Arboricultural Assessment
&
Impact Report

Rathcoole Masterplan,
Rathcoole, Co. Dublin

Project Name: Rathcoole Masterplan
Project Number: TRATH006

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1. Summary

- A total of 76 standard trees, 8 hedge / hedgerows, 1 area of scrub and 1 area of emergent pioneer woodland were surveyed at Rathcoole. In general, trees present were of moderate quality. They were mostly present within the parkland and occasionally in hedgerows. The arboricultural value of the hedgerows present ranged from low to moderate. Two areas of vegetation were appraised and an area of immature woodland was identified as an important group within the site.
- A total of 11% of the trees surveyed will be impacted due to the development by the creation of playing pitches to the east of the site. These trees are generally of low quality and value. The impact on the site's standard tree population is considered low.
- A total of 290 linear m of beech hedging (#6 & #7) will be removed. There will be no impact on hedgerows
- Vegetation group #1 (95% removed, #2 (5% removed), scrub (100% removed), woodland (3% removed).

2. Client Brief

CMK Hort and Arb Ltd. were contracted by AECOM to conduct an assessment of trees hedgerows and vegetation at Rathcoole Park, Co. Dublin. The survey took place on 13th of August 2025. The purpose of the assessment being to provide the client with baseline data on the nature and composition of existing trees and hedgerows to outline the impact of the proposed development on the arboricultural elements on the site.

3. Methodology

The survey methodology follows the recommendations contained within BS 5837 (Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction). Trees were analysed by the criteria: tree location, diameter at breast height (DBH), height, crown spread, species, BS 5837 category, and condition. Survey methodology, along with supporting drawings and documentation, follows the guidance outlined in BS 5837 (2012). Trees were analyzed using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).

This report should be considered in conjunction with all accompanying appendices and drawings. The initial tree survey and data (Appendix i: Tree Survey Data) provide a condition analysis of the site's trees and should be read with reference to the Tree Survey & Constraints drawing (TRATH006-00-DR-CMK-ARB-101-105), which shows the approximate locations, conditions, and constraints of trees on or adjacent to the site. Section 5, "General Description," offers a detailed overview of these trees, their conditions. Section 6 "General Description of Hedgerows" discusses the details of hedgerows and Section 7 "Areas of Vegetation" describes the two vegetation groups surveyed within the site.

Title	File type	Document Number
Arboricultural Assessment Report	PDF	TRATH006-RP-CMK-ARB-01
Appendix i - Tree Survey Data	PDF	TRATH006-SH-CMK-ARB-01
Appendix ii - Tree Protection Method Statement	PDF	TRATH006-MS-CMK-ARB-01
Tree Survey & Constraints Drawing	PDF/DWG	TRATH006-00-DR-CMK-ARB-101 - 107
Impact Assessment Drawing	PDF/DWG	TRATH006-A-DR-CMK-ARB-201 - 207
Tree Protection Drawing	PDF/DWG	TRATH006-X-DR-CMK-ARB-301-307

Table 1: Drawing & Document Schedule

4. Site Description

The site at Rathcoole Park and woodland comprises approximately 44 acres (178000m2). A portion of the site is currently in use as parkland within Rathcoole Park. A large component of the site is a wildlife area of meadow and scrub with no formal pathways as well as an area of emergent woodland.

