3 tier rating system, and constitutes a general assessment of the physiological of the tree where the rating of:

Good = represents good health and vigour

Fair = Healthy and reasonable vigour, canopy slightly sparse, some defects and deadwood

Poor = Showing signs of decline, disease or decay and at the point of being dangerous

Dead = A tree that is dead or showing signs of significant an irreversible overall decline

Retention Category: BS 5837:2012 determines four categories following assessment

(1) **Category A.** Trees whose retention is most desirable: Those of high quality and in such a condition to make a substantial contribution for up to 40 years

(2) **Category B.** Trees whose retention is desirable: Those of moderate quality and value so as to make a significant contribution for up to 20 years

(3) **Category C.** Trees which could be retained: Those of low quality and value, but can make a contribution until new planting is established

(4) **Category D.** Trees for removal. Trees that should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management

NWR: No Work required at this time

Comments - Typically, the comments provide a commentary relating to the reason a tree has been evaluated in such a way as to provide information relating to actions required for maintenance.

Note should be made of the fact that maintenance suggestions relate to the current site conditions and will require updating and reassessment about environmental changes pertaining to the individual site.

Understanding Tree Risk and Hazard Note:

A Risk is a combination of the likelihood that the risk will result in harm, the severity of that harm and the numbers of people that can be affected. This will include the level of use of the areas surrounding the trees, and the proximity to roads, buildings, and other structures.

A Hazard is something with the potential to cause harm (to people, property, or the environment). Trees are subject to decline and collapse and can be physically damaged or invaded by harmful organisms

Glossary of Arboricultural Terms:

Codominant stem: Forked branches or stems nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction and lacking a normal branch union.

Crown: Upper part of a tree, measured from the lowest branch, including all the branches and foliage.

Crown cleaning: In pruning, the selective removal of dead, dying, diseased and broken branches from the tree crown

Crown raising/lifting: The removal of lower branches of trees to raise the crown to facilitate access and or avoid damage to structures such as walls

Crown Thinning: The systematic removal of living branches in a balanced manner/form throughout the tree crown, intending to reduce crown weight, wind resistance, to admit light and air circulation

Deadwooding/Remove Dead-Wood: The pruning out of all dead, disease affected limbs and branches throughout the canopy. All pruning involves removal back to a suitable pruning point i.e., nearest growing point. Deadwooding leads to good aesthetic, biological, pest control, economic and safety reasons for why the practice is undertaken, but some of those reasons are more compelling than others. Deadwooding can keep the plant health and mechanically safe.

Decline: Gradually diminishing health or condition of a tree

Crown Reduction: The shortening back of canopy limbs and branches to bring about a reduction in crown dimensions

Dieback: condition in which the branches in the tree crown die from the tips towards the centre **Failure**:

Breakage of stem, branch or roots, or loss of mechanical support in the root system.

Hanger: Broken branch hung up in the main crown

Lean: Angle of the trunk

The Level 1 Assessment: is a visual assessment from a specific perspective of a population of trees near specific targets (public road in this case) conducted to identify obvious defects or specific conditions. A limited visual assessment typically focuses on identifying trees with imminent and or probable likelihood of failure.

Limited visual assessments are the fastest, but least thorough, means of assessment and are intended primarily for large populations of trees. In this case I was detailed to look out for obvious defects such as dead trees, large cavity openings, large dead or broken branches, large cracks, or severe leans. The type of inspection in this case was a “Walk-by” assessment.

Level 2 Assessment: consists of a detailed visual examination of the tree and its surrounding site and a synthesis of the information collected. It requires walking around each tree looking at the site, buttress roots, trunk, crown, and branches and noting any defects, outward signs of possible internal defects and response growth. Data is then analysed, and mitigation measures (tree works) are derived.

Pruning: Removing branches from a tree using approved practices, to achieve a desired objective

Root Crown: Area where the main roots join the plant/tree stem

Root Protection Area (RPA): Area of tree root zone to be protected from construction damage, the size of which is based on the size of the tree to be protected

Stem: Woody structure bearing foliage and buds

Scope of Work: The defined project objective and requirements

Structural Defect: Feature, condition or deformity of a tree that indicates a weak structure or instability that could contribute to a tree failure

Target: Person, object, or structure that could be harmed (damaged or injured) by a tree or tree part in the event of failure.

