TREE SURVEY AND REPORT

FOR

DRUMSHANBO TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION PROJECT

NOVEMBER 2023

COMMISSIONED BY

McCABE ARCHITECTS

Dr Philip Blackstock

TREE SURVEY AND REPORT

On trees growing in the grounds of

Drumshanbo Town Centre Regeneration Project

For

McCabe Architects

Terms of reference

This report was commissioned to record information on trees growing on or immediately adjacent to the above site (as defined in BS5837:2012). Obvious defects in these trees were noted, as were features that may create an impediment to a statutory provision or cause a nuisance. Recommendations for tree works that will eliminate, as far as is possible, the risk from dead or dangerous trees, abate nuisance and address the legal requirements of statutory providers have been included.

Methodology

Trees growing on the above site were subject to a visual inspection carried out from the ground. The base of each trunk was 'sounded' to identify significant basal decay and evidence of recent alterations to site conditions was noted. Measurements, distinguishing features and evidence of defects were collated electronically on site. No other methods for establishing the condition of these trees were used.

Site surveyed on

21st November 2023

(It is recommended that the trees reported on here are re-surveyed within three years of this report, or where significant deterioration has become evident, whichever is sooner)

Survey carried out and report compiled by

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TREES AT DRUMSHANBO TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION PROJECT

View of trees growing on the above site, taken from an adjoining public park

REPORT ON TREES GROWING AT DRUMSHANBO TOWN CENTRE RENEGERATION PROJECT
NOVEMBER 2023

1. **Location & visual impact of the trees**. The lands reported on here consist of a small riparian wood that is growing on the banks of a small stream. These trees form an effective backdrop and help to screen the rear of commercial properties within the Main shopping centre of the town. As such, these trees have some significance in the local landscape.
2. **Historical development of the site**. Most of the mature or maturing trees growing on these lands are less than about seventy years old. It seems that the beech, larch and spruce were planted at about this time. Most of the ash, sycamore, birch and willows appear younger and have probably grown from naturally dispersed seeds within the past thirty years or so. There has also been some additional tree planting along the roadside that was established about ten or fifteen years ago.
3. **Tree condition & recommendations**. Many of the ash are now infected with ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). These trees, and a dead stump should be felled to ensure site safety. There is also a need to remove saplings that are growing within existing buildings, and to clear back canopies that are blocking roads and paths; or are overtopping buildings. It is understood that plans are being considered for the development of the above site. To ensure that trees to be retained are not damaged during construction, the Arboricultural method statements (that are included in this report) relevant to this project should be adopted.

All other recommendations are as per attached tree survey report sheets.

Dr Philip Blackstock

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENTS

Protection of trees. A protective barrier, 2.3m high and comprising a vertical and horizontal framework of scaffolding, well braced to resist impacts and securely supporting weldmesh panels, (as illustrated in Figs 2 & 3 of BS5837:2012) shall be erected around the base of all trees to be retained on site. This barrier shall be clearly identified on site by the attachment of all-weather signs of suitable dimension stating: 'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS'. The line of this fence shall be at least the distance defined in the attached plan, or as otherwise directed by Dr Philip Blackstock. No construction traffic, materials or debris will be permitted within this zone of protection.

Access facilitation pruning. If it is deemed appropriate to trim back retained trees to provide adequate access to approved construction works, all such tree works should be undertaken by a competent and suitably qualified tree surgeon (will associated support, as defined in the Health and safety section of this report). Such works shall remedy any tree related conflict with proposed structures or access in a way that ensure that not less than 70% of live buds are retained within the tree canopy. The aim of the tree works shall be to retain the general form of the tree by a combination of crown thinning, reduction of end weight (tipping back of outermost branches) and the re-forming of the trees crown to create a pleasing and balanced crown. No branch, limb or trunk greater than 100mm diameter shall be cut in the process of reducing end weight.