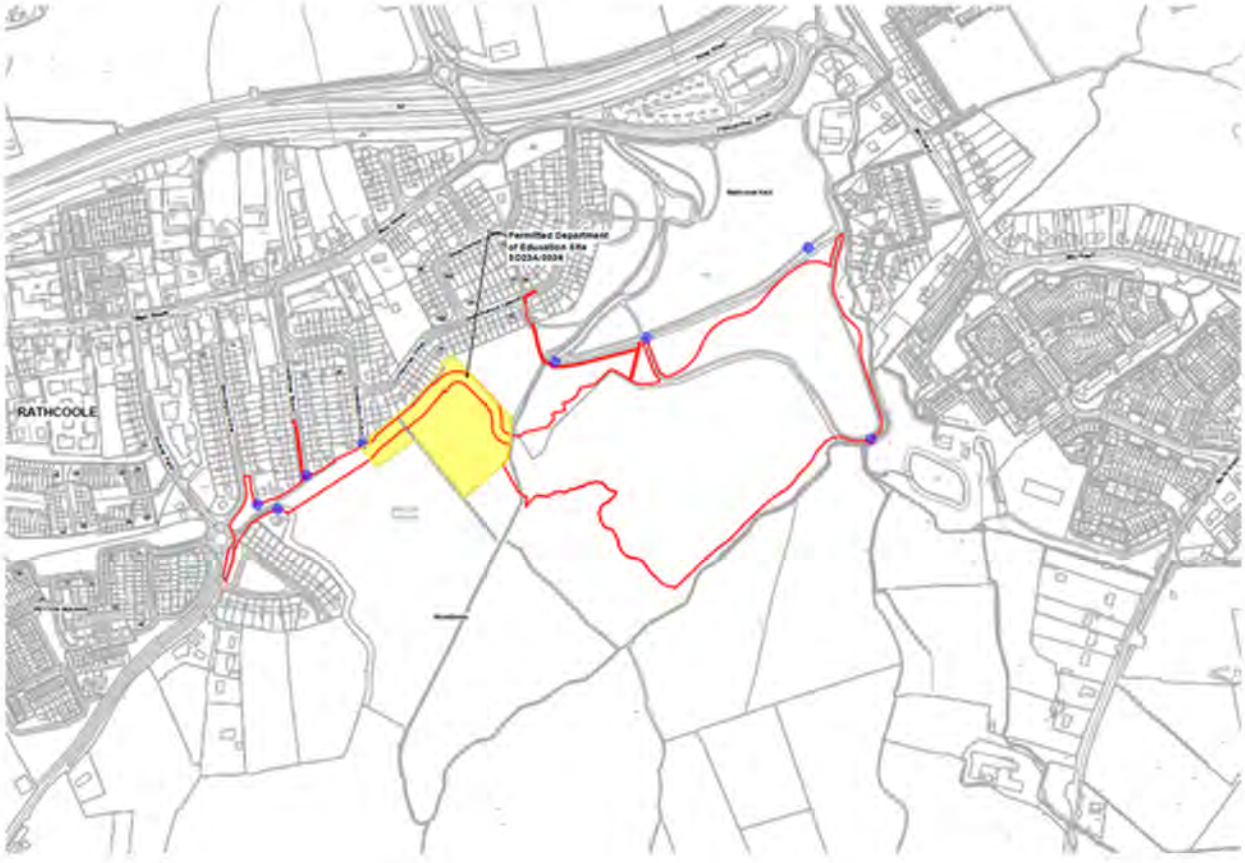


Image 1. Site location -

5. General Description of Trees

Overall, there is a small standard tree population on the site. The majority of individual trees are situated within hedgerows and areas of scrub. Some larger standard trees are located within the hedgerows. There is a small population of typical parkland trees lining the internal pathways of the site.
52% of the trees surveyed at the site were found to be category B trees or trees of moderate quality and value. (Table 2)

TREE CATEGORY	#	% OF TOTAL
A	0	0%
B	40	52%
C	15	20%
U	21	28%

Table 2- Tree Categories

28% of trees were found to be dead or dying (category U trees). A large quantity of these trees have declined due to the presence of ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxinea*). There is an infrequent occurrence of ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior*) without symptoms of ash dieback disease within the site.

Native species of trees are prevalent across the site with high incidences of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*), and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) surveyed as standard trees. Further native species have been captured by the hedgerow survey section of this report (Section 6 - General Description of Hedgerows). Many of the surveyed oak trees exist as parkland trees which have been purposefully planted, however regeneration of young oak saplings was observed within the Vegetation Area #1 (GS2-WS1 Grassland-Scrub) and within some of the hedgerows.

A number of non-native trees were surveyed as standard trees. Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and small-leaved lime trees (*Tilia cordata*) represent 11% and 10% respectively of all the trees surveyed. The sycamore trees are a large proportion of the site's mature trees and are generally situated within the hedgerows as despite being non-native they are well adapted and considered naturalised.

A number of goat willow (*Salix caprea*) trees are located to the east of the site (#101-104). These trees have been crown lifted over time to produce a more typical parkland tree shape than is regular for the species. Though the physiologies of these trees are not especially high, they do offer landscape value.

The site does not boast any exceptional trees. Mature and well-developed specimens do exist within the hedgerows though are mostly located outside of the site boundary. The value of the tree population of the site is within the large quantities of naturally regenerating scrub and emergent woodland.

6. General Description of Hedges & Hedgerows

Hedgerow #1

The hedgerow is mostly willow (*Salix caprea & Salix aurita*) with a common occurrence of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) in the understory. There are very occasional oak (*Quercus robur)* and birch (*Betula pendula*) saplings present. A water filled ditch is present at 5-7m. An agricultural field is located to the south of the hedgerow with some standard mature trees of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) here with roots constrained by ditch. These trees and elements of the hedgerow south of the ditch are likely outside of the site boundary.
(See image 2, section 9)

Heights: 4-7m
DBH range: <300mm
Depth of hedge: 5-8m to ditch
Conditions: Fair to Good
Arboricultural value: Low as mostly Willow species at present but potential for higher value in the future

Hedgerow #1	Linear m	Species Common name	Species Botanical name	Occurrence
	400m	Eared Willow	*Salix aurita*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	Common
		Dog rose	*Rosa canina*	Occasional
		Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Occasional
		Oak	*Quercus robur*	Very occasional
		Birch	*Betula pendula*	Very occasional
		Gorse	*Ulex europea*	Very occasional

6. General Description of Hedges & Hedgerows

Hedgerow #2

Hedgerow 2 mostly straddles a raised mound which divides the emergent woodland/area of scrub and the informal trail within the park along the south boundary. The main body of the hedgerow is willow (*Salix caprea & Salix aurita*) similar to Hedgerow 1 but has a more open and light exposed structure. The hedgerow is non-continuous and forms a corridor with Hedgerow 1.
(See image 3, section 9)

Heights: 2-5m
DBH range: <250mm
Depth of hedge: 2-6m
Conditions: Good, Ash at eastern end is in poor condition with Ash Dieback Disease present.
Arboricultural value: Low with potential for higher as Birch (*Betula pendula*) further establishes.