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

4.1 Longford County Council have obtained funding through the National Transport Authority to construct a new pedestrian/cycle shared path (c550meters) to link the village of Ennybegs Co. Longford to the nearby St. Teresa's National School along the N1040 Local Road. This is a typical roadside hedgerow with mainly early mature and mature ash trees, but also some hawthorn and bramble at intermittent locations along the route. The hawthorn and outer limbs of most of the ash trees have been maintained at c2m in height to facilitate the overhead powerlines. Most trees are laden with ivy.

4.2 This report presents a record of those trees existing within or adjacent to the site area that may be impacted by the proposed scheme Trees have been surveyed as individuals in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).

4.3 A full tree survey is presented in Appendix 4, together with accompanying drawings supplied by Longford County Council.
Drawing No 1 - Category Grade Drawing
Drawing No 2 - Impact and Tree Protection Plan

4.4 It is noted that all the ash trees are diseased with ash dieback present and vary from early stages of decline to some dead trees.

4.5 The proposed development will present an opportunity to implement additional new tree planting, both as part of a general landscape design scheme and as part of a tree management program. The recommendation is to plant a native Irish hedgerow c1m inside the new boundary fence line. Species will include hazel, hawthorn, holly, spindle tree and Gelder rose. Some individual trees can also be planted along the route intermittingly, maybe a few limes, silver birch, oak, willow, and whitebeam specimens. This diverse native Irish hedgerow can be used for educational purposes for the children attending St Teresa's School!

4.6 The report concludes with recommendations for protection measures to ensure the conservation of trees retained during any development

4.7 Within the site area 29 trees were tagged individually – 1 willow, 2 cherry and 26 ash species. Three cypress trees on private property adjoining the school will not be impacted by the proposed development. However, the owners should be advised to have the trees surveyed due to their size, condition, and location.

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 Longford County Council have obtained funding through the National Transport Authority to construct a new pedestrian/cycle shared path (c550meters) to link the village of Ennybegs Co. Longford to the nearby St. Teresa's National School along the N1040 Local Road

5.1.2 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within and adjoining this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the trees shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.

5.1.3 On our Tree Protection Plan – Drawing No2 we have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate the development or as part of management with 'Red' hatched crown spreads and those that it is proposed to retain with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.

On this drawing, we have also shown the position of tree protection fencing using 'Orange Hatching' and this will need to be erected at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees retained and to ensure their successful integration into the development of these grounds. Trees retained are located on private property (farmland field boundaries).

5.1.4 The comments made within this impact assessment study are based on my understanding of the proposed development layout and what is required to allow for its construction. Any errors or omissions in my understanding of this project should be brought to my attention by the project team.

5.2.0 Implications of Proposed Development

1. **Direct Loss of Trees**

To construct the proposed pedestrian and cyclist developments, it will be necessary to remove all 29 trees surveyed. Several hawthorn and blackthorn, as outlined above, will necessitate removal to facilitate the proposed development.

5.2.1` Changes in Ground Level/Changes in Ground Surface within the Root Protection Area (RPA)

N/A

5.2.2 Roads, Footpaths and Parking Areas

Where there is an encroachment with the RPAs of trees retained special measures will be taken to ensure the protection of those trees, which are set out in section three – Arboricultural Method Statement.

5.2.3 Boundaries: N/A

5.3.0 Changes in Site Use and Tree Management Implications

5.3.1 Above Ground Constraints

The retained trees on field boundaries along the route will have a significant change in use. There will be more pedestrian and cyclist movements and necessary tree surgery will be carried out and the trees will be maintained regularly. Heavy overhanging limbs of trees retained will be reduced and reshaped as deemed necessary.

5.3.2 Potential Root Damage to Infrastructure

There is some potential root damage to existing and proposed infrastructure. The trees retained at ends of field boundaries and new planting will be close to the new development along most of the route and minor roots will traverse the ground under the pedestrian and cycle tracks. This will need to be monitored and addressed.

5.3.3 Potential Nuisance

All retained trees on field boundaries will have appropriate remedial tree surgery works and will be subject to normal ongoing arboricultural management. Shading and leaf drop are unavoidable given the proximity of trees to the developments.

5.3.4 Construction Implications

Any other services will be routed outside the root protection zone. General precautions in storage or mixing materials that may be injurious to trees will need to be taken. All toxic materials will be stored at least 10m from RPA. No wash out facilities will be provided for ready mix concrete/mortar deliveries. All fuels stored on site will be bounded to prevent spillage or leakage.

5.3.5 Proposals for Tree Management

All retained trees will have the necessary tree surgery to ensure there are no hazard branches, deadwood, and weak limbs. All retained trees will be subject to regular inspections.

6.0.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

6.1.0 Introduction

This document sets out the methodology for all proposed works that affect trees on and adjacent to the site. Compliance with this method statement will be a requirement of all relevant contractors associated with the development proposals. Copies of this document will be available for inspection on site. The developer will inform local planning Authority within 24 hours if the arboricultural consultant is replaced.

The contractor shall take all precaution to ensure that any trees, which are to be retained, shall remain undisturbed and undamaged.

All works to trees and all operations adjacent to trees should be undertaken in accordance with the method statement. The contractor shall undertake no works to trees unless instructed by the Contract Administrator. All works within or close to the protected tree zones are to be supervised by the appointed Consultant Arborist. Two working days' notice or intention to undertake such works to be undertaken prior to any works commencing.

6.1.2 Root Protection Area

In accordance with the method statement and as per the issued drawings protective fencing shall be erected before the commencement of building works or any works on site (other than remedial tree surgery works. The area within the tree fencing should be clearly identified with signage as the "Protected Tree Zone". The local planning authority will be notified in writing once the fencing is in place. Strictly no access should be permitted to this zone unless instructed by the Consultant Arborist (CA). The appointed Consultant Arborist should be of any works or access to this zone. The fencing shall remain in place until completion of the main construction phase and then only removed with the consent of the local planning authority to permit completion of the scheme.

Other than works detailed within this method statement or approved in writing by the local planning authority, no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the exclusion zones defined by the protective fencing. No fires shall be close or within 20m of the trunk of any tree/trees that is to be retained. No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on the tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10m of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained.

6.2.0 Code of Practice for the Preservation of Trees

The following code of practice is intended for the preservation of existing trees. These guidelines will help sustain vigour and minimise adverse growing conditions, for trees set out for retention.
This code will be brought to the attention of site personnel including the main contractor, subcontractors and engineering specialist associated with the project. All operations are to be

in accordance with BS 5837:2012*, trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction.* The main contractor should purchase and make available on site a copy of the above.

6.2.1 Prior Notice and Tree Removal

All necessary tree works are to be undertaken prior to the commencement of any other works on site. Trees must only be removed with the necessary licence, approval or permits. All necessary licences or permits should be inspected by the appointed Consultant Arborist prior to commencement of works.

Note: Note that under the Forestry Act 2014 – no felling licence will be required on receipt of planning permission.

6.2.2 The Arboricultural Consultant will:

- Liaise with the relevant authorities during the project
- Constantly monitor the project regarding tree health to ensure that no damage is caused to the subject trees during the operational works
- Report any negligent damage to trees, which will prejudice their health.
- Monitor works carried out by the Arboricultural Contractor and Main Contractor within the "Root Protection Area"

6.2.3 Guidelines for Site Clearance

Any roots exposed should be treated in accordance with section 7.0 of BS 5837:2012. No stockpiling of soil will be allowed, and it will be removed off site as it is generated. Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials etc. are to be stored within the tree protection zone, even if proposed development is an area outside the site.

6.2.4 Construction Access

In areas where there is site access, permanent car parking and access for construction of the boundary fence near trees, the ground shall be covered with Fibertex or similar geo textile fabric and a three-dimension cellular confinement system such as geoweb should be laid over the fabric.

Where access is required within the RPA of trees a cellular confinement system shall be put in place prior to use of the area. See construction details attached.

6.2.5 Construction of Roads Bays with the Root Protection Zone

If the construction of part of the pedestrian and cycle tracks is within the RPA of trees, the construction shall be undertaken using a no dig method, a minimum amount of topsoil shall be removed, and existing ground level shall be maintained. Once the soil is graded and lightly compacted it shall be overlaid with geo fabric and a 3-dimensional cellular confinement system. Paving within RPA shall be in accordance - Clause 7.4 of BS 5837:2012.

6.3.0 Soft Landscaping within Exclusion Zones

Preparation of ground in these areas will be carried out under the supervision of the Consultant Arborist.

6.3.1 Guidelines for Root Pruning

- Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, roots with a greater diameter should only be cut following consultation with the arborist
- Roots should be cut cleanly after excavation to promote callus formation and wound closure • Exposed roots to be protected where an area of work is to be left open,
- In winter exposed roots are to be wrapped with dry sacking overnight.
- In summer, exposed roots are to be always covered with damp sacking. A suitable irrigation / drip feed system should be installed to keep sacking wet at all times.
- Back filling material used around roots are to be of a fine granular material with no toxins and not susceptible to frost heave.

6.4.0 Offences and Penalties

Any damage whatsoever, caused to the protected trees shall be notified to the CA, so that the damage can be assessed and rectified and the main contractor subject to financial penalty as per the conditions of contract. Value of damaged trees will be assessed using the “Helliwell System”

6.4.1 Supervision and Monitoring

The CA will be responsible for monitoring all arboricultural works and issuing a certificate of practical completion. In addition, the CA will inspect the protective fencing and monitor any work within exclusion zones.

A record of site visits will be maintained for inspection on site and copies forwarded to the developer/agent and to the local planning authority. The contractor shall not fell any trees under any circumstances. All works within the protected root zones are to be supervised by the CA.

6.5.0 Tree Protection Barrier Fencing

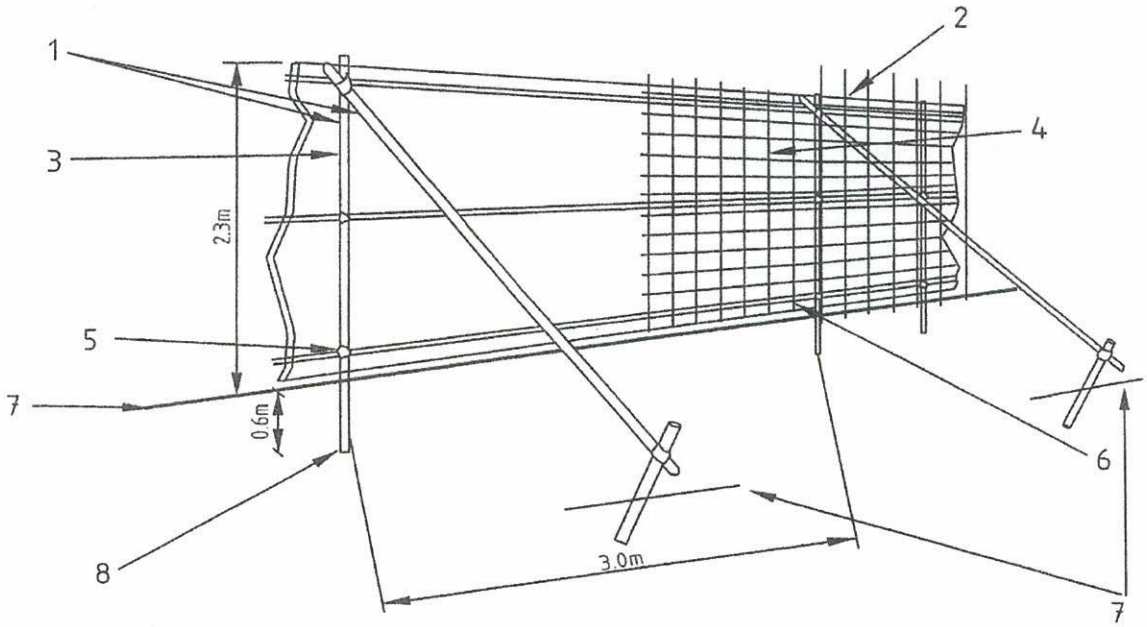
Tree protection barriers are to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012, clause 6.2. Barrier fencing to be 2m high, comprising of "Herras" style fence, each panel to be secured to the adjoining panel fixed to scaffold poles with a minimum of 2 anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels are to be supported by stabilizers struts on the inside. Barrier fencing is to be installed to an agreed alignment. The alignment is to be marked out on the site and approved by the CA prior to the erecting of the barrier fencing. "Construction Exclusion Zone" signage is to be securely attached to the fence. Barrier fencing is to be maintained by the main contractor for the duration of the contract. All damages to be reported immediately to the CA. Damaged fencing is to be repaired within 2 hours of the damage occurring to the satisfaction of the Consultant Arborist.