Temporary surfaces within zone of protection. Where temporary access is to be established within the 'zone of protection' surrounding retained trees, (for example, during demolition of existing buildings), ground surfaces will be protected by a layer of sharp sand, approx. 50 mm thick, overlaid with a geotextile membrane on which a temporary surface of no fines granular material, at least 150 mm thick, (as detailed by a competent Civil or Structural Engineer) is laid. Where traffic is turning on these surface, stout planks will be laid over the geotextile membrane and below the granular material. The trunks of adjacent trees shall be suitably protected as indicated on site by Dr Philip Blackstock.

Demolition within the zone of protection. If it is deemed necessary to carry out demolition works within a construction exclusion zone surrounding retained trees, (for example, to remove existing paths), or kerbs, only pedestrian operated plant, or low ground pressure plant that is less than 2 tonnes gross weight fully loaded, shall be permitted. Such plant shall only be operated on existing hard surfaces, or where temporary surfaces have been established. In any case, no excavations within the root protection zone of these retained trees shall be permitted, except only, under close supervision, with the use of an 'Air Spade' or by the careful use of hand tools in a way that retains, without damage, all exposed roots with a diameter greater than 25mm.

Scaffolding within zone of protection. Where scaffolding is to be established within the 'zone of protection' surrounding retained trees, the existing undisturbed ground surfaces shall be protected by a layer of sharp sand, approx. 50 mm thick, overlaid with a geotextile membrane. Stout planks, such as closely side-butted scaffold boards, will be laid over the geotextile membrane and scaffolding will be constructed on these planks with additional stays, as directed by a competent person. Adequate protective fencing, as Illustrated in Figs 2 & 3 of BS5837:2012, will be maintained between scaffolding and adjacent trees.

Construction of hard surfaces close to retained trees. Where permanent surfaces are to be constructed close to retained trees, within the zone of protection as defined by BS5837: 2012, carefully remove accumulated organic material and loose soil, leaving existing topsoil in situ. Protect root zone with a layer of sharp sand and, on this, establish a firm sub-base of no-fines granular material supported on a geotextile membrane and a three-dimensional cell product (as defined by a competent Civil or Structural Engineer). Construct the paved area on this sub-base using established design guidelines (and no-fines granular material) with a porous surface finish such as pavers or porous bitmac.

Alterations of levels on lands adjoining construction exclusion zones. Where it is deemed appropriate to lower ground levels on land adjoining a root protection zone established around a retained tree, all excavations and the subsequent construction of supporting structures shall be managed in a way that excludes access by construction traffic to the construction exclusion zone. Where such alterations result in the lowering of existing surfaces, the existing ground water environment within the root protection zone shall be maintained by the insertion of a root barrier behind proposed supporting structures. This shall consist of a non-porous barrier carefully inserted in a way that maintains the existing soil moisture regime surrounding the retained tree. Where alterations result in the raising of levels, these shall be designed and detailed by a competent Civil or Structural Engineer to ensure no alterations to ground conditions within the root protection zones.

Landscaping within the root protection zone. If it is deemed necessary to carry out landscaping, planting or re-instatement works within a construction exclusion zone surrounding retained trees, only pedestrian operated plant, or low ground pressure plant that is less than 2 tonnes gross weight fully loaded, shall be permitted. Such works should be supervised by competent Horticulturalists and be timed and designed to ensure that no soil compaction occurs. In any case, no excavations within the root protection zone of these retained trees shall be permitted, except only, under close supervision, with the use of an 'Air Spade' or by the careful use of hand tools in a way that retains, without damage, all exposed roots with a diameter greater than 25mm.

Construction of garden walls or fences within the root protection zones of retained trees. No trench foundations are to be permitted within the root protection area of a retained tree. If walls, railings or other light structures are to be constructed within the root protection area of retained trees, these structures should be supported on point foundations excavated using a 300mm diameter drill or augur. (If in situ concrete foundations are to be constructed, the sides of the foundation pit, to 1.0m deep, should be lined with a non-porous lining.) In any case, no excavations for point foundations are to be permitted within 1.5m of a retained mature or semi mature tree. Excavations for these point foundations should be more than 2.0 apart and the wall or railings should be supported on a beam, or similar, constructed so that its underside is at least 50mm above exiting topsoil level. As the roots of large, retained trees may cause some movement within the top 1.0 m of the soil profile, all foundations should be designed by a competent Structural or Civil Engineer and be constructed to account for this.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Working with trees is a hazardous occupation. It is important that competent tree surgery contractors are employed to carry out the tree works recommended in the attached tree survey report sheets. These contractors should carry all relevant insurance cover and should comply with the recommendations outlined below.