Hedgerow #2	**Linear m**	**Species Common**	**Species Botanical name**	**Occurrence**
	358m	Eared Willow	*Salix aurita*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Common
		Birch	*Betula pendula*	Occasional
		Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Occasional
		Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus*	Very common

6. General Description of Hedges & Hedgerows

Hedgerow #3

This hedgerow is mostly situated along a steep river bank. The southern end of the hedge contains standard trees of early mature and mature sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). The ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) trees throughout the hedgerow have been significantly effected by ash dieback disease. The hedgerow becomes more sparse towards the northern end with multiple gaps present and smaller heights among the vegetation. The dominant elements are willow (*Salix caprea*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) here. Clearance cutting has occurred to allow for power lines.

(See image 4, section 9)

Heights: 4-9m
DBH range: <100-<350
Depth of hedge: 4-5m
Conditions: Ash is poor due to Ash Dieback Disease. Hedgerow is generally in fair to good condition
Arboricultural value: Moderate due to presence of standard moderate quality

Hedgerow #3	Linear m	Species Common name	Species Botanical name	Occurrence
	230m	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Common
		Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Common
		Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	Very occasional
		Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus agg.*	Very common
		Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	Very occasional

6. General Description of Hedges & Hedgerows

Hedgerow #4

A water-filled ditch is present within the hedgerow with the majority of standard trees located on the northern side of the ditch. As the ditch likely marks the site boundary, many of these trees are not within the site nor are their roots likely to extend into the site due to the constraints of the drain here. Willow (Salix caprea & Salix aurita) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) are the primary elements of the hedgerow with occasional sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) as standard trees. Management inputs are apparent as the sides of the hedgerow have been trimmed by a tractor. Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) trees are present also situated on park side of ditch. The elements of hedgerow on both sides of the ditch form a continuous body and the only interruption in the hedge line is where there are openings for the park walkways. A small area was previously disturbed and has now been replanted with young hawthorn.
(See image 5, section 9)

Heights: 4-10
DBH range: <200 standard trees <450
Depth of hedge: 1-2m on site side of ditch. 2-4m on park side
Conditions: Good
Arboricultural value: Moderate

Hedgerow #4	**Linear m**	**Species Common name**	**Species Botanical name**	**Occurrence**
	414m	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Common
		Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Common
		Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	Very occasional
		Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus agg.*	Very common
		Crab Apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Occasional
		Dog Rose	*Rosa canina*	Common

6. General Description of Hedges & Hedgerows

Hedgerow #5

A water filled ditch is present with most of the trees occurring on the north-west side of ditch (outside of the site). Trees to the north-west side of ditch are mostly beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) which have been managed as a hedge. The south-east side of the ditch (i.e within the site) contains more typical hedgerow features such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa)* and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior)*. Some standard small-leaved lime trees (*Tilia cordata*) are adjacent to the hedgerow. The ash within the hedgerow is effected by ash dieback disease. (See image 6, section 9)

Heights: 6-8m
DBH range: <300
Depth of hedge: 1-2m before ditch 2-4m on park side of ditch
Conditions: Good, though Ash effected by Ash dieback disease
Arboricultural value: Moderate

Hedgerow #5	**Linear m**	**Species Common name**	**Species Botanical name**	**Occurrence**
	97m	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Common
		Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	Very occasional
		Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Very common
		Buddleia	*Buddleia davidii*	Occasional

6. General Description of Hedges & Hedgerows

Hedge #6

This hedge has had very few management inputs in recent years. The main constituents of the hedge is beech which are early mature beech. The hedge is sparsely planted with on a handful of specimens. Bramble growth is strong in this area.
(See image 7, section 9)

Heights: 4m
DBH range: <180
Depth of hedge: 2m
Conditions: Good
Arboricultural value: Low

Hedgerow #6	Linear m	Species Common name	Species Botanical name	Occurrence
	50	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus*	Common

Hedge #7

This is a beech hedge which has been clipped to a height of 2.5m. The hedge has been clearly maintained, though has some minor chlorosis of foliage in parts, possibly due to recent dry weather. Occasionally, goat willow is present in place of beech.
(See image 8, section 9)

Heights: 2.5m
DBH range: <200
Depth of hedge: 2-3m
Conditions: Good
Arboricultural value: Moderate

Hedgerow #7	Linear m	Species Common name	Species Botanical name	Occurrence
	203m	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Primary element of hedgerow
		Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	Intermittent element of