All site operations in the vicinity of the damaged fencing are to be suspended until the fencing is repaired. During site inspections the CA reserves the right to authorise the cessation of all works in proximity to the protected zones with immediate effect. A breach of such an instruction will be deemed to be a dismissible offence for the employee. As contract work progresses the protective barrier fence can only be adjusted under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant.

Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing

Detail and Ground Protection



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

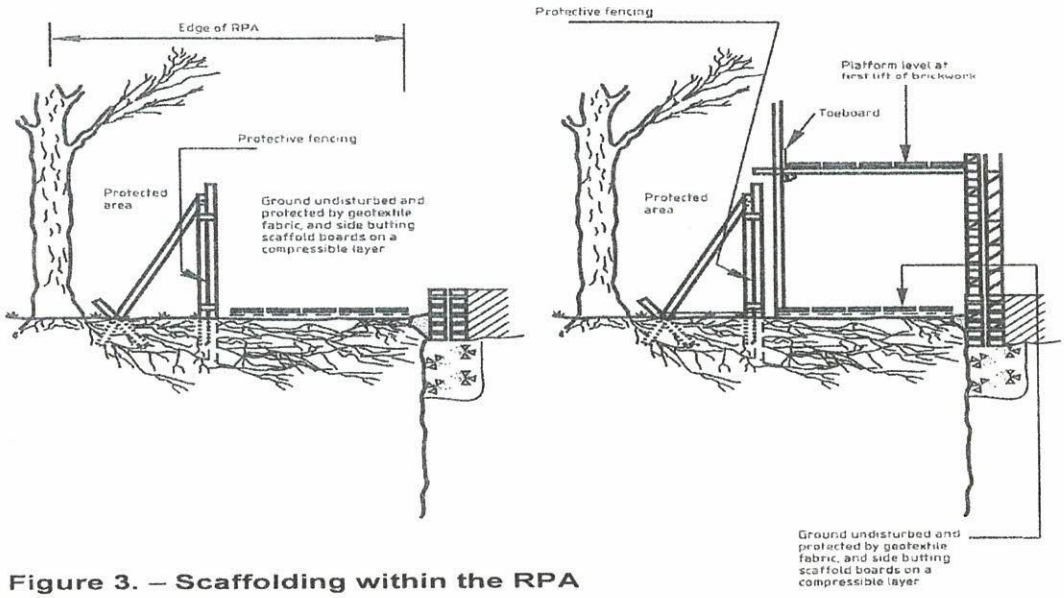


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Photographs

Label 2419 – Ash tree with ash dieback and dying

View of roadside hedgerow impacted on by the proposed development

Label 2430 - Ash tree laden with ivy

Label 2337 - Outer limbs of trees lowered to c2m to facilitate overhead powerlines

Label 2445 - Ash tree heavily laden with ivy and dying with ash dieback disease

Label 2447 - Cherry tree in private field adjoining the development

Cypress trees on private property

Label 2424 – Willow tree with major limb failure

Existing pedestrian/cycle track close to village

Appendix 3

Drawings


L1040 towards Ennybegs
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St. Teresa's NS
Ennybegs

Appendix 4

A Condition Assessment of the Tree and Hedge Vegetation within the site area at Ennybegs, Co Longford

Tree condition analysis & preliminary recommendations

Noel Lane Tree Care – Ennybegs, Co Longford

Tree No	Species Botanical Name	Common Name	Age Y SM EM M OM V	DBH (cms)	Height (m) --------- Height of clear stem	Crown Span (m)	Physiological Condition -Good -Fair -Poor -Dead	Comments Structural Observations	Retention Category A-High B-Moderat C-Low U-Fell -Lifespan	Preliminary Management Recommendations Priority A, B, C or U
2419	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	29 30	11	N – 1 S – 3 E – 3 W - 3	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Some limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2420	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	18 13	10	N – 1 S – 3 E – 1 W - 1	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Some limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2421	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	19 29	11	N – 2 S – 3 E – 1 W - 2	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Some limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property

Noel Lane Tree Care – Ennybegs, Co Longford

Tree No	Species Botanical Name	Common Name	Age Y SM EM M OM V	DBH (cms)	Height (m) --------- Height of clear stem	Crown Span (m)	Physiological Condition -Good -Fair -Poor -Dead	Comments Structural Observations	Retention Category A-High B-Moderat C-Low U-Fell -Lifespan	Preliminary Management Recommendations Priority A, B, C or U
2422	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	22 19	11	N – 1 S – 3 E – 1 W - 2	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Some limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2423	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	28	11	N – 2 S – 2 E – 1 W - 1	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Some limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2424	*Salix*	Willow	EM	50	11	N – 1 S – 4 E – 5 W - 2	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Major limb failure in the past. Ivy and sucker growth at base of tree. Some limbs lowered in the past to facilitate the over.	B >25 years	Clean and reshape the crown. Sever ivy and remove sucker growth

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2425	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	32	3	N – 1 S – 1 E – 1 W - 1	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Lowered in the past and maintained as hedgerow.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2426	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	47	9	N – 2 S – 5 E – 1 W - 4	Fair/Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2427	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	46	11	N – 3 S – 5 E – 4 W - 1	Fair/Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property

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2428	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	29 30 20	11	N – 2 S – 4 E – 3 W - 3	Fair/Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2429	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	18 13	5	N – 0 S – 6 E – 0 W - 3	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed and heavy lean.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2430	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	19 49	12	N – 2 S – 5 E – 4 W - 5	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property

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2431	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	22	10	N – 0 S – 2 E – 1 W - 1	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2432	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	51	11	N – 2 S – 5 E – 1 W - 5	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2433	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	51	13	N – 4 S – 5 E – 4 W - 4	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in early stages of decline. Multistemed.	C <10 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property

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2434	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	49	12	N – 1 S – 4 E – 3 W - 4	Fair/Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Hanger. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2435	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	14 16 15	10	N – 2 S – 2 E – 2 W - 2	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2436	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	27	10	N – 2 S – 3 E – 1 W - 2	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property

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2437	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	43	13	N – 3 S – 5 E – 4 W - 4	Fair/Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Hanger. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2438	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	47	12	N – 1 S – 4 E – 4 W - 4	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2439	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	17 18	9	N – 1 S – 1 E – 1 W - 1	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property

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Tree No	Species Botanical Name	Common Name	Age Y SM EM M OM V	DBH (cms)	Height (m) --------- Height of clear stem	Crown Span (m)	Physiological Condition -Good -Fair -Poor -Dead	Comments Structural Observations	Retention Category A-High B-Moderat C-Low U-Fell -Lifespan	Preliminary Management Recommendations Priority A, B, C or U
2440	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	53	14	N – 3 S – 5 E – 5 W - 4	Fair/Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Hanger. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2441	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	36 32	14	N – 4 S – 5 E – 5 W - 4	Fair/Poor	Fair vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2442	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	29 13	13	N – 2 S – 1 E – 4 W - 0	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed. Suppressed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property

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Tree No	Species Botanical Name	Common Name	Age Y SM EM M OM V	DBH (cms)	Height (m) --------- Height of clear stem	Crown Span (m)	Physiological Condition -Good -Fair -Poor -Dead	Comments Structural Observations	Retention Category A-High B-Moderat C-Low U-Fell -Lifespan	Preliminary Management Recommendations Priority A, B, C or U
2443	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	52	14	N – 3 S – 3 E – 3 W - 4	Fair/Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Hanger. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property
2444	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	51	14	N – 3 S – 3 E – 4 W - 3	Fair/Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed.	C <5 years	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property

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2445	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	43	13	N – 0 S – 5 E – 3 W - 0	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease and dead. Limbs lowered in the past to facilitate overhead powerlines. Laden with ivy. Multistemed. Suppressed.	U	Consider removal in the interest of safety to public and property

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2446	*Prunus*	Cherry	EM	18	6	N – 2 S – 2 E – 3 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >40 years	NWR
2447	*Prunus*	Cherry	EM	21	7	N – 3 S – 3 E – 3 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >40 years	NWR