Notwithstanding the following recommendations, all tree surgeons and accompanying staff should comply with all the requirements contained in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 1989 (SHWW Act, 1989) and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Applications) Regulations, (GAR Regs, 1993) for forestry operations, Part 4 – work at height of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Regulations (2007), the Code of Practice for Managing Safety and Health in Forestry Operations and all subsequent legislation made thereunder.

Staff qualifications, experience and training

Only skilled operatives should be employed for all the work specified in the attached tree survey report sheets. These skilled operatives should have a proven expertise and experience in the areas of work specified and should hold all relevant certificates of competence.

Operatives using chain saws to fell trees must have National Proficiency Test Council (NPTC) certificate of competence Units CS 30, 31*, 32*, 33* (* whichever is appropriate for the size of tree being felled) if they are working from the ground and, in addition, Units CS 38, 39, 40 & 41 if they are climbing.

All operatives undertaking work near underground or overhead electric cables must have attended an Electricity Safety Awareness course, (such as UA1 Utility Arborist 1 Ireland). They must comply with the guidelines laid down in the Guidelines for Safe Working near Overhead Electricity lines in Agriculture (2010, published by the Health and Safety Authority), Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines (2019, published by ESB). Where there is a risk of a climber, equipment or parts of a tree touching or coming close to overhead cables, the advice of ESB must be sought, and adhered to, before work commences.

Work wear

All operatives should wear the appropriate safety clothing for the task being performed as specified in the relevant safety codes. Where operatives are employed on tree work near public roads, or when the available lighting is poor, they should wear high visibility 'florescent' jackets or waistcoats

Tools and Equipment

Tree surgeons should use such tools and equipment deemed suitable to complete the specified task. All bladed tools should be sharp and in a serviceable condition. All plant and machinery operated by the tree surgeon should be tested and certified to comply with all current legislation. All vehicles should be taxed and roadworthy. Machinery and vehicles should carry operational fire extinguishing equipment to the standards required by insurers.

All machinery should be used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions. These machines should carry warning notices as specified by the relevant Health and safety guide.

Climbing and lifting equipment for tree work is subject to the provisions outlined in Chapter 2, Part 2 (updated 2010) of the Guide to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007. Operatives using climbing or lifting equipment should be familiar with, and comply with, these and all other relevant regulations.

First aid
All chain saw operatives should have a current First Aid Certificate. No chain saw operative should be left working on site without an additional first aider present. These operatives should be familiar with FASTCo Safety Guide 802: Emergency Planning and First Aid.

All operatives should have immediate access to a first aid kit conforming to SI 1981 No 917 and FSC 34, and, in addition, carry a personal first aid kit which includes a large sterile wound dressing.

Site Organization
Tree surgeons should ensure that a team of at least three people carry out all tree climbing, pruning and tree felling operations. When undertaking tree climbing work, one of the grounds staff must be competent to perform aerial rescue and be conversant with FASTCo Safety Guide 401: Aerial Tree Rescue. In addition, one of the ground staff must be made responsible for ensuring that there is no trespass into the working zone when tree pruning or felling operations are taking place. Adequate staff should be available during tree work operations to ensure that no unauthorized persons or livestock enter the working area.

Tree surgeons should provide and constantly maintain all necessary warning and direction notices, cones and barriers when carrying out tree works that are adjacent to a road or footpath used by the public. These should conform to the recommendations and directions given in;

- Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual 1993,
- Temporary Traffic Management Design Guidance 2019
- Temporary Traffic Management Operations Guidance 2019 (all published by Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport)
- Safety at Street Works and Road Works- a code of practice 2013
- Any other relevant legislation and guidance

Where tree works are to be carried out over, or adjacent to, public roads, the contractor should arrange the work to avoid traffic congestion and public inconvenience. They should make arrangements with the Garda Siochana and the local county council as may be found necessary.