6. General Description of Hedges & Hedgerows

Hedge #8

This hedge is outside of the site but borders the fenced-off section to the north-west of the site and as there are no ditches or physical barriers present, roots from this hedge are likely located within the site boundaries. The hedge is uniformly copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'). A fence is located immediately west of the hedge.
(See image 9, section 9)

Heights: 4m
DBH range: 100-200mm
Depth of hedge: 2m
Conditions: Good
Arboricultural value: Moderate

Hedgerow #8	Linear m	Species Common name	Species Botanical name	Occurrence
	71m	Copper Beech	*Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'*	Primary element of hedgerow

7. Areas of Vegetation

The site at Rathcoole boasts vast areas of vegetation which is undergoing natural regeneration and succession. Two areas are discussed for the purposes of our report:
1. Vegetation Group #1: described by the Ecologist's report (Wilson, 2021) as GS2-WS1 Mosaic of Scrub and Grassland.
2. Vegetation Group #2: described by the Ecologis's report as Immature Woodland.

Vegetation Group #1

Since the previous ecological report in 2021 (Wilson & Denyer, 2021), this area has further developed. A large area of scrub with a predominantly willow (*Salix sp.*) population is present. Occasional saplings of oak (*Quercus robur*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*) were present here though generally greatly suppressed by the now early mature and mature willow specimens. There is potential for greater arboricultural value within this area as time progresses. At present, there are no high quality specimens and there are no species present which are of particular note. There is value in the vegetation group as a whole.

7. Areas of Vegetation

Vegetation Group #2

This area has been identified by the previous ecologist's report as an area of Immature Woodland. This area is still in keeping with definitions from Fossit (Fossit, 2000) as WS2 Immature Woodland. There is a greater diversity of species present here and is generally a more densely populated area of vegetation compared with Vegetation Area #1. Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and willow (*Salix sp.*) are dominant within large sections of the area. There is a good arboricultural value to this area owing to the greater diversity of tree species present. As natural succession of this area continues, higher quality specimen trees are likely to emerge.

8. General commentary

Retaining natural and wild areas in newly urbanised developments is a challenge. A tree's morphology will adapt to environmental pressures and stimuli. In areas such as immature woodlands (where dense vegetation occurs), individual specimens have adapted to function within the environment of the group. Alterations and disruptions to such a woodland can have further indirect impacts to the group as a whole. When considering designs, treating Vegetation Group #2 (Immature Woodland) as a unit would be favourable as any fragmentation of such an area would result in an inevitable change to the structure of the group.

Regarding Vegetation Group #1, this area has a lower arboricultural value at present and does not yet form a closed or combined canopy. Removal of vegetation from this area is still likely to impact the overall function of the developing scrub habitat though there is potential for selective retention of some elements in the context of development. Any retained vegetation from this group would be best retained to the edges of open green space areas. A focus on developing a new urban tree population of trees more resilient to urban stresses is recommended.

9. Image Index


Image 2 - Hedgerow #1


Image 3 - Hedgerow #2


Image 4 - Hedgerow #3


Image 5 - Hedgerow #4


Image 6 - Beech hedge #5


Image 7 - Beech hedge #6

9. Image Index



Image 8 - Beech hedge #7



Image 9 - Beech hedge #8

10. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

10.1 Project Description: The proposed development comprises a social and affordable residential neighbourhood, playing pitches and associated open space, access infrastructure and supporting facilities on a site of approximately 11.4 hectares located to the south-east of Rathcoole Village, County Dublin. The site is situated immediately south-west of Rathcoole Park, with the River Camac forming its eastern boundary. Coolamber Drive, Coolamber Road and Greenogue Drive define the northern edge of the site, while Rathcoole Woodlands extends along the western boundary towards the residential areas in the vicinity of Mullally's Lane Roundabout. Agricultural lands lie to the south and south-west. Part of the approved Department of Education school development (Reg. Ref. SD23A/0336) and Mullally's Lane are also included within the application site.

10.2 Impact of Development: The impact of the proposed development is discussed across the 3 categories of survey data: trees surveyed, hedgerows surveyed, and vegetation groups surveyed.

- 11% of the trees surveyed will be impacted due to the development (table 6). The impact will be caused by the creation of playing pitches to the east of the site. These trees are generally of low quality and value. The impact on the site's standard tree population is considered low.
- A total of 290 linear m of beech hedging (#6 & #7) will be removed. There will be no impact on hedgerows (table 7).
- The impact on the site's vegetation groups will effectively require the removal of Vegetation Group #1 (table 8). The urban centre of the proposed development is the primary cause of the impact to this group. A small section of this vegetation group will be retained to the west of the stream. Some minor elements of Vegetation Group #2 will be removed due to the development. These are small pockets of scrub located to the edges of the vegetation group. A further two minor areas of scrub will be impacted to the north-west and south of the site. These are areas of young willow and not especially dense or of arboricultural significance. A section of the woodland (situated outside of the site red line boundary) will likely be impacted by the construction of an access road here. Due to the dense nature of the woodland, roots associated with a variety of trees are probable at this location and therefor indirect impacts on trees is likely. Some trees here will have crown and root constraints in the immediate area of the proposed roadway and will be directly impacted by its construction.

The arboricultural impact on the site is significant in terms of the area of vegetation removal across the site as a whole. However, only 11% of the total hedgerows are to be removed and there are no highly valued individual trees or exceptional quality specimens present.

10. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

IMPACT	#	% OF TOTAL
Trees removed to facilitate development	8	11%
Trees to be removed due to conditon	21	28%
Trees to be retained	47	61%

Table 6 - Impact on trees

IMPACT	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8
Hedge / hedgerow removed for development (lin m)	0	0	0	0	0	50	225	0
Hedgerow retained (lin m)	400	358	230	414	387	0	78	71

Table 7 - Impact on hedges / hedgerows

IMPACT	V1	V2	Minor Scrub	Woodland
Vegetation impacted (m2)	37052	1096	3920	3258
Vegetation retained (m2)	1961	23261	0	100134
Retained % of total group	5%	95%	0%	97%
Impacted % of total group	95%	5%	100%	3%

Table 8 - Impact on vegetation areas

10. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

10.3 Tree protection and retention: Retention of trees across the site will require a comprehensive tree protection plan:

- A site arborist shall be appointed to inspect tree protection measures throughout the development.
- Tree protection measures will be agreed with a site arborist and implemented prior to construction commencement.
- A post-construction assessment of the retained trees shall be undertaken by a site arborist.

10.4 Primary concerns for retaining trees:

- Construction exclusion zones implemented in proximity to sensitive areas of retained vegetation such as emergent woodland.
- Tree protection fencing implemented for individual trees located within existing parkland.
- Tree protection fencing established along hedge lines and perimeters of vegetation areas.
- Directing heavy plant traffic away from root zones of retained trees.
- Avoiding build up of materials around existing tree root areas and trunks.
- Implementation and maintenance of construction exclusion zones, tree trunk protection, and watering measures throughout development.
- Maintaining correct levels and grades around tree root flares in new planting areas.
- Post-construction tree maintenance and follow-up assessments.

Appropriate Tree Protection Fencing must be in place for retained trees prior to construction activities commencing. See below (diagram 1) for detail of recommended fencing type:

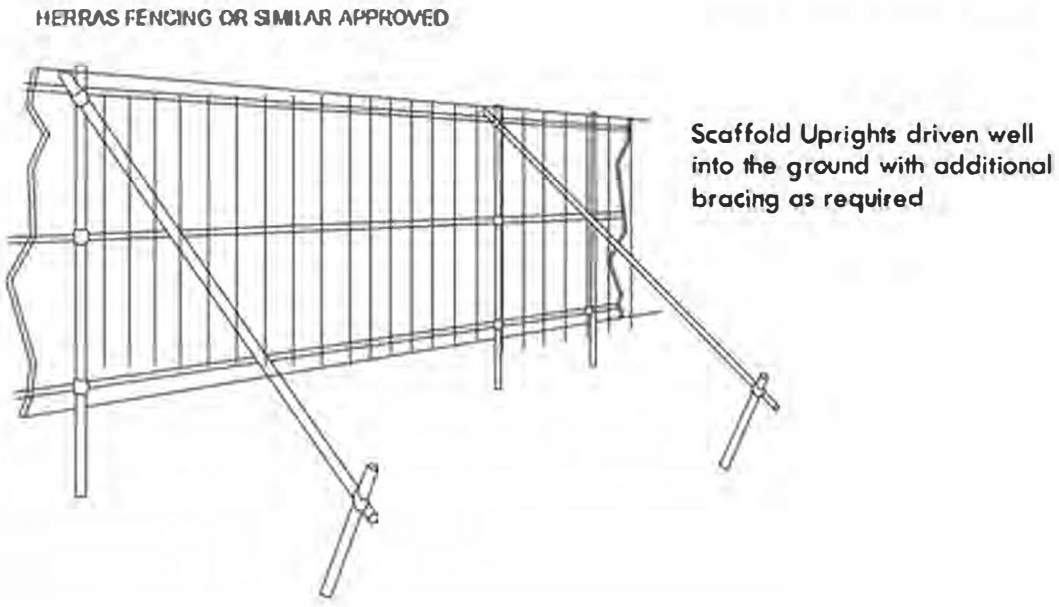


Diagram 1 - Tree protection fencing

11. Limitations of Survey

This survey should be regarded as a preliminary assessment of the trees and deals with the current condition as identified during this survey only. Every attempt was made to identify hazardous trees in this report however; this survey was carried out from the ground and therefore cannot be held to have identified elements of decay, which may be hidden out of sight within the crown or beneath ivy or other obstructions. To counter this limitation in the survey process it is vital that during tree works any additional defects found by the climbing arborist are communicated to the consulting arborist to allow appropriate action to be taken.

The details within this survey are based on the condition of the trees during the survey period only. The findings in this survey cannot be held to be valid after any site disturbance, man-made or natural, which may have an adverse effect on any trees present.

12.Relevant Legislation

The following are policies from South Dublin County Council's Tree Management Policies document, "Living With Trees 2021 - 2026". The following extracts are from Chapter 7 - Trees and Development:

Policy	Content
7.1 Trees on development Sites	The Council will use its powers to ensure that where it is conducive with the objectives of the County Development Plan, and other planning objectives, there is maximum retention of trees on new development sites.
7.2 Development of the built environment (including residential extensions or annex developments) in close proximity to established trees	Where there are trees within a proposed planning application site or on land adjacent to it that could influence or be affected by proposed development, including street trees in the ownership or management of the Council, the planning application must include a detailed submission prepared by a suitably qualified Arboriculturist in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.
7.3 Tree planting on development sites	The Council will ensure that tree planting on development sites is adequate and appropriate by requesting that landscaping proposals and plans to include tree planting proposals are submitted as part of a planning application. The design of roads and streets should be in accordance with Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets. See Appendix four - The planting of trees should be considered as an integral part of street design.

13. Terminology

Tree categories

A Trees of high quality and value due to their size, age, condition, historical/visual merit and/or conservation potential (a minimum of 40 years).

A1 Mainly arboricultural values. Particularly good examples of species, essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.

A2 Mainly landscape values. Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effects to the locality in relation to views into or out of site, or those of particular visual importance.

A3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, comparative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).

B Trees of moderate quality and value (a minimum of 20 years).

B1 Mainly arboricultural values. Trees that might be included in high categories but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remedial defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).

B2 Mainly landscape values. Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better A category specimens) or trees situated internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality.

B3 Mainly cultural values including conservation. Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

C Trees of low quality and value (a minimum of 10 years).

C1 Not qualifying in higher categories.

C2 Trees present in groups or woodlands but without conferring on them greater landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.

C3 Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.

13. Terminology contd.

U Trees in such condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Trees that are dead, dying or showing immediate and irreversible decline.

Comments: Refers to the tree's condition and suitability for the site.

Common name: Most widely used non-botanical name.

Co-dominant: Two branches assuming the role of leading shoots. When growing close together may form a weak attachment (included bark) at their point of contact. Trees with this defect may be in danger of splitting at this weak attachment.

Crown Spread: Measured in meters north, south, east and west.

Decay fungi: Refers to those species of fungi which degrade living wood and which may, depending on the degree of degradation, render the tree structurally unsound.

Defects: Refers to cracks, storm damage and any other damage mechanical or biological.

Diameter: Diameter of the trunk (millimetres) at 1.5m. M.S. after the measurement refers to the tree being multi-stemmed.

Genus & Species: Refers to the botanical names for the tree.

Height: Measured in meters.

Monitor: Refers to trees which need to be re-surveyed on a yearly basis to assess their condition. This timescale may be sooner where works or adverse weather conditions have impacted negatively on the trees.

Overhaul: A reference to standard tree surgery work which consists of the removal of deadwood, crossing branches and balancing where appropriate.

Recommendations: Indicates surgery work necessary for the retention or, where necessary, removal of the tree.

Tree No. Refers to numbered tag fixed to tree during survey.

14. References

BS 5837 (2012). Trees in Relation to Design Demolition and Construction

Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The body language of trees

Guy Watson (2013). Tree Pests and Diseases

South Dublin County Council (2021). Living With Trees 2021 - 2026.

Mitchell (1975). A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe

Wilson and Denyer (2021). Ecological Assessment of Lands at Rathcoole, Co Dublin.

Fossit (2000). A Guide to Habitats in Ireland

Tag Number	Species Name	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Impact of Development	Category	Longterm Potential	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m) N, E, S, W
146	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Fair	Single straight stem with minor sparseness in canopy	No action necessary	Remove	C1	15-20	120	5	1.5,1,0.5,1
145	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Straight stemmed tree. Oak gall present. No major visible defects	No action necessary	Remove	C1	20-30	320	8	4,4,3,4
144	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Straight stemmed tree. Well formed. No major visible defects	No action necessary	Remove	B1	20-30	280	8	4,4,4,4
143	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Straight stemmed tree. Oak gall present. No major visible defects	No action necessary	Remove	C1	20-30	320	8	4,4,3,4
142	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Fair	Straight stemmed tree. Oak powdery mildew present and resulting wilting.	No action necessary	Remove	C1	20-30	180	6	2,2,2,2
141	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Straight stemmed tree with no visible defects	No action necessary	Remove	B1	20-30	200	6	2,2,2,2
140	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Straight stemmed tree with no visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	340	8	3,4,4,2
139	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Straight stemmed tree with no visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	160	6	2,2,1,2
138	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Good	Single straight stemmed tree with tall slender canopy and no visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	90	6	1,1,1,1
137	Fastigiate Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* 'fastigiata'	Young	Good	Minor dysfunction at base likely due to mowing. No other visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B3	15-20	120	6	1,1,1,1
136	Fastigiate Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* 'fastigiata'	Young	Good	Single straight stem with No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	15-20	140	6	1,1,1,1
135	Fastigiate Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* 'fastigiata'	Young	Good	Single straight stem with No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	15-20	180	6	1,1,1,1
134	Fastigiate Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* 'fastigiata'	Young	Good	Single straight stem with No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	15-20	160	6	1,1,1,1
133	Fastigiate Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* 'fastigiata'	Young	Good	Single straight stem with No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	15-20	120	6	1,1,1,1
132	Small leaved lime cultivar *Tilia cordata cv*	Early Mature	Good	No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	C1	15-20	110	5	2,2,2,2
131	Small leaved lime cultivar *Tilia cordata cv*	Early Mature	Good	No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	C1	15-20	110	5	2,2,2,2
130	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with no visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	320	8	4,3,3,2
129	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with no visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	300	8	4,4,4,3
128	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with no visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	240	7	3,3,3,2