KEY TO SURVEY SHEETS

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Tag No	The identification number of the tree, as indicated on site by a metal identification tag attached to the tree and defined with the prefixes; **'T'** (tree), **'G'** (group of trees) **'S'** (shrubs), **'H'** (hedge) and **'W'** (area of wood)
Species	The common English name of the tree, as used by Alan Mitchell in 'A field Guide to the trees of Britain and Northern Europe' (Collins, London, 1974)
Height	The height of the tree, given in metres
Stem Diameter	The diameter of the tree trunk, measured at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level and given in centimetres
Crown spread	The radial crown spread of the tree for each of the four cardinal points, given in metres
Crown clearance	The height above ground to the first significance foliage, given in metres
Age	The life-cycle age of the tree, described as **Y** = young (vigorous growth, non-flowering), **YM** = young-mature (vigorous growth, some flowering, maturing crown), **AM** = almost mature (vigorous growth; mature crown), **M** = mature (slowing growth, full crown, flowering) and **OM** = over-mature (Little growth, heavy flowering, thinning crown or dieback)
Crown form	A general description of the tree as seen on site, including distinguishing features
Condition	The condition of the tree, as assessed by a visual inspection on site and described as **Good** (near perfect form and condition), **Fair** (normal form, sometimes requiring remedial works), **Poor** (significant weakness or rot, requiring substantial remedial works or felling) **Dying** (a tree within a year or two of death) and Dead (dead standing tree or stump)
Defect	The presence of weakness, rot or infection within the tree. This supports the recommendations given for appropriate tree works
Obstacle	The presence of a manmade structure that is, in some way, being affected or obstructed by the tree
Action	An outline tree management plan identifying the level and type of tree works that would be appropriate to ensure that the site remains safe and that the tree develops in a safe and satisfactory manner
ULE	The remaining useful life expectancy on the tree, based on age, condition and the likely presence of significant diseases
Priority	An assessment of the priority of recommended tree works, based on the likelihood of tree failure and described as **urgent** (immediate action is required, often entailing control of access until work is completed), **High** (work to be completed within the existing budget year; and before expected autumn or winter storms), **Medium** (work to be included in the next budget year) and **routine** (non-urgent tree work)
Target	The use made of the land on which the tree would fall, if it suffered a root plate failure, given as **High** (Road or Building) **Medium** (path or lawn) and **Low** unmanaged or farm land)

ARBORICULTURAL TERMS

The following interpretation of the terms used in the attached tree survey report sheets should be adopted when fulfilling their recommendations.

Crown clean

The removal of broken, diseased, dying or dead branches or snags that are either over 50 mm in diameter or are more than 200 mm in length.

Remove ivy

The cutting of ivy stems at their point of entry into the soil, taking care not to damage the tree. Al branches, stalks and creepers of both alive and dead ivy should be removed from the crown of the tree.

Trim or remove branch stumps

The cutting of all branch stumps or snags back to just outside the branch collar and branch bark ridge.

Remove swing / tree hut / sign etc.

The removal of structures within the crown or attached to the tree, including nails or other fastenings.

Trim / tidy / remove epicormics

The removal of all soft growth or epicormics growing from the trunk of the tree, up to a height of 2.4 m.

Crown lift to above eye level / over footpath.

The removal of all soft growth, including epicormics and all lateral branches, up to a height of 2.4 m above ground level. When lifting the crown, upright laterals may be retained.

Crown lift over carriage / driveway etc

The removal of all lateral branches and soft growth that are overhanging, or within 1.0 m of, a road or lane, up to a height of 5.5 m.

Trim back from building

The removal of all lateral branches and soft growth growing within 2.0 m from the wall and from within at least 3.0 m from a window and above the roof of a building.

Clear overhead cables

The removal of all branch growth from within, or likely to come within, 1.0 m from overhead telephone cables.

Where overhead electric cables are encountered, the tree surgeon must liaise with engineers from Northern Ireland Electricity and must conform to their recommendations and advice. All staff undertaking work near underground or overhead electric cables should have attended a Northern Ireland Electricity Safety Awareness course and must comply with the guidelines laid down in AFAG Safety Guide 804: Electricity at work; Forestry and Arboriculture.

Reduce / remove competing leaders

The trimming back or removal of all but one dominant, upright stem in a way that creates an apical crown angle of less than 90^0. Competing stems should be trimmed well back to a side branch showing strong horizontal growth patterns or should be removed to just above the branch collar and branch bark ridge.

Reduce end weight

The reduction of the crown of a tree by trimming back the branch tips by the described amount. Branch tips should be trimmed back to a suitable lateral twig or branch (in strict accordance with the recommendations contained in BS3998:2010, Tree Work, in a way that maintains the general crown characteristics of the tree and its species. **In all cases, no branch, limb or trunk greater than 100mm diameter shall be cut in the process of reducing end weight.**

Re-form Crown

The carrying out of such trimming and branch removal as is necessary to create (or recreate) a tree crown architecture capable of supporting additional tree growth and that complies with the normal crown form for that species. **In all cases, no branch, limb or trunk greater than 100mm diameter shall be cut in the process of reducing end weight.**

Topping, Re-Pollarding, Re-Coppicing

The removal of all growth back to the required height. In most circumstances, it will not be possible to trim back to a suitable lateral branch and, because of this; cuts should be cleanly executed and should produce a sloping surface that will not collect water.

Prune as per Belfast Street Tree

The complete pruning of a tree, which is a combination of crown reduction, crown lifting and crown thinning in a way that preserves the characteristics of the tree and its species. All growth removed during pruning must be taken back to an appropriately sized lateral branch, twin or bud to leave an acceptable crown form. **In all cases, no branch, limb or trunk greater than 100mm diameter shall be cut in the process of reducing end weight.**

Retrenchment Pruning

The phased reduction of the crown of veteran and old pollarded trees, removing or reducing end weight in the upper crown and spreading branches to emulate the natural decline of tree crowns with age. In most circumstances, it will not be possible to trim back to a suitable lateral branch and, because of this; cuts should be cleanly executed and should produce a sloping surface that will not collect water.

Fell

The complete felling of a tree in a safe manner, leaving a smoothly surfaced stump that is cut as close to ground level as is possible

Any other terms used

If he is any doubt, the tree surgeon should contact Dr Philip Blackstock on 02825 821202 or 07767 393075 for clarification of these or any other terms used in the attached tree survey report sheets.

Statement of truth

I Dr Philip Blackstock confirm that I have made clear which facts and matters referred to in this report are within my own knowledge and which are not. Those that are within my own knowledge I confirm to be true. The opinions I have expressed represent my true and complete professional opinions on the matters to which they refer.

Signed:

Date:
22nd November 2023

QUALIFICATIONS
National Diploma of Horticulture (R.H.S) Inter.
Diploma in Industrial Management
M.Sc. in Environmental Management (A Field Survey of Unmanaged Roadside Cuttings in South Antrim)
D.Phil. in Forestry (Broad-Leaved Tree and Shrub Invasion of Conifer Plantations in Ireland)

Professional member of the Arboricultural Association
Registered Forestry Consultant with the Irish Forest Service

EMPLOYMENT
1996 to present
Arboricultural and Woodland Consultant
Duties include carrying out tree and vegetation surveys and providing tree and woodland management plans, completing reports and liaising with clients, providing court appearances etc. for public and private clients.

ARBORICULTURAL AND FORESTRY EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE
I have carried out surveys and produced reports on the health, condition, amenity value and landscape value of more than 250,000 trees since 1983. Since 1996 I have been fully employed as an Arboricultural and Forestry Consultant. Clients have now included most of the Local Authorities, Health Trusts and Government Departments within Northern Ireland. Private clients have included Solicitors, Architects and Developers. I have also lectured, to foundation degree level, on arboriculture and forestry.

I have provided expert opinion (including Court appearances) for many clients involved in litigation or in planning appeals since 1996. Topics covered by these opinions have included the predictability of failure in trees, amenity and financial evaluation of damage to trees, evidence of subsidence caused by trees, evidence of unsafe tree surgery practices leading to injury, and tree related evidence in boundary and planning disputes.