Tag Number	Species Name	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Impact of Development	Category	Longterm Potential	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m) N, E, S, W
127	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with no visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	200	7	2,3,2,1
126	Pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with no visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	190	6	2,2,2,1
125	Small leaved lime cultivar *Tilia cordata cv*	Early Mature	Fair	Dysfunction at base, resulting sparse crown	No action necessary	Retain	C1	10-15	200	5	2,2,2,2
124	Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*	Young	Good	straight stem well formed. stake and tie still present	remove stake and tie	Retain	B1	20-30	90	4	1,1,1,1
123	Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*	Young	Good	straight stem well formed. stake and tie still present	remove stake and tie	Retain	B1	20-30	90	4	1,1,1,1
122	Sweet Chestnut *Castanea sativa*	Young	Good	straight stem. Minor sparseness in upper canopy. stake and tie still present	remove stake and tie	Retain	B1	20-30	90	4	1,1,1,1
120	Small leaved lime cultivar *Tilia cordata cv*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with a well formed canopy and no major visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	220	7	3,3,3,3
119	Small leaved lime cultivar *Tilia cordata cv*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with a well formed canopy and no major visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	160	7	3,3,3,3
118	Small leaved lime cultivar *Tilia cordata cv*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with a well formed canopy and no major visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	200	7	3,3,3,3
117	Small leaved lime cultivar *Tilia cordata cv*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with a well formed canopy and no major visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	240	7	3,3,3,3
116	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Good	Situated on river bank, multi stemmed from base. Strong ivy growth from base into lower canopy obscuring view for assessment. Well formed canopy with no major defects visible.	No action necessary	Retain	B3	20-30	400	10	4,5,4,3
116	Small leaved lime cultivar *Tilia cordata cv*	Early Mature	Good	Single straight stem with a well formed canopy and no major visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	240	7	3,3,3,3
115	Norway maple *Acer platanoides* 'Globosum'	Young	Good	Single straight stem with a small dense canopy. No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	120	4	2,2,2,2
114	Norway maple *Acer platanoides* 'Globosum'	Young	Good	Single straight stem with a small dense canopy. No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	160	4	2,2,2,2
113	Norway maple *Acer platanoides* 'Globosum'	Young	Good	Single straight stem with a small dense canopy. No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	220	4	2,2,2,2
112	Norway maple *Acer platanoides* 'Globosum'	Young	Good	Single straight stem with a small dense canopy. No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	130	4	2,2,2,2
111	Norway maple *Acer platanoides* 'Globosum'	Young	Good	Single straight stem with a small dense canopy. No visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	220	4	2,2,2,2
110	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Early Mature	Good	Straight stem with a large seam crack present from base to 3m NW. buckling of stem at 1m indicating dysfunction within stem. canopy is otherwise healthy and full.	No action necessary	Retain	C1	10-15	310	8	4,4,4,4
109	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Good	Strong ivy growth on stem, canopy full and unaffected by advanced at present	Cut ivy	Retain	C1	10-15	300	10	4,4,4,4

Tag Number	Species Name	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Impact of Development	Category	Longterm Potential	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m) N, E, S, W
108	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Good	Located on steep riverbank. Strong ivy vines from base into upper canopy. Single straight stemmed tree with No defects visible.	Cut ivy	Retain	B3	20-30	340	12	4,4,2,4
107	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Good	Located on steep riverbank. Strong ivy vines from base into upper canopy. Multistemmed tree with straight stems and a minor pocket f dysfunction at points of previous limb failure at 1m. No defects visible.	Cut ivy	Retain	B3	20-30	600	14	6,5,7,6
106	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Good	Located on steep riverbank. Strong ivy vines from base into upper canopy. Single straight stem with no defects visible.	Cut ivy	Retain	B3	20-30	480	12	5,5,6,3
105	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Good	Situated on river bank. One mature sycamore with some stems possibly suckers originally. Strong ivy cover from base into upper canopy. Occasional sycamore tar leaf spot in canopy.	Cut ivy	Retain	B3	20-30	540	10	4,5,5,5
104	Goat willow Salix caprea	Mature	Good	Multi stemmed from base. Tree has been crown raised to create more standard parkland tree shape. Roots have been damaged by mowing in grass. No major defects visible.	No action necessary	Retain	B3	20-30	700	8	5,5,4,5
103	Goat Willow *Salix caprea*	Mature	Good	Multi stemmed fro.m base. Area of dysfunction at base where previous stem has failed. Tree has been crown raised to create more standard parkland tree shape. Roots have been damaged by mowing in grass. No major defects visible.	No action necessary	Retain	C1	15-20	400	7	3,4,3,4
102	Goat Willow *Salix caprea*	Mature	Good	Multi stemmed from 1.5m. tight unions and included bark present. Tree has been crown raised to create more standard parkland tree shape. Roots have been damaged by mowing in grass. Strong basal sucker growth present. No major defects visible.	No action necessary	Retain	C1	15-20	650	9	4,5,4,5
101	Goat Willow *Salix caprea*	Mature	Good	Multi stemmed from 1.5m. tight unions and included bark present. Tree has been crown raised to create more standard parkland tree shape. Roots have been damaged by mowing in grass. No major defects visible.	No action necessary	Retain	C1	15-20	650	9	4,5,4,5

Tag Number	Species Name	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Impact of Development	Category	Longterm Potential	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m) N, E, S, W
0	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Good	Multi stemmed from 1m with strong overgrowth of brambles and bindweed. Full well formed canopy with no visible defects	No action necessary	Retain	B3	20-30	450	10	5,5,6,6
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Very little remaining canopy due to ash dieback	Fell	N/A	U	<10	350	12	3,3,3,3
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Cluster of Ash stems in hedgerow with ADB mostly very advanced	Fell	N/A	U	<10	400	8	3,3,3,3
0	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Dead		Fell	N/A	U	0	400	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Advanced ADB, large quantities of moderate deadwood in canopy.	Fell	N/A	U	<10	400	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Crown clearly effected by advanced stages of ADB.	Fell	N/A	U	<10	300	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Crown clearly effected by advanced stages of ADB.	Fell	N/A	U	<10	300	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Crown clearly effected by advanced stages of ADB.	Fell	N/A	U	<10	300	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Crown clearly effected by advanced stages of ADB.	Fell	N/A	U	<10	300	10	4,4,4,4
00	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Good	Situated on park side of ditch	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	400	12	5,5,5,5
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Fair	Situated on Parkside of ditch. Minor sparseness in canopy	No action necessary	Retain	C1	15-20	400	12	4,4,4,4
00	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Good	A well formed dominant tree	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	450	12	6,6,6,6
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Dead	adb	Fell	N/A	U	0	400	10	4,4,4,4
00	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	Good	Cluster of sycamores on Parkside of ditch.	No action necessary	Retain	B3	20-30	300	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	On park side of ditch Advanced adb	Fell	N/A	U	<10	300	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	On park side of ditch Advanced adb	Fell	N/A	U	<10	300	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Advanced adb	Fell	N/A	U	<10	300	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Advanced adb	Fell	N/A	U	<10	300	10	4,4,4,4
00	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	Very Poor	Advanced adb	Fell	N/A	U	<10	300	10	4,4,4,4
0	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	Young	Good	Straight steed young tree with no defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	80	3	0.5,0.5,0.5,0.5
0	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	Young	Good	Straight steed young tree with no defects	No action necessary	Retain	B1	20-30	80	3	1,0.5,0.5,0.5
0	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Very Poor	Poor quality specimen with sparse canopy.	No action necessary	Remove	C3	10	80	4	1,1,1,1
0	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Very Poor	Poor quality specimen with sparse canopy.	No action necessary	Remove	C3	10	80	4	1,1,1,1
0	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Dead	Dead	Fell	N/A	U	0	80	4	1,1,1,1
0	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Very Poor	Canopy in an advanced state of decline.	Fell	N/A	U	>10	80	4	1,1,1,1

Tag Number	Species Name	Age Class	Vigour	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Impact of Development	Category	Longterm Potential	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m) N, E, S, W
0	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Very Poor	Canopy in an advanced state of decline.	Fell	N/A	U	>10	80	4	1,1,1,1
0	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Very Poor	Canopy in an advanced state of decline.	Fell	N/A	U	>10	80	4	1,1,1,1
0	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Very Poor	Canopy in an advanced state of decline.	Fell	N/A	U	>10	80	4	1,1,1,1
0	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Very Poor	Canopy in an advanced state of decline.	Fell	N/A	U	>10	80	4	1,1,1,1
0	Copper Beech *Fagus sylvatica* 'purpurea'	Young	Dead	Dead	Fell	N/A	U	0	80	4	1,1,1,1