I have maintained a research interest in the effects of environmental influences on tree and shrub regeneration in Ireland and on the development of woody biodiversity in recently planted woods. I have also a research interest in the distribution of and environmental influences on deciduous tree diseases, tree stability and in the incidence of dangerous roadside trees.

Dr Philip Blackstock

Tree Survey Report Sheet

Site: Drumshanbo Town Centre

Client: McCabe Architects

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	ULE	Category	Priority	Target
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
G1	Hornbeam	5	80	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Multi stem from 1.0m, Upright crown	Fair	None	None	**No action is required**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Not applicable*	*Medium, path or lawn*
T2	Goat willow	6	80	3	3	2	2	2	YM	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	**No action is required**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Not applicable*	*High, road or building*
G3	Lawson cypress, Eastern white cedar	9	250	2	2	2	2	0	YM	Multi stem, One sided crown	Fair	None	Path, Road sign	**Crown lift to 2.4m over path, Clear roadsign**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Routine*	*High, road or building*
T4	Lawson cypress	13	290	2	3	3	2	0	AM	Single stem	Fair	None	None	**No action is required**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Not applicable*	*High, road or building*
G5	Ash, Beech, Birch, Sycamore	12	150	2	2	2	2	1	Y	Multi stem	Fair	Infection of Hymenoscyptus fraxineus	None	**Thin stems as appropriate, Fell dead and dying stems**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*Medium, path or lawn*
T6	Sitka spruce	15	310	4	3	3	4	1	M	Single stem	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	**Crown clean, Remove ivy**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
G7	Ash, Sycamore	15	250	3	3	3	3	3	YM	Multi stem	Poor	Excessive ivy, Infection of Hymenoscyptus fraxineus	None	**Remove ivy, Thin stems as appropriate, Fell dead and dying stems**	*20 to 40*	*C1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T8	Larch	15	330	2	4	4	2	2	M	Single stem	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	**Crown clean, Remove ivy**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Routine*	*High, road or building*
G9	Beech	14	380	4	4	5	5	1	AM	2 stems from the ground, Spreading crown	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	**Crown clean, Remove ivy**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Routine*	*High, road or building*
T10	Eastern white cedar	6	100	1	1	1	1	1	SM	3 stems from 1.0m, Upright crown	Fair	None	None	**No action is required**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Not applicable*	*High, road or building*
S11	Cherry laurel	6	120	2	3	3	3	0	AM	Multi stem, Spreading crown	Fair	None	Path, Buildings	**Crown lift to 2.4m over path, Clear back from building**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T12	Sycamore	16	550	5	5	4	5	3	M	3 stems from 3.0m	Fair	None	Driveway, Buildings	**Crown lift to 5.1m over road, Clear back from building**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	*ULE*	*Category*	*Priority*	*Target*
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
G13	Ash, Sycamore	14	250	2	2	2	2	2	SM	Multi stem	Poor	Infection of Hymenoscyptus fraxineus	None	**Fell dead and dying stems**	*20 to 40*	*C1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T14	Sycamore	18	470	6	6	3	5	5	M	3 stems from the ground , One sided crown	Fair	None	Buildings	**Crown clean, Remove ivy, Clear back from building**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
G15	Ash, Alder, Sycamore	13	220	3	3	3	3	3	SM	Multi stem	Poor	Infection of Hymenoscyptus fraxineus	Buildings	**Clear back from building, Fell dead and dying stems**	*20 to 40*	*C1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
G16	Birch, Sycamore, Goat willow	9	160	3	3	3	3	1	Y	Multi stem	Fair	None	Buildings	**Fell to clear buildings**	*10 to 20*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T17	Sycamore	14	350	5	6	3	4	5	SM	2 stems from 4.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	Buildings	**Fell to clear buildings**	*Less than 10*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T18	Ash	17	330	2	3	3	2	6	AM	Single main stem with heavy side branches	Poor	Almost dead, Infection of Hymenoscyptus fraxineus	None	**Fell**	*Less than 10*	*U*	*High*	*High, road or building*
T19	Larch	13	290	0	4	5	0	8	M	Single stem, One sided crown	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	**Crown clean, Remove ivy**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T20	Beech	15	350	5	6	5	2	3	SM	2 stems from 2.0m	Fair	Narrow fork	None	**Shorten competing leaders to establish single dominant leader**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*Medium, path or lawn*
21	Larch	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	Dead	Dead	0	**Fell**	*Less than 10*	*U*	*Medium*	*Medium, path or lawn*
T22	Beech	12	200	4	5	2	1	2	SM	2 stems from 2.0m, One sided crown	Fair	Suppressed	None	**No action is required**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Not applicable*	*Low unmanaged or farmland*
T23	Beech	15	630	4	7	7	5	2	AM	3 stems from the ground , Spreading crown	Fair	None	Driveway	**Crown lift to 5.1m over road**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy

Tree Survey Report Sheet

Site: Drumshanbo Town Centre

Client: McCabe Architects

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	ULE	Category	Priority	Target
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
T24	Larch	16	270	2	2	3	5	12	M	Single stem	Fair	Thinning crown	None	**Crown clean**	*10 to 20*	*B1*	*Medium*	*Medium, path or lawn*
T25	Beech	16	740	5	8	7	4	1	M	3 stems from 1.0m, Spreading crown, Leaninhg	Fair	Excessive end weight	Driveway	**Crown clean, Crown lift to 5.1m over road, Reduce end weight in top and side branches by 2.0m**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T26	Larch	16	270	5	7	0	1	12	M	Single stem, Leaninhg	Fair	None	None	**Crown clean**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Routine*	*High, road or building*
T27	Birch	16	260	4	5	1	0	13	M	Single stem	Poor	Thinning crown	None	**Monitor for death, Crown clean**	*10 to 20*	*C1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T28	Beech	14	430	5	6	4	0	1	AM	3 stems from 2.0m, Leaninhg	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	**Crown clean, Remove ivy, Reduce end weight in top and side branches by 2.0m, Remove hung up branches**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T29	Sycamore	15	410	5	1	5	6	1	AM	2 stems from 4.0m, One sided crown	Fair	None	None	**No action is required**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Not applicable*	*Medium, path or lawn*
T30	Ash	18	430	5	5	3	2	12	AM	2 stems from 1.0m	Poor	Excessive deadwood, Infection of Hymenoscyptus fraxineus	None	**Fell**	*Less than 10*	*U*	*High*	*High, road or building*
G31	Ash, Sycamore	16	270	5	5	5	5	2	SM	Multi stem	Poor	Infection of Hymenoscyptus fraxineus	None	**Fell dead and dying stems**	*20 to 40*	*C1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T32	Sitka spruce	21	610	5	5	5	4	4	M	Single stem	Fair	None	None	**No action is required**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Not applicable*	*High, road or building*
T33	Beech	19	880	5	7	6	5	1	M	Multi stem from 1.0m	Fair	None	Buildings	**Clear back from building**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	*ULE*	*Category*	*Priority*	*Target*
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
T34	Birch	18	510	6	7	5	3	5	M	Single main stem with heavy side branches, One sided crown	Fair	None	Buildings	**Clear back from building**	*10 to 20*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T35	Birch	16	380	4	4	3	4	1	M	Single stem to 10.0m	Fair	None	None	**Remove ivy**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*Medium, path or lawn*
G36	Sycamore	14	290	4	3	3	4	2	SM	2 stems from the ground, One sided crown	Fair	None	None	**Remove ivy**	*More than 40*	*B1*	*Routine*	*High, road or building*
T37	Sycamore	6	150	2	2	2	2	2	Y	2 stems from the ground	Poor	Thinning crown	Carpark	**Crown clean, Crown lift to 5.1m over road**	*10 to 20*	*C1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*
T38	Birch	11	250	3	4	3	3	2	AM	2 stems from 2.0m	Fair	None	Lamp, Carpark	**Crown lift to 5.1m over road, Clear lamp**	*20 to 40*	*B1*	*Medium*	*High, road or building*

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy