

# Living with Trees

South Dublin County Council  
Tree Management Policy

**2021 - 2026**



# 1 Introduction



Trees make a major contribution to the character, appearance and well-being of South Dublin County.

They provide significant economic, social, environmental, ecological and aesthetic benefits to our communities and to our urban and residential streets, parks and open spaces. They also enhance biodiversity and play a crucial role in mitigating climate change. The Council recognises trees as a living asset and will view all the trees within the County as that of an urban forest and part of its Green Infrastructure.

The implementation of the Tree Strategy and the delivery of a multi annual tree management programme is outlined as an action in South Dublin County Council's Corporate Plan 2020-2024 under Objective 2 of the Environment, Water and Climate Change Directorate County Development Plan.





## Corporate Plan

**Objective 2:** Improve the visual appearance of our county in the interest of economic and social development

Increasing the tree canopy cover in the county through the continued tree planting and replacement programme is listed under Objective 3

**Objective 3:** Support a Green Infrastructure Network across the county to provide a shared space for amenity, recreation, biodiversity protection, flood management and adaptation to climate change

The Council's County Development Plan 2016-2022 includes an objective to increase the County's tree canopy:

**GI2 Objective 9:** To preserve, protect and augment trees, groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerows within the County by increasing tree canopy coverage using locally native species and by incorporating them within design proposals and supporting their integration into the Green Infrastructure network.

The Tree Management Policy provides a framework to inform and support decisions made by the Council on the management and development of a sustainable urban forest in the County. The Policy is a point of reference for the public, Councillors, Council staff and professionally interested people to enable informed discussion and to establish a clearer, consistent, and more structured approach to the issues affecting trees. This allows for a pro-active and systematic approach to tree management, resulting in a healthier tree population and a greener, more sustainable environment for residents and visitors to the County.



## 1.1 Urban Forest

The urban forest comprises all the trees in the urban realm – in public and private spaces, along linear routes and waterways, and in amenity areas. It is part of green infrastructure and the wider urban ecosystem. The Council will use this concept to help in the expansion of the tree canopy in the County.



## 1.2 Why have a Tree Management Policy?

South Dublin County Council has responsibility for the management and maintenance for trees in public spaces – streets, parks and open spaces.

Whilst the County has an estimated population of c.60,000 trees, an inventory of street trees has not previously been undertaken and information on the number, age and condition of trees is limited. It is also well recognised that parts of South Dublin County's administrative area, such as the long established neighbourhoods of Rathfarnham, Terenure, Templeogue, Tallaght, Clondalkin, Palmerstown and Lucan, have ageing and mature tree populations where tree maintenance is required in order to sustain the health and viability of these trees into the future.

The planting of new trees and replacement planting where trees have been removed has also been very limited in recent years and there is a need to plan for the renewal and continuity of our tree population. The absence of a clearly defined policy for tree maintenance and prioritisation of work has resulted in public expectation of a tree maintenance service beyond that which is necessary or achievable.

The environmental, social and economic factors relating to trees are recognised but the pressures on existing trees, opportunities for new tree planting and the impact of development in its many forms tend to be dealt with in isolation.

The development of this Tree Management Policy signals a commitment by South Dublin County Council to looking after one of our most valuable natural resources. It represents a significant change in how we manage trees with the development of a more strategic, proactive, planned approach to inspection, planting, maintenance and management. It has enabled progress towards an improved service and a more effective and informed tree maintenance programme.

The Council's aim is move towards more efficient, cost effective proactive tree management. Our objectives are to:

- Improve tree management and create a safer, healthier tree population
- Implement a proactive, planned programme of cyclical tree maintenance
- Maximise the use of the Council's resources to provide a better service and give better value for money.
- Increase the tree canopy cover in the county



### 1.3 Why Trees are Important

Trees are living organisms and are a unique component of the landscape: They offer aesthetic and environmental value as well as social and economic benefits.

Many trees are long-lived, offering enjoyment and a range of benefits to residents both now and in the future. Trees make a huge contribution to the urban landscape enhancing the quality of life for people living, working and visiting the County.

The benefits that trees provide can be categorised as follows:

- Environmental
- Climate Change
- Social
- Economic
- Health & Well Being

# Why Trees are Important



## Environmental Benefits



- **Air quality:** Trees absorb carbon dioxide and other gases from the air producing oxygen in the photosynthesis process. Each year a mature tree produces enough oxygen for 10 people. Trees also trap dust particles thus improving air quality.
- **Flooding:** Trees help mitigate the risk of flooding – tree canopies intercept rainfall.
- **Noise barrier:** Trees can reduce noise by acting as a sound barrier, this is particularly important in absorbing traffic noise in built up areas.

## Climate Change

- **Carbon:** trees are carbon sinks, they store carbon as they grow, temporarily reducing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere.
- **Habitats:** trees and their ecosystem provide habitats for wildlife – trees and timber with cavities are especially valuable for animals such as bats and birds.
- **Habitat connectivity:** trees provide green links between parks and open spaces allowing opportunities for wildlife to travel from place to place to access new habitats.





## Social

- **Sense of place:** trees create a distinctive landscape, making important landmarks and providing a unique sense of place and location.
- **Nature:** trees connect people with nature, marking changing seasons with leaf colour changes and floral displays.
- **Community links:** trees are long lived and are a part of the social fabric, culture and history of an area, linking people and building community networks.

## Economic

- **Property values** – research has shown that the presence of trees can increase the value of residential and commercial properties by between 5-18%
- **Village and retail areas:** the presence of trees in retail areas positively affects people's behaviour by attracting consumers to an area.
- **Effects on heating/ cooling buildings:** Trees provide shade, shelter in wind and a regulation of local air temperature thus reducing energy and heat costs.



## Health & Wellbeing

- **Physical benefits:** trees have a positive effect on health through the provision of shade, outdoor recreation amenity and clean air.
- **Mental benefits:** research has shown that trees reduce stress and give a greater quality of life.
- **Emotional wellbeing:** trees with seasonal changes, flowers, colours and aromas can stimulate positive emotional feelings.





## 1.4 Challenges of Managing Trees

While trees enhance the urban environment, the growing conditions are often hostile to good tree growth. Trees compete for good root growing environments in footpaths and roadside margins with utility networks, foundations for road and footpath works and a variety of pollutants such as car fumes, salt and de-icing agents from roads. Physical damage and disturbance to trees roots is a frequent consequence of road and footpath reconstruction or trenching works of utility companies. Vehicular damage, particularly by skips and high-sided vehicles, and vandalism can damage trees causing death or disfigurement resulting in a misshapen or weak tree. There is also an increasing trend by car users to park their vehicles on verges, causing rutting and soil compaction, which seriously damages tree roots as well as leaving the verge in an unsightly and unsafe condition. Poor management of trees, incorrect pruning and failure to remove tree stakes and tree ties can also negatively affect tree growth. Despite all of this, trees can and do survive, albeit with a more limited life expectancy and with varying degrees of success. However, these challenges demonstrate the need for a strategic approach to tree management, planting and maintenance.



## 1.5 Vision

This Tree Management Policy supports South Dublin County Council's mission:

“

To make our county a vibrant and inclusive place for the people who live, visit, work, and do business here, now and for the future.

Our vision is for our trees to thrive in a well-managed, safe, sustainable environment for the benefit of current and future generations.

”



## 1.6 Aims of the Tree Management Policy

The overall aims of the Tree Management Policy are to ensure the safety of Council trees, maintain and encourage biodiversity, maintain and improve landscape quality, and through these elements, improve the quality of life for residents and visitors to South Dublin now and in the future. We will achieve this by:

- ensuring that the Council has a clear programme of tree maintenance, management and planting;
- maintaining and improving the tree canopy cover for the future;
- appropriate siting and species selections for all new trees;
- promoting the importance of trees in shaping the distinctive local character and appearance of South Dublin's urban landscape;
- recognising the significant aesthetic, landmark, ecological, social and economic value that trees provide;
- effectively communicating, educating and engaging with the local community on trees and their importance;
- continuing the proactive management of the Council's urban tree population;
- allocating sufficient resources to allow for best practice tree management
- providing clarity over why decisions and actions are taken;
- balancing the risk and nuisance to persons and property against the other aims; and
- recognising the value of trees as a tangible asset.

## 1.7 Action Plan

An Action Plan is prepared setting out what we hope to achieve between now and 2026. This will support and deliver progress against the vision and aims of the Tree Management Policy. The plan identifies several key actions, responsibilities and timescales for delivery.

## 1.8 Policy Monitoring and Review

This policy will be subject to annual monitoring to assess progress against the Action Plan and to pick up any emerging issues. A more thorough review of the policy will be undertaken every five years to adjust and incorporate any new changes in legislation, local policy, working practices or technical developments which may arise.



# 2 Tree Management

**Policy:** The Council will survey all Council owned and managed trees, so that the collected information can be used to manage the tree resource in a planned and efficient way, which allows for the development and implementation of long term management plans, work schedules and the prioritisation of tree work.

## 2.1 Tree Management System

The Council will continue to use the computerised GIS based tree management system to enable the mobile mapping, surveying and management of all street trees within the county. An integrated street tree management system provides a comprehensive record of individual trees and enables the Council to trace the full history of any tree including inspections and tree works completed.

## 2.2 Tree Survey

It is estimated that South Dublin County Council has responsibility for the management and maintenance of at least 60,000 trees. To date we have recorded over 30,000 tree surveys. Information about trees is essential if our trees are to be managed effectively and to enable planned management. A programme of street tree surveying across the county will continue to record details of location, species, age, size, condition, maintenance history and management requirements of individual street trees. The Council's computerised tree management system will record data. The Council will use the data to better manage its risks and to prioritise actions for our street tree population.





## 2.3 Tree Maintenance Service

It is estimated that South Dublin County Council has responsibility for the management and maintenance of at least 60,000 trees. To date we have recorded over 30,000 tree surveys. Information about trees is essential if our trees are to be managed effectively and to enable planned management. A programme of street tree surveying across the county will continue to record details of location, species, age, size, condition, maintenance history and management requirements of individual street trees. The Council's computerised tree management system will record data. The Council will use the data to better manage its risks and to prioritise actions for our street tree population.

## 2.3 Tree Maintenance Service

The Council's tree maintenance service will aim to provide a professional and reliable service to the public, Council members and other Council services. The key roles of the Council's tree maintenance service are:

- To manage inspections and surveys of trees under Council ownership and management.
- To develop and maintain the computerised tree management system.
- To plan and monitor all planned and reactive tree works
- To compile and deliver a 3 year programme of tree maintenance works.
- To deal with public enquiries and complaints on tree related matters.
- To provide professional advice to other Council services and Council members.
- To communicate with community stakeholders.

## 2.4 Tree Management Programme

The pruning, removal and planting of street trees is currently undertaken under the Council's 3 year Tree Management Programme Arboriculture Programme. This programme is presented to meetings of the Council's Area Committees. The development of the Programme has largely evolved in response to requests for tree maintenance works received from members of the public and public representatives and as a result of tree inspections. .

Planned maintenance is the Council's preferred method to maintain trees in a safe and healthy condition. Since the introduction of the Tree Management Policy, the tree maintenance programme has focussed on tree pruning and removal works on entire roads or whole estates as opposed to acting on isolated requests for arboricultural works. The objective of this approach is to increase the efficiency and productivity of the tree maintenance crews and to advance a proactive programme of cyclical pruning that is targeted at priority locations where intervention is most needed.

## 2.5 Cyclical Programme of Planned Street Tree Maintenance

**Policy: The Council will continue to conduct a cyclical programme of tree maintenance.**

To ensure 'Best Value' service delivery, the Council will continue to work on a planned cyclical programme of tree maintenance -

pruning entire roads or whole estates. Having a planned approach also reduces the risk of tree failure and nuisance to residents, and will help to pre-empt complaints and meet the majority of customer requirements for tree works. This planned programme of tree maintenance will be made available to the public via the Council's Area Committees and the Council's website.

In addition to the rolling programme of planned works, some works will also arise from unplanned events such as severe weather conditions or insurance claims. Trees which threaten public safety and property will always be given the highest priority which may lead to plans for programmed works having to be delayed.

## 2.6 Reactive and Emergency Works

There will always be a need to carry out reactive works, although the quantity of this work should reduce over time as cyclical work is embedded. Reactive works are carried out to manage risks to the public. They include felling dead trees, removing hazardous branches, and clearing obstructions to sightlines and infrastructure. Reactive works are carried out in response to enquiries from other Council services, residents and Council members or where staff have identified them when travelling in the county.

The Council has an emergency plan for severe weather conditions and has tree maintenance crews on call 24 hours a day for any tree related emergencies.

## 2.7 Public Awareness, Education & Engagement

**Policy: The Council will engage with the general public, schools, resident groups and environmental non-governmental organisations to promote a better understanding of the management, care and value of trees and to increase public awareness of their importance in promoting well-being, environmental sustainability and improving quality of life.**

Where practicable, the Council will promote awareness and appreciation of trees through encouraging and facilitating the involvement of local communities, schools and other stakeholders in tree planting, management and educational activities. This will include organising events for National Tree Week in March and Tree Day in October, particularly in association with schools and community groups throughout the county.

## 2.8 Trees in Parks & Open Spaces

There are 1750 hectares of parkland and open spaces throughout the County which make an important contribution to people's overall quality of life. Trees are one of the major components that define the landscape and layout of parks and recreational open space and as such the Council recognises the importance of its parkland trees. They provide screening, shade and structure to make our parklands a more attractive environment to visit and in which to enjoy a broad range of recreational activities. These trees also offer a rich and unique wildlife habitat, particularly where they grow to form woodlands.





The parks of South Dublin are well stocked with trees although in places age and species diversity are not optimal. In some parks, there are limited opportunities for planting new trees without encroaching on the recreational open space that, in itself, is important to the structure and use of the parks. Existing trees in parks and public open spaces are managed to reflect the circumstances of the site and their type, age and condition.

Ongoing maintenance includes removing dead wood, formative pruning of establishing trees, removing low branches from pathways and removing trees when they come to the end of their safe and useful life. Available resources will be used to plant new trees where a need has been identified.

Larger parks and open spaces offer the most scope and potential to plant a mixed range of diverse tree species, large individual trees and urban forests. Tree lined avenues are also a feature of many of our parks. Trees in parks generally have more room to grow compared to street trees and usually grow to their full height and spread. Trees in these areas can be planted with no restriction on size or habit and can include exotic trees which can be in keeping with existing character or history of a park or area. Noteworthy features may also be included in parks such as plantings to remember historical, public and social events. An example is the Famine Commemorative Arboretum in Corkagh Park established in 1995. The arboretum hosts 150 different species of trees native to the countries to which Irish people emigrated following the famine.





## 2.9 Trees & Social Heritage

Trees are amongst the most important and significant features in the urban and rural landscape. They are a part of our history and culture and have been worshipped, celebrated and revered in myth and folklore. Some trees are remarkable for their age, size, scientific, ecological or botanical interest or are valued for their intrinsic beauty while trees associated with historic events or landmark trees can be special to local interest and affection. There are a number of trees within the administrative area of South Dublin, on both public and private land, which have helped shape the County's cultural landscape and character.

South Dublin Libraries Local Studies section refers to the wonderful heritage of ancient trees in South Dublin County preserved in literature and folklore and indeed some these remarkable trees still survive and grow here. Trees associated with kingship, mythical trees, a hanging tree, saint's trees and venerable old trees have all been recorded here:

<https://localstudies.wordpress.com/2012/09/19/remarkable-trees-of-south-dublin-county/>

One of the trees referred to in the folklore record is the Balgaddy Bush. It lay on the boundary between the parishes of Clondalkin and Lucan, at a crossroads, a location redolent of folklore.. The Balgaddy Bush or similar was replanted on the roundabout next to the area.

Trees are also recorded in our local place names -

- **Lucan** (Irish: Leamhcán, meaning "place of elms")
- **Terenure** (Irish: Tír an lúir, meaning "land of the yew tree")

## 2.10 Autumn Leaf Fall Management

The Council's street cleaning contract includes leaf sweeping during the autumn period. Leaves are removed from public roads and footpaths throughout the county. This usually begins in September and extends to the end of January each year.

Residents are responsible for dealing with leaf-fall on their private property. Leaves from private gardens, drives or pathways should not be swept into the road but should be disposed of in a responsible manner. Options may include:

- home composting
- collection from your home via the brown bin
- taking them to the Civic amenity for recycling

Resident Associations, Tidy Towns groups and community groups may wish to compost leaves to create beneficial leaf mould which is a valuable resource and can be used to enrich soils.



# 3 Tree Planting/ Replacement Planting



**Policy:** South Dublin County Council recognises the value of street trees in the urban environment and is committed to planting new trees to ensure that the visual amenity in South Dublin is assured for future generations. We will maintain a database of sites that have been identified as possibilities for new trees and implement an annual programme of tree planting in accordance with available resources.

## 3.1 Right Tree Right Place

**Policy:** The principle of planting the 'right tree in the right place' will apply for all new and replacement tree planting.

The careful selection of appropriate tree species and planting location is essential to minimise future nuisance issues and unnecessary maintenance costs. Potential sites for tree planting will be inspected to assess their suitability for new trees, considering factors such as services, sight lines, warning signs and traffic signals, space for future growth, etc. When positioning new street trees the Council will specifically aim to:

- avoid future obstruction of public lighting columns by ensuring that the fully mature new tree canopy will be ideally greater than 5m, but certainly no less than 3m from the lighting column
- seek to ensure that future tree growth does not compromise a minimum footpath width of 1.2m
- make adequate soil volume a priority to sustain tree health and longevity when selecting planting sites and preparing pits for tree planting.





## 3.2 Tree Planting

Currently the Council plans its annual tree planting in accordance with available budget resources. From 2015, the Council carried out an annual tree planting programme.

Areas targeted for new tree planting are those where trees have been removed or where there is an identified need to increase the overall tree cover. Requests from Council members and local residents for new trees in their road or area will be taken into consideration within the planting programme. Individual requests will be prioritised according to the number of trees already on the street, including those in front gardens and on adjacent land.

Residents and resident associations must first seek and obtain permission from the Council before engaging in projects to plant trees and shrubs within Council managed streets, roadside margins or open space environments.

The Council's Tree Planting Programme will be implemented between November and March as this is accepted to be the most appropriate time of the year for planting of bare-root and root-balled trees. Tree planting will be carried out by adequately trained or supervised staff, and followed by appropriate post-planting maintenance.

All tree planting works will be undertaken in accordance with the Council's Tree Planting Guidelines and with current British Standard Codes of Practice including British Standard 8545: 2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape

- Recommendations.

The vast majority of new trees planted will be of advanced nursery stock; that is trees with a stem circumference of between 12-16cm and a height of 3-5m. The planting of trees of this more robust tree size has been proven to be effective in reducing the risk of vandalism of newly planted trees.





### 3.3 Design of Street Tree Planting Schemes

Many of our streetscapes have been planted with trees over succeeding generations but without the benefit of a clear design. Sometimes this works well, but in some locations the trees actually detract from the overall enjoyment of the street environment because there are too many trees, they are the wrong species or in the wrong place. Given this, we do not believe that it always appropriate to simply replace a tree in the same place.

Where there is a substantial requirement for new or replacement tree planting within a streetscape, our preferred approach is to prepare a tree-planting plan for the site reflecting its character, scale, use and local interests. The design of any new tree planting should ensure that it complements the local landscape character and enhances the immediate environment. Trees will be selected for their appropriateness of scale and proportion to their surroundings and the aesthetic contribution they make to that environment. Planting density and species selection should be guided by available space to ensure that each tree is compatible with its new site and has every opportunity to develop into a healthy mature specimen. Such schemes may be subject to community consultation before being adopted and implemented.

The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013) outlines how street trees are an integral part of street design as they contribute to the sense of enclosure, act as a buffer to traffic noise / pollution and enhance place. A traffic calming effect can also be achieved, where trees are planted in continuous rows and their canopies overhang, at least in part, the vehicular carriageway. Street trees can also be used to enhance legibility by highlighting the importance of connecting routes and distinguishing one area from another through variations in size and species selection. See Appendix

### 3.4 Species Selection

The choice of tree species for street tree planting is dependent on suitability to the planting location and local landscape character. A greater variety of trees can be planted in parks and open spaces and species will be selected on suitability to setting, biodiversity value and visual appearance. The selection of street trees is guided by their mature size, water demand, crown shape and future management requirements. Species utilised in tree planting programmes will be those judged by the Council to be appropriate for the circumstances based on policy, arboriculture knowledge and experience. Appendix 1 contains a suggested list of tree species suitable for street tree, open space and garden planting,. The list is not definitive and additional species will be considered where they have shown to be appropriate for the location.

Having too many of the same type of tree in the county is a concern because of the increased risk of a loss of one or more

species of tree to disease or other environmental factors. We can enhance the resilience of our tree population by increasing the diversity and variety of new trees planted. However, where the same type of tree species creates an avenue or clearly defined group within part of a street, new and replacement trees will be of the same or closely matching species in the interest of visual continuity.

As well as increasing species diversity, the Council will also seek to plant large canopy trees, wherever possible, to achieve the maximum benefits that trees provide. Large-growing tree species confer much greater benefits to urban areas than small trees. Where space allows, preference will be given to planting as large a tree as is appropriate for the location.

The Council also encourages the planting of fruit trees in parks, community centres and schools.



## 3.5 Replacement Tree Planting

**Policy: The Council aims to ensure, subject to available budget resources, that every tree felled should be replaced to ensure that over the years, the County retains its tree stock for future generations, although it is not always practical or prudent to replace a tree in the same location or with the same species that was previously planted.**

If a site where a tree was removed is suitable to support a new tree, the site may be replanted with a suitable tree species. Because the stump is placed on a stump removal list and sufficient time needs to elapse to allow breakdown of residual areplanting may take up to 3-5 years. Replacement tree planting will only take place during the dormant season.

## 3.6 Use of Tree Guards

The Council does not install mesh tree guards around street trees or trees on public open spaces. It is our experience over the years that tree guards attract vandalism and become traps for unsightly accumulations of litter. They can also have the opposite effect to that which is intended in that the tree guard structure itself can provide leverage against which the trunks of young trees can be broken.

In order to minimise vandalism to newly planted and establishing trees, the Council's preferred approach is to plant trees of robust size stem girth, usually a minimum of 14-16cm and support the tree with a staking mechanism of about 1m above ground. It is our experience that the heavier stem girth combined with a low stake minimises the ability to cause damage to the tree.





### 3.7 Post Planting Maintenance Programme

Care and maintenance of young trees is vital. When trees are first planted, they are at their most vulnerable and are more likely to die within their first 5 years than at any other time in their life.

To aid establishment, all new planted trees will be watered during the first growing season, between May and August. Local residents are encouraged to help trees outside or near their property by watering them on dry and windy days (10-20 litres per week). Where present, this can be done via the plastic tubing protruding from the earth at the base of the tree, which is buried around its roots. Residents should conserve water and use a basin in the sink to collect water or collect rainwater in a water butt for watering trees.

Maintenance of the tree will also include loosening of tree ties and removal of stakes and ties when the tree has become established.

### 3.8 Sponsored Memorial Tree Planting

The Council will consider the feasibility of a suitable initiative and have a protocol to address occasional requests to accommodate sponsorship of trees as memorials or to commemorate major life events. Due to potential sensitivities surrounding memorial tree plantings, any development of a scheme for sponsored memorial tree planting in public spaces would have to carefully consider the selection of suitable sites where the risk of vandalism or damage to the tree would be minimal.

# 4 Tree Maintenance

**Policy: The Council will maintain trees on public spaces, streets, parks and open spaces adhering to relevant industry guidelines when carrying out arboricultural works to ensure all trees are in a safe condition and not causing actionable nuisance or foreseen danger.**



Street tree maintenance includes the inspection, pruning, removal and replacement of trees.

## 4.1 Quality of Work

All tree works will be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010 Tree Work - Recommendations and current Health & Safety requirements. All staff undertaking tree works shall be competent with appropriate training, experience and qualifications. Any tree surgery contractors engaged to work on Council owned trees shall be competent and adequately qualified, trained, experienced and appropriately insured.

Any tree work carried out should be essential to the long term retention of the tree in its current position rather than simply for appeasement reasons. The Council will aim to maintain a natural silhouette to a tree unless it can be shown to be in the best interests of the long term health of the tree to do otherwise. The Council will not normally consent to pruning works that are greater than the standard set out by the Arboricultural Association or industry best practice, generally accepted to be crown reductions and thinnings of no greater than 30% by volume.



## 4.2 Public Information on Tree Works

Council's Area Committee meetings. In order to expand public access to information on the Council's planned programme of tree works, on the Council's website [www.sdcc.ie](http://www.sdcc.ie) to provide a 'Trees' webpage with up to date Tree Maintenance Programme.

The planned removal of trees can be a particularly emotive and contentious issue and once a tree becomes a removal candidate, and the works are not emergency works, steps will be taken to provide public notice prior to any trees being removed to inform residents and reduce customer enquiries. Trees that are removal candidates are identified by requests from residents or public representatives or through routine survey work. Public notification of any proposed tree removals will consist of a variety of methods that may include posting a list of trees on the Council's website, emailing known residents associations, notices being attached to trees, and/or letter drops to adjacent properties. Timescales for notice will vary according to the type of work, whether it is urgent and the local significance of the tree but wherever practical, the period of notice will be at least 10 working days before any scheduled tree removals. We will not usually give notice where works involve the felling of dead trees or those in imminent danger of failing.



### 4.3 Reasons for Tree Pruning and Felling

**Policy: The Council will wherever possible try to avoid removing a tree or undertaking unnecessary pruning works where there is no good arboriculture reason. It has a duty to manage the tree population for the benefit of the wider community and in accordance with good arboriculture practices.**

The Council will undertake tree works to fulfil its legal obligations to ensure the safety of the public and properties.

Tree works will be undertaken:

- Where an inspection has identified visible decay, fungal brackets indicating possible root and trunk decay or any other defect that would lead to the tree failing.
- A tree is dead or visibly in decline.
- To abate an actionable nuisance, where branches are touching buildings, e.g. physical contact with walls, windows and gutters.
- Where road signs, traffic signals, street lights, and sightlines for vehicles and pedestrians are obscured.
- Evidence has been provided that the tree is a contributing factor in causing structural damage that cannot be reasonably addressed by an alternative solution and proactive tree management has had no mitigating effect.

Tree removal or pruning will not be undertaken where:

- Trees are perceived to be too large.
- Satellite dish TV reception is interrupted.
- Sunlight may be blocked from reaching properties or gardens.
- Views are obstructed.
- Seasonal or naturally occurring events happen, e.g. falling leaves, fruit, seeds
- berries, honeydew sap, bird droppings, pollen allergies.
- Insects or other non-hazardous wildlife are present.

### 4.3.1 Tree Pruning

The type of pruning works undertaken depends on the tree's location and its species. Bad or unnecessary pruning can do more harm than good since each cut has the potential to change the growth of a tree, cause damage or allow the entry of wood decaying organisms, therefore no branch should be removed without a good reason. Older trees do not tolerate pruning as well as younger trees and substantial pruning can be very damaging. The effect of pruning also varies between species and some are not naturally tolerant of cutting. In general, minimal pruning works will be undertaken in order to sufficiently manage a tree. This may often only involve removing the lower branches to increase clearance for pedestrians and vehicle traffic and/or cutting back the branches from adjacent buildings.

### 4.3.2 Formative Pruning

Young immature trees, particularly in an urban setting, can benefit from pruning in their formative years. This should be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010 Tree Work – Recommendations as required throughout the early years of a tree's life in the landscape. It involves removing crossing branches and potentially weak forks to encourage a good natural shape, reduce health issues and reduce the need for major pruning when the tree is mature.

### 4.3.3 Topping of Trees

Topping of trees (reduction in height) causes large wounds, exposing trees to decay pathogens and causing their long-term decline, as well as being unsightly and potentially unsafe. Topping is therefore only considered where trees have serious defects, that cannot be reasonably addressed otherwise, and their short-term retention is essential or highly desirable.

It is often the view of residents that removing the crown or 'topping' a tree or trees will improve light levels or views or improve reception to TVs, satellites etc.. Whereas this may be true in the short term, any pruning, but especially 'topping', will cause decline in some species or rapid growth in others. Regrowth resulting from 'topping' will often be denser than the original crown and be weakly attached to the branches it develops from. Wounds associated with topping are often large and are more likely to be colonised by wood decaying fungi. 'Topping' is not good practice and can lead to dangerous trees in the future. For these reasons the Council will not 'top' trees.





#### 4.3.4 Removal of Trees

Trees are removed only when necessary as a last resort. The criteria for tree removal are:

- tree is dead, dying or is considered hazardous due to its poor structural or biological condition.. Hazardous conditions may exist above and/or below ground and may include significant root, trunk or crown decay, split trunks and crotches, and large dead limbs.
- The tree has declined beyond the point of recovery and is no longer meeting the functional or aesthetic requirements of a street tree. Typically, a tree with 30 percent or less of its foliage remaining would meet this criterion.
- Fatally diseased trees (eg. Ash dieback, Fireblight Disease) may be removed before they reach the primary threshold in order to prevent the spread of disease to healthy trees.
- To allow space for development of nearby trees that may be more desirable for retention
- To allow space for new planting
- To make way for any approved engineering or building works when unavoidable construction work will immediately compromise the stability or viability of the tree.
- Tree proven to be causing significant structural damage that cannot be reasonably addressed by an alternative solution and proactive tree management has had no mitigating effect.
- To abate actionable nuisance
- Where a tree is located in close proximity to a public lighting column and the long term viability of the tree if retained in its location would be compromised by a requirement for ongoing maintenance in order to maintain the effectiveness of the adjoining street light.

## 4.4 Unauthorised Pruning, Removal or Damage to Council Owned Trees

**Policy: The Council may seek to prosecute anyone found to be carrying out unauthorised work or causing damage to its trees without permission and where appropriate apply the maximum penalty.**

The unauthorised removal of trees affects the amenity of an area and destroys the many positive benefits of trees in a locality.

All Council staff operate from vehicles displaying the Council's logo and tree contractors operating on behalf of the Council are required to erect signage which refers specifically to South Dublin County Council. If a person is observed pruning, removing or causing damage to a Council owned tree and it is suspected that the action is being carried out without the Council's consent, the matter must be reported by the observer to An Garda Siochana in the first instance and the Council notified. Unauthorised damage, pruning or removal of a Council owned/managed tree may be prosecuted by An Garda Siochana under the Criminal Damage Act 1991.

Unauthorised works or damage to Council-owned trees may result in a charge being levied. This charge will reflect the amount of damage sustained and where the life/safety of the trees is undermined, it will include the cost of total tree replacement and compensation for loss of tree value. These charges will be drawn up by professional parks staff and each case will be assessed on an individual basis using a recognised tree valuation system (eg. CAVAT or Helliwell)



## 4.5 Arrangement or Payment for Street Tree Maintenance by Residents

Where tree work is not justifiable as the result of a request for service from a resident, some residents may seek to pay for the work themselves. This will often be in relation to minor seasonal nuisance issues. If the Council was to engage in pay for service agreements, this would create an unfair two tier system. This would fail to deliver an even handed service for residents who are unable to pay for service. The Council will not enter into any arrangements where members of the public pay for, or contribute towards the cost of tree maintenance works. We will also not allow tree surgeons engaged by members of the public, access to climb trees under our stewardship. Except in the case of overhanging branches any unauthorised works to Council owned trees carried out by any person would be treated as criminal damage.

## 4.6 Stump Removal

When a tree is felled by the Council, it is not always possible to remove the stump immediately. Stump removal may be delayed at least 6 months after tree removal. Under these circumstances a short tree stump is left as a temporary measure. The stump is usually left at around 1m high so that does not constitute a trip hazard in the intervening period. Tree stump removal is normally undertaken during the winter months between November and February or may be done when there are a sufficient number for their removal to be economical.

## 4.7 Timber and Green Waste Use Policies

**Policy: The Council will seek alternative uses for arisings from tree work to ensure as much as possible is reused or recycled.**

A large quantity of wood and woodchip is produced each year from pruning and felling trees. Wherever possible, the wood debris from tree work is converted and recycled into woodchips for use as a mulch in planted areas or surfacing for woodland paths within the Council's parks and open spaces. Larger sections that can't be processed by the woodchipper are recycled according to the condition and species of timber. Timber and green waste generated from tree works in woodlands is usually left in situ to create wildlife habitats.



## 4.8 Nesting Birds

**Policy: The Council will carry out inspections of trees prior to tree works for bird nests during the nesting period of March 1 – August 31 and comply with the relevant legislation and seek expert advice from relevant organisations where necessary.**

The Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended 2000) is the principle legislation protecting nesting birds in Ireland. The Act makes it an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird and to take, damage or destroy any nest that is either in use or being built. Section 40 of the Act prohibits cutting of vegetation on uncultivated land between March 1st and August 31st. However, it is accepted in practice that street trees are cultivated and as such, this allows for tree maintenance works to be carried out during the closed period subject to compliance with best practice protocols in regard to pre-works assessment of trees for active nests or nesting birds. Where an active nest or nesting birds are observed, no tree works should be carried out.

The primary reason for a year round programme of street tree maintenance

is to ensure public safety and minimise tree hazards. Phenological and biological research also indicates that a number of tree species including cherry and walnut are best pruned in mid-summer to avoid introduction of disease while maple and horse chestnut will bleed sap extensively if pruned during early season growth.

Appendix 5 outlines the Code of Practice for Pre Works inspection of trees for Nesting Birds. The Council's tree maintenance crews or contractors engaged by the Council, will be required to thoroughly check trees for nesting birds during the nesting period (March 1 – August 31) and take appropriate measures to prevent disturbance prior to the commencement of routine works.



## 4.9 Pest & Disease Control

**Policy: The Council will investigate signs of pests and diseases and where practicable, will respond in accordance with current best practice.**

In the last few years, several new pests and diseases have emerged in Europe as significant risks to tree health and plant biosecurity. Due to Ireland's island status, there is a better chance of remaining free of many pests and diseases not currently found on the island. However, the growth of global trade in plants and the increasing movement between countries of plant material increases the risk of new pests and diseases entering Ireland. There is also a risk of exotic pests arriving in dunnage and timber packaging through our ports. The predicted changes in climate may increase the risk of these pests and diseases spreading. Small changes in temperature or weather patterns, due to climate change, can enable organisms to become established in areas where previously they would have struggled to survive.

## 4.10 Ivy on Trees

**Policy: The Council will seek to retain an acceptable level of ivy on trees where the inspection for decay or defects is not compromised.**

The Council acknowledges the considerable value of ivy (*Hedera helix*) as a habitat and food source for wildlife. Unless ivy has established on young or weak trees, where it may compete for water and nutrients and suppress healthy growth, it causes little harm. However, where ivy has taken hold on mature trees, especially those close to roads and public areas, judgements must be made on its retention based on the health of the tree and the possibility of cavities or defects being hidden from view as well as its increased vulnerability to wind damage. In these situations, removal of ivy may be deemed necessary for risk management purposes.



# 5 Prioritising Tree Work

It is recognised that residents' views on trees can vary greatly and a tree that is of great beauty and value to one person can be perceived as an unsightly nuisance to another. People rarely contact the Council when they are happy about local trees. Only when trees become an apparent problem are comments made, and therefore a distorted picture of peoples' perception of trees develops. It is important to seek alternatives to felling or severe pruning when conflicts arise, so that the trees can remain for the silent majority who value them.

The Council's role is to try to achieve a compromise, which is acceptable to the community at large but not necessarily to every individual within the community and to safeguard the tree population for the future, within available resources.

## 5.1 Response to Enquiries

The Council's Customer Contact System is usually the first point of contact for enquiries and complaints from the public, including those relating to trees.

Any tree-related emergencies are referred for immediate action in accordance with the Council's emergency procedures. An emergency is defined as a tree that is in immediate danger of collapse or a tree that is causing an obstruction requiring urgent attention.

For non-emergency tree enquiries, customers will be informed of Council policy within 10 working days of receipt of an enquiry. Where a site inspection is considered necessary, customers will be informed that such a site inspection will be undertaken within 60 working days of receipt after which the customer will be notified of what action, if any, is considered appropriate.

## 5.2 Inspections

The Council is currently undertaking tree inspections of all trees in public ownership. Each inspection involves an assessment of the tree's health and condition, and identifies if any work is required.

The planned approach to tree management adopts a proactive management approach through regular cyclic inspections. The frequency of inspections will depend on available resources and the severity of identified issues for monitoring in our street tree population. Following inspection where it is identified that tree works are required, they are categorised and will be included for attention on the Council's Tree Maintenance Programme if required and be undertaken in accordance with a priority based system.

The results of tree inspections will be recorded on the electronic tree management system.



### 5.3 Tree Risk Management

A risk-based system of tree management based on a programme of regular inspection prioritised by potential hazard and its potential impact on known targets in the surrounding area will be developed.

Whether trees are managed for their amenity, social, heritage or environmental benefits, their management must however be balanced and proportionate to the actual risks from trees. It is both normal and natural for trees to lose branches or fall and the risk to human safety is very low. While no research has been carried out in Ireland with regard to the level of risk posed by falling trees, research by the UK Centre for Decision Analysis and Risk Management demonstrates about a one in 10 million chance of an individual being killed by a falling tree (or part of a tree) in any given year. However, the low level of risk may not be perceived in this way by the public, particularly following an incident and its coverage in the media.

The Council has both a moral and legal duty of care to ensure members of the public and staff are not put at risk because of any failure to take reasonable precautions to ensure their safety. All such processes balance the need for safety with the amenity and other benefits of trees on a risk assessment basis. Exposure to an element of risk is however accepted as an unavoidable consequence of all environments where trees are present.

The Council will develop a pro-active and systematic good practice approach to tree management and inspection with the aim of promoting good tree health, condition, diversity, public amenity and a balanced age profile. This approach will highlight necessary works at an early stage and enable hazards to be identified and made safe in a cost effective and efficient way.

All identified tree work will be prioritised and carried out according to identified hazard or risk. Work is in progress to survey and record Council owned/managed street trees.



## 5.4 Priority Rating System for Tree Works

To enable efficient use of resources, tree works will be prioritised and programmed based on the Priority Category as shown below, and in each category a list of maintenance that would normally fall into that priority has been given as guidance. However until the tree has been inspected and the relevant information has been recorded its true priority cannot be established. It is strongly emphasised that these categories and figures are only guidelines which are applicable under normal circumstances only. The occurrence of emergencies, storms and other events beyond our control do occur and thus would have to take priority over programmed work. This would result in scheduled work being delayed.

The following categories will be used when prioritising tree works:

### Tree Maintenance Priority

Priority 1: Emergency Works	Type Of Maintenance
<p>Response to trees that are perceived to pose imminent danger to people or property.</p> <p>Target completion - within 24hrs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Making safe of storm damaged trees in adverse weather conditions</li><li>• Large limbs snapped and hung up over high vehicular and pedestrian flow</li></ul>



Priority 2: High Priority Works	Type Of Maintenance
<p>Works on trees that are not considered high risk but where remedial work is required.</p> <p>Target completion – action immediately or within 3 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dead, dying, diseased and dangerous in high pedestrian and traffic flow areas</li> <li>• Tree branches below 2.5m causing obstruction over high pedestrian flow footpaths</li> <li>• Tree branches below 4.5m causing obstruction over high traffic flow roads</li> <li>• Tree branches causing damage to property</li> <li>• Trees with root plate movement</li> </ul>

Priority 3: Medium Priority Works	Type Of Maintenance
<p>Improvement works that are considered desirable to enhance street scene or public space. Works to abate nuisance caused by Council trees</p> <p>Target completion – action within 12 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crown thinning of trees close to public lighting</li> <li>• Crown lifting/ removal of low branches over footpaths and roadways</li> <li>• Pruning of trees near buildings to prevent damage from occurring</li> <li>• Snapped limbs/branches on public open space with low pedestrian access</li> <li>• Works which promote the effective establishment of newly planted trees</li> </ul>

Priority 4: Low Priority Works	Type Of Maintenance
Target Completion – action when resources allow within 24 months plus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All other general tree maintenance work that is causing no risk of harm to persons or property.</li></ul>

Priority 5: No action / Unnecessary Works	Type Of Maintenance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This category consists of trees that have been inspected and considered healthy and safe with no works required at this time of inspection regime</li></ul>



# 6 Felling & Pruning Policies



To ensure that requests for tree works are dealt with efficiently and consistently, South Dublin County Council's policy in relation to the more common types of request is outlined below.

## 6.1 Obstruction of Street Light

**Policy: The Council will undertake work to a tree in Council ownership/management to ensure that trees do not unduly obstruct the streetlight.**

Tree pruning will be undertaken where reasonably feasible to address obstruction of a street light. In circumstances where the long term viability of the tree if retained in its location would be compromised by a requirement for ongoing maintenance in order to maintain the effectiveness of the adjoining street light, the tree may be removed. Alternative public lighting solutions should also be explored for areas of existing mature and established trees. Where a tree is removed from a roadside verge, due to proximity to a public lighting column, a replacement tree will not normally be planted back into the same verge. The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013) recommends that new lights should be positioned away from trees, which in time may grow to envelop the lanterns or cast shadows which will render the lighting less effective.





## 6.2 Obstruction of Road Traffic Sight Lines, Traffic Signals or Street Signs

**Policy: The Council will undertake work to a tree in Council ownership/ management to maintain clear sight lines, where reasonably feasible, a road junctions and access points and for traffic signals and street signs.**

Where an ongoing pruning requirement arises as a result of sightlines, road signs or traffic signals being obscured by tree growth or regrowth, consideration will be given to the removal of trees to minimise ongoing repeat maintenance costs.



## 6.3 Obstruction of Roads, Cycleways and Footpaths

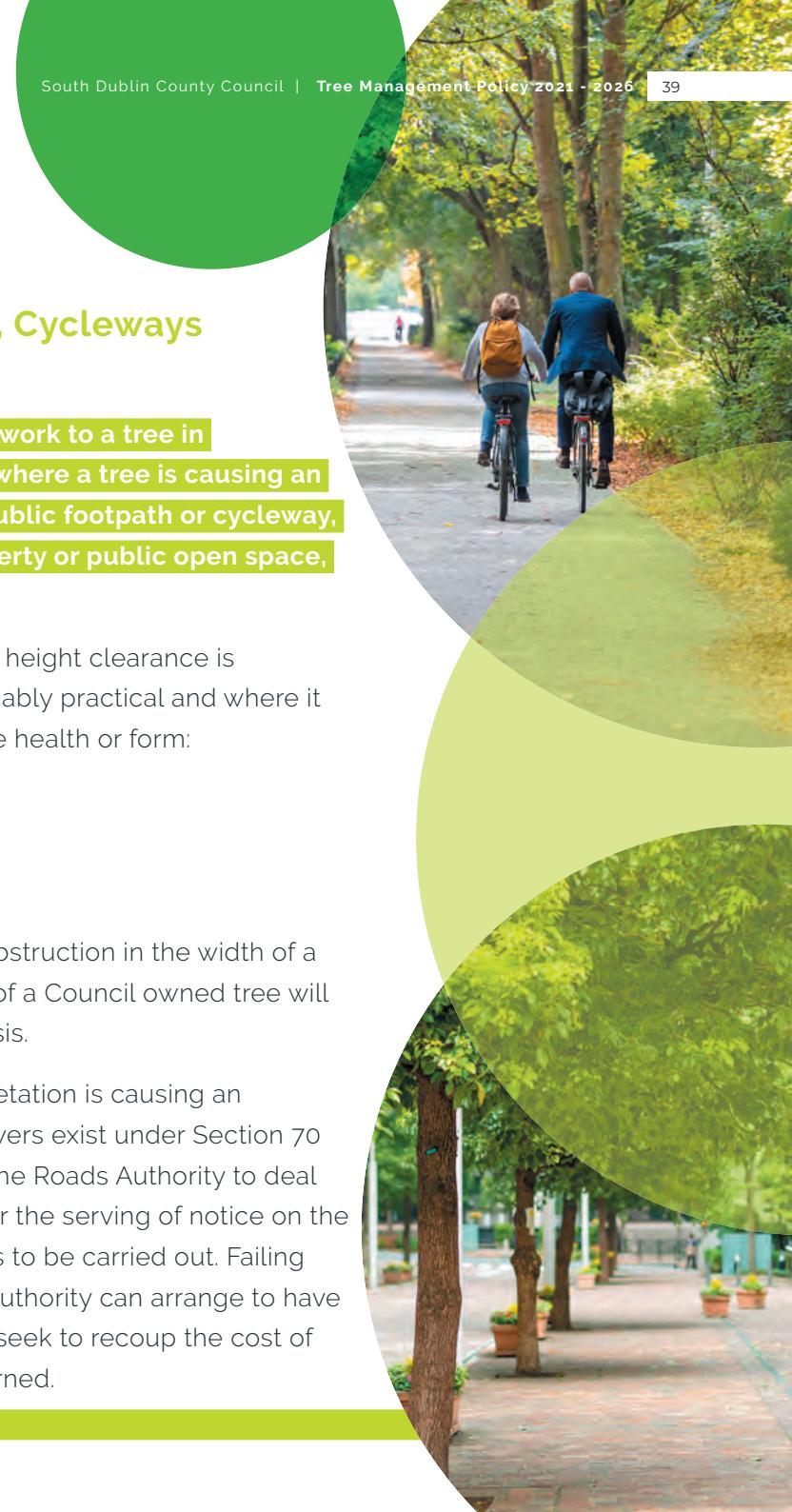
**Policy: The Council will undertake work to a tree in Council ownership/management where a tree is causing an obstruction to a public highway, public footpath or cycleway, public right of way, access to property or public open space, where reasonably feasible.**

Tree pruning to achieve the following height clearance is considered appropriate where reasonably practical and where it can be achieved without harming tree health or form:

- Pedestrian areas: 2.5m
- Cycleways: 3m
- Distributor roads / streets: 4.5m

Any works necessary to prevent an obstruction in the width of a public footpath due to the presence of a Council owned tree will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

If a privately owned tree or other vegetation is causing an obstruction to a footpath or road, powers exist under Section 70 of the Roads Act 1993 which enable the Roads Authority to deal with the matter. The section allows for the serving of notice on the landowner setting out remedial works to be carried out. Failing action by the landowner, the Roads Authority can arrange to have the necessary works carried out and seek to recoup the cost of the works from the landowner concerned.



## 6.4 Trip Hazard

**Policy: The Council will undertake measures to make safe an unacceptable trip hazard on a public footpath or road caused by the growth of a Council owned/managed tree.**

The roots of trees exploit the soil in various ways dependent on species, local conditions, and history of site disturbance. Pressure exerted by the radial growth of roots can deform the surfaces of footpaths, roads or other light structures, especially in the close confines of the urban setting. Damage occurs most commonly close to the tree and will diminish rapidly with distance. To constitute a trip hazard the deformation will be assessed by the Council. Where a hazard exists and is attributable to tree roots engineering options will be explored before root pruning or tree removal is undertaken.

It is often possible to repair paths to take account of adjacent trees and tree roots. Where roots protrude they can be root pruned, or the path can be re-laid around the tree with flexible material such as asphalt to provide a smooth surface or using reinforced concrete or other engineering solutions.

Where trees are considered to be causing damage to paths or footpaths, the Council will not normally consider tree removal except where there is a risk to public health which cannot otherwise be mitigated. Removal of the tree will usually be the last resort, accepting that in some circumstances where the tree is of low value or easily replaced, removal may be the most appropriate solution. The Council will seek to explore engineering options through internal consultation between the Public Realm and Roads Maintenance sections to reduce trip hazards before root pruning or tree removal. The Council will develop a protocol for resolving issues where tree roots are in conflict with public areas under hard surfacing.





## 6.5 Trees in Conflict with the Built Environment

**Policy: The Council will not normally consider removal of a tree where structural damage can be repaired or reasonably resolved by appropriate engineering solutions.**

Trees in an urban environment will inevitably conflict with people and infrastructure which creates pressures for trees to be pruned or felled. The perceived threat of damage by tree roots is sometimes a worry people have about trees near to buildings or built structures. Much of this concern is unwarranted as most trees growing near buildings cause no damage. Tree roots are unlikely to directly penetrate sound footings. Lightly loaded structures, if they have inadequate foundations, may be affected by pressure exerted by tree roots or trunks but in such cases trees are not the primary cause of damage.

The Council recognises that trees under its ownership/management may be implicated in damage to nearby built structures but is also aware that trees are not always the causative agent and that nearby trees often get blamed for damage before a thorough investigation is carried out. Some other reasons

for structural failure are inadequate foundation design, general structural failure, poor quality construction, nearby excavations or major works to adjacent properties.

In circumstances where structural damage can be repaired or reasonably resolved by appropriate engineering solutions, the Council will not normally consider removal of a tree, except where the tree is considered to be of poor structural or physiological condition. Property owners will, at their own expense, be expected to provide evidence from an appropriately qualified professional that a particular tree is or has caused damage to their property and that all reasonable engineering alternatives have been explored before felling will be considered. Where evidence is provided which demonstrates a Council owned tree is the cause of damage, the Council will take appropriate action on a case by case basis.



## 6.6 Trees and Drains

**Policy: The Council will not prune, fell or cut the roots of a Council owned/managed tree to prevent roots entering a drain that is already broken or damaged.**

The Council will not normally take action in response to complaints that Council trees are damaging drains. Tree roots do not have the capacity to break into a sound drain but typically they will invade drains that are already broken or damaged. Trees themselves very rarely break or damage the drain in the first place. Tree roots found in a drain are usually symptomatic of an underlying problem requiring repair of the broken pipe. The Council's presumption is that the appropriate way to deal with tree root blockage of drains is to ensure that the drains are watertight. Any concerns about the condition of public drains should be reported to the water authority. Householders are usually responsible for the maintenance of the drains within their own February I property.

## 6.7 Trees, Riverbanks & Watercourses

The Council will develop a protocol for maintenance and management of trees along riverbanks and watercourses in consultation with relevant internal Council Departments and fisheries authorities.

## 6.8 Trees and Utilities

Utility companies have certain legal rights to carry out works to public or privately owned trees to address health and safety problems and to maintain a clearance between trees and their apparatus. This may sometimes involve the loss of trees or removal of large parts of a tree leaving a misshapen and unbalanced crown and reducing the amenity value of the tree. Excavation works near to street trees brings considerable potential disturbance within the root zone of trees, often reducing their stability and long-term viability.

Where works to trees are necessary as a result of proximity or conflict, the Council will encourage utility operators to adopt the most appropriate long term solution, giving consideration to tree health, local tree cover and visual amenity.

Utility companies must consult with the Public Realm section of South Dublin County Council in advance of any pruning, trenching or other works likely to affect Council owned trees, and will refer to the procedures and conditions of the Council's Roadmap system.

The Council will develop protocols for dealing with trees and utilities in consultation with the main utility providers and adhere to the recommendations of the current NJUG (UK National Joint Utilities Group) Guidelines for The Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees. See Appendix 2.

## 6.9 Valuing Trees and Compensating for Tree Damage

**Policy: The Council will use a standard Amenity Tree Valuation formula to value all Council street trees and use this information to assist in the management of the tree stock.**

In recent years there has been increased interest in quantifying the benefits of trees and translating them into financial terms. Several recognised formulae such as the CAVAT (Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees) and Helliwell systems have been developed to allow authorities to prepare a valuation of their tree stock which can then be used to justify managing the trees as if it were a financial asset of the community. An amenity tree valuation system takes into account: tree size, longevity and condition, site suitability and other attributes to give a monetary value used to help guide management decisions. This is a major step forward as traditionally, the management of trees and woodlands by local authorities has been seen solely as a cost, with no acknowledgement of the financial benefits that trees bring.

It is important to place a monetary value on South Dublin County Council's trees because of the contribution trees make to the economic, social and environmental landscape of the county. Assessing the value of each tree will enable a more effective and efficient level of understanding to be applied to a given tree or group of trees when deciding their future management or removal.

The Council will also use a standard amenity tree valuation system to provide the basis for calculating the replacement value of any trees that have been significantly damaged or removed and the Council will seek this level of compensation from organisations found to be responsible for such damage.



## 6.10 Telephone Wires

**Policy: The Council will not prune or fell a Council owned tree to remove or reduce interference with telephone wires.**

Telephone service providers have statutory powers to clear their operational equipment or may be able to suggest an alternative solution to the problem. Where pruning is necessary discussion with the Council is advised to agree the most sensitive pruning regime possible.



## 6.11 Street Trees Overhanging Neighbouring Properties / Roots Encroaching into Gardens

**Policy: The Council will not prune trees that overhang neighbouring properties unless the trees are dangerous or are causing actionable nuisance.**

The Council has no legal obligation to prune overhanging trees unless they are causing direct damage to an adjacent property or are imminently dangerous. This reflects the Council's position as an owner of thousands of trees and the resources available. Given that many thousands of Council trees overhang boundaries, it is not an effective use of resources to prune every overhanging limb.

Tree roots in gardens are a natural occurrence and root presence is unlikely to be affected by tree pruning. However, situations where a tree is genuinely generating root encroachment to an exceptional, severe and unreasonable degree are dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Adjacent landowners are entitled to prune encroaching tree branches or roots back to the boundary of their property. Legally, they are required to retain the prunings and offer them back to the Council but the Council is not obliged to accept them.

## 6.12 Trees Overhanging Private Property from Neighbouring Private Property

If a tree is growing on privately owned land, then the maintenance rests entirely with the landowner.

Wherever possible however, we would advise that the best way to resolve problems with trees or hedges growing in adjacent properties, is for property owners to talk to their neighbours and to try to come to an amicable agreement.



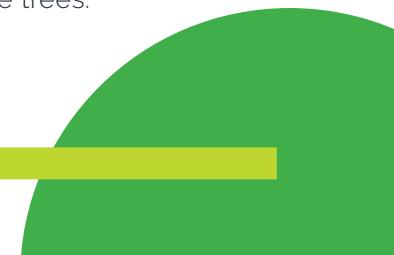
## 6.13 Dangerous Trees in Private Ownership

Owners of trees and woodlands have a statutory duty under the Occupiers Liability Act 1995 and the Roads Act 1993 to maintain their trees to ensure they are not dangerous or in a hazardous condition and that they do not pose a threat to the public.

Section 70 of the Roads Act 1993 obliges landowners and occupiers of land to take all reasonable care to ensure that the trees, hedges and other vegetation growing on their land are not, or could not become, a danger to people using or working on a public road. Examples of hazards might include dead or dangerous trees, or trees and hedges overhanging roads, blocking footpaths or obscuring road signs or sight lines i.e. the view of the road ahead.

Under this section, the Council can serve a written notice on a landowner or occupier requiring the carrying out of specified works within a period of time stated in the notice to ensure the safety of those using or working on a public road. An owner or occupier who fails to comply with a notice under this section shall be guilty of an offence and the Council may take the action specified in the notice or such other action as it thinks fit, including prosecution. Where the Council considers that a tree, shrub, hedge or other vegetation presents an immediate and serious hazard to persons using a public road, it may take immediate action to reduce or remove the hazard and seek the costs from landowners where the Council have to carry out the work.

It should also be noted that the Communications Regulations Act 2002 and the Electricity Regulation Act 1993 give authority to utility suppliers to prune trees.



## 6.14 Trees Touching or Causing Direct Damage to Property

**Policy: If a tree in Council ownership/managed by the Council is touching your property (dwelling house, garage etc) the Council will take action to remove the nuisance.**

The Council will cut back trees to provide 2m clearance from properties where they touch windows, walls, roofs or gutters to avoid damage. In many cases the solution will be for the Council to prune the tree, but in some circumstances it may be more appropriate to fell the tree. If pruning is appropriate we will endeavour to undertake works to stop the problem reoccurring within three years. A balance will be struck between the nuisance experienced by individuals and the benefits offered by the tree to the wider community.



## 6.15 Trees Blocking Natural Light

**Policy: The Council will not normally prune, top or fell a Council owned tree to improve natural light in a property. Each case will be evaluated on its own merits.**

A common complaint about urban trees is that they block light from properties or shade gardens. However, the seriousness of this effect is as variable as the perception of it and often the removal of the tree will have little effect on the amount of sunlight reaching the house or garden. An example of this is where the house is north facing and the tree is small or at a distance.

There is no right to light under the law and therefore the Council has no legal obligation to abate this perceived nuisance. However, situations where a tree is genuinely blocking daylight from habitable rooms to an exceptional, severe and unreasonable degree are dealt with on a case-by-case basis. A habitable room is defined as residential living rooms, bedrooms and kitchens

(if they include a dining space and are larger than 12.6sqm). Bathrooms, toilets, landings and lobbies are excluded. Each case will be evaluated having regard for balancing the severity of the nuisance to the individual with the benefits of the tree for the wider community. Pruning will normally only be carried out where the tree is a significant contributory factor and there is a reasonable chance that pruning will improve the situation. Any decision to undertake tree works would take into account the health and significance of the tree, its contribution to wider public amenity, the orientation of the house, and whether the tree was already present when the occupier moved into the property. Shading of habitable rooms of property will be given more weight than the shading of the garden.

## 6.16 Obstruction of a View

**Policy: We will not prune or fell a Council owned tree to improve the view from a private property.**

There is no legal right to a 'view'. Vegetation and trees grow and, over time, contribute to the county's distinctive character. It would be impracticable to prune every tree that affected a view, and this would have a major negative impact on public amenity.

However, where there are historic vistas or area defining views appropriate tree maintenance will be considered to preserve the landscape character.

## 6.17 Tree Considered Too Large

**Policy: We will not prune or fell a Council owned/managed tree because it is considered to be 'too big' or 'too tall'.**

Residents may feel apprehensive about the size of a tree and consider it dangerous. However, trees are not dangerous just because they are perceived as tall, too big for their surroundings or move in the wind. Tree movement in high winds is natural and one of the ways they are able to withstand strong winds. Other problems would need to be shown for the Council to consider the tree to be dangerous.



## 6.18 High Hedges

There is currently no legislation in Ireland regulating the height of trees and hedges. In the UK the control of height of evergreen hedges comes under Part 8 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003. The Council does not get involved in issues regarding the height of hedges on private lands unless they are hazardous to public road users. Residents with issues in relation to trees and hedges on neighbouring properties are encouraged to try to resolve the issues between the two parties or seek independent legal advice. Involvement in resolving tree and hedge disputes between private landowners is not considered part of the remit of the Council.



## 6.19 Driveways and New Entrances

**Policy: The Council will not normally support either the removal of a tree or cutting of a tree's roots for the construction of vehicle crossovers and/or alterations to residential driveway access, unless the tree is of limited life expectancy or is small enough to be relocated elsewhere. Exceptional circumstances will be considered by the Council on a case by case basis.**

Planning permission is required if a property owner wishes to widen an existing access or create a new access to the public road. The Council's Environment Department should be consulted if the grass verge or any roadside trees are affected in order to get advice on the acceptability of a specific proposal and other technical requirements before any planning application is made. A minimum clearance of 3 metres or 10 times the diameter of the tree trunk at its base (whichever is greater) must be provided between the trunk of any street tree and the edge of the crossover unless the Council determines otherwise. The Council's Roads Department should also be consulted if the roadside kerb is to be dished and a roadside concrete apron laid to provide vehicle access to car parking spaces in front of a house.

As part of the application assessment, the Council will apply a standard Tree Amenity Valuation formula to fully determine the costs associated with the removal and or retention of specific trees associated with the development activity. If the condition of the street tree is declining and its life expectancy is short, tree removal may be considered to allow for the installation of a new driveway crossover. Removal and replacement of trees will be at the cost of the applicant and a new tree will be replanted as close as possible to the original tree.

## 6.20 Tree and Solar Panels

**Policy: The Council will not prune or fell a Council owned/managed tree to facilitate installation or improve natural light to a solar panel.**

Whilst the Council appreciates that there is a need to provide renewable energy resources, trees have an important role in maintaining and improving local amenity, in addition to contributing to local and national targets in tackling climate change. The presence of existing trees and how these trees will grow in the future must be fully appreciated when considering a suitable location for the placement of solar panels.



## 6.21 Trees Affecting TVs and Satellite Reception

**Policy: The Council will not prune or fell a Council owned/managed tree solely to improve TV and / or satellite reception, where the trees in question would not otherwise require works.**

The Council acknowledges that television and satellite entertainment are important to residents. However, a balance has to be found between these and the local environment. The Council will encourage residents to seek reasonable alternative solutions to improve television or satellite reception rather than requesting tree pruning or removal. When positioning a new satellite receiver, residents are recommended to carefully consider existing trees and their potential for growth to avoid problems in the future.

## 6.22 Trees Affecting CCTV

**Policy: The Council will not normally prune or fell a Council owned/managed tree to improve CCTV sightlines.**

Exceptions may include Garda CCTV, trees adjacent to CCTV cameras that monitor ATMs or within the field of view being covered to ensure that public security is not compromised. The installation of new CCTV cameras must take into consideration existing trees to prevent requests for unnecessary pruning works or the removal of trees to improve desired sightlines.



## 6.23 Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

**Policy: Where a Council owned tree is associated with criminal activity and/or anti -social behaviour, measures to reduce the problem will be considered on a site-by-site basis.**

Where a tree is associated with criminal activity and / or anti-social behaviour, steps to reduce the problem will typically require the coordination of a number of agencies including the Gardai. Pruning or felling a tree is not always the answer to the problem.

## 6.24 Leaf Fall

**Policy: The Council will not prune or fell a Council owned tree to remove or reduce leaf fall or remove fallen leaves from private property.**

The loss of leaves from trees in the autumn is part of the natural cycle and cannot be avoided by pruning. The maintenance of gutters is the responsibility of the property / land owner and the Council is not obliged to remove leaves that may have fallen from Council owned trees. Where gutters are regularly blocked by fallen leaves gutter guards may be fitted to provide a low maintenance solution. The Council organises a street cleaning service which will sweep leaves from most streets and residential roads during the autumn period. The composting of leaves is encouraged as a way of environmentally recycling this valuable resource.



## 6.25 Sticky Deposits from Honeydew

**Policy: The Council will not prune or fell a Council owned tree solely to remove or reduce honeydew or other sticky residue from trees.**

Certain species of tree for example lime and sycamore are susceptible to aphids or other leaf-feeding insects. Honeydew is the sugary sap / sticky deposit which results from insects feeding and is subsequently colonised on surfaces by sooty mould fungi giving it a black appearance. Honeydew is a natural and seasonal problem and the severity varies from year to year depending on conditions. A balance between the inconvenience of honeydew deposits and the wider benefits of trees must be achieved and as such there is unlikely to be justification for the pruning or removal of trees due to honeydew deposits. Residents are advised to make their own arrangements to minimise the problem; regular car washing, covering the car or parking in an alternative location. Where honeydew affects cars, warm soapy water will easily remove the substance.



## 6.26 Bird Droppings

**Policy: The Council will not prune or fell a Council owned tree solely to remove or reduce bird droppings.**

Bird droppings can be unpleasant and a nuisance, but the problem is not considered a sufficient reason to prune or remove a tree. Roosting birds are a natural occurrence as is their production of droppings. Generally, felling a tree will not alleviate the problem as birds will relocate to another tree in the locality. Pruning or felling of trees will not be considered as a way of resolving such matters. Warm soapy water will usually be sufficient to remove the bird droppings. Nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife Acts 1976 and Habitats Regulations 1997-2005.



## 6.27 Fruit / Berries / Nuts / Blossom

**Policy:** The Council will not fell or prune Council owned trees solely to alleviate problems caused by natural and/or seasonal phenomena such as fruit / berries, nuts or blossom which are legally outside their control.

Problems caused by falling fruit, berries, nuts or blossom are natural and seasonal occurrences and not something the Irish legal system recognises as a 'legal nuisance'. Whilst we appreciate these problems, they are judged a relatively minor inconvenience when considering the many benefits of having trees within an urban environment. Fruit trees such as apple, cherry and pear are welcomed in many locations for having the double benefit of spring blossom and autumn fruit. This makes fruit trees good for wildlife and a source of free food. However, where fallen fruit is leading to a significant anti-social behaviour problems the Council will consider measures to reduce the problem including whether a phased removal and replacement with alternative species is reasonable. If there is a hazard on the public footpath the Council's Public Realm section should be notified of the problem to arrange clearance.

## 6.28 Tree and Poisonous Berries

**Policy:** The Council has no general policy to remove trees bearing poisonous fruit / foliage (such as yew trees). However where it is claimed or known that young children, under supervision, are likely to be exposed to poisonous berries or foliage, such cases will be investigated and appropriate action considered.

## 6.29 Wild Animal / Insect Pest

**Policy:** The Council will not prune or fell a Council owned tree to remove or reduce incidence of perceived pests such as bees, wasps, or wild animals.

## 6.30 Pollen

**Policy:** The Council will not prune or fell a Council owned tree to remove or reduce the release of pollen.



## 6.31 Tree Root Pruning

**Policy:** The Council will carry out root pruning only when viable alternatives to severing the roots cannot be found and where an obvious and positive outcome can be achieved without any long-term damage to the tree.

Tree roots keep a tree healthy and upright. Most roots are found in the top 600mm of soil and often grow out further than the tree's height. If roots are damaged the tree may become unstable or may suffer irreversible harm and eventually die.

Root pruning is generally discouraged as a method of alleviating damage to adjoining property, such as infrastructure uplift or service-line disturbance. This is because the long term implications of sustained and heavy root pruning are unpredictable. The Council will perform root pruning on any tree wherever practicable before removal is considered. Approval of the Council is required before any tree root over 25mm in diameter is pruned.

Any construction, excavation or installation works being carried out in proximity to trees must be in accordance with British Standard (2012): Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations and with the current NJUG (UK National Joint Utilities Group) Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

## 6.32 Trees Located Along Private Boundaries Within Parks & Open Spaces

**Policy:** The Council will seek to develop long term management plans for trees in parks and open spaces in order to enhance the quality of the environment, maintain a succession of viable and healthy trees and minimise risk to people and structures.

In general, the Council will cut back trees located within adjacent parks and open space areas to provide 3m clearance from property boundaries. In some circumstances it may be more appropriate to fell trees.

## 6.33 Trees Located Within Gardens of Council-Owned Housing

**Policy:** Trees located within the residential gardens of Council-owned housing are to be maintained by tenants as part of their tenancy agreement, except in cases subject to the Housing Department's discretion.

# 7 Trees and Development



Mature trees can be an asset to a new development. They give a place a sense of character, as well as providing a ready-made landscape. Retaining trees is always desirable, though many trees are lost each year in the course of development. Some are removed due to their condition or because they are directly in the way of development. However, many are lost due to unsuitable protection during the construction phase.

## 7.1 Tree Retention and Aftercare on Development Site

**Policy: 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.**

The Council is committed to continuously improve the way that tree, biodiversity and landscape issues are considered in relation to applications for new development. There is increasing pressure to both maximise available development opportunities and at the same time protect and enhance existing landscape and biodiversity features.

In the processing of planning applications, the Council will seek the retention of trees of high amenity /

environmental value taking consideration of both their individual merit and their interaction as part of a group or broader landscape feature.

The Council will consider the use of Tree Preservation Orders in accordance with Departmental Guidelines for trees of exceptional amenity, landscape or heritage value.

On construction sites all work must be in accordance with British Standard

5837 (2012): Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations and with the Council's Guidelines for the Open Space Development & Taking in Charge.

The Council will promote the replacement of trees removed to facilitate approved planning and development of urban spaces, buildings, streets, roads, infrastructural projects and private development sites.

## 7.2 Trees on Development Sites

Tree Surveys and Arboriculture Impact Assessments, along with Tree Protection Plans are required early on in the planning application process for sites with existing trees so that the positioning and grouping of trees of value can be incorporated into the design of the site. This assists in the retention of as many trees as possible.

Tree bonds are then routinely applied to existing trees on development sites which merit retention, in order to ensure their protection and retention. The Council has sequestered tree bonds, or parts thereof, from several sites where tree protection was inadequate and there was resulting damage to, or loss of trees, as a result.





### 7.3 Development of the Built Environment (including Residential Extensions or Annex Developments) in Close Proximity to Established Trees

**Policy: 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'.**

South Dublin County Council will consider the protection of existing trees when granting planning permission for minor and major developments and will seek to ensure the maximum retention, preservation and management of trees, groups of trees and hedges.

Where development is proposed it is essential that existing trees are considered from the very earliest stages of design and prior to an application for planning permission being submitted. Root systems, stems and canopies, with allowance for future movement and growth, need to be taken into account in all projects.

For all minor and major development applications where trees might be affected, the application must be accompanied by the information below prepared by a suitably qualified Arboriculturist (who through relevant education, training and experience, has expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction) in

accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations':

- Tree survey
- Arboricultural impact assessment
- Arboricultural method statement
- Tree retention/removal plan
- Tree protection plan

Details of retained trees and Root Protection Areas shown on the proposed layout to include those of trees located within the proposed planning application site or on land or a street or roadside adjacent to an application site that could influence or be affected by the proposed development.

As part of the application assessment, the Council will apply a standard Amenity Tree Valuation formula to fully determine the costs associated with the removal, retention or replacement



of specific trees associated with the development activity. If the condition of a tree is declining and its life expectancy is short, tree removal may be considered to allow for the new development. Removal and replacement of trees will be at the cost of the applicant and a new tree or trees will be replanted as close as possible to the original tree.

Any tree works that are required prior, during or post completion will be completed by a suitably qualified arborist. The cost of any tree works shall be borne by the applicant. Any proposed works shall be agreed with the Council's Public Realm Section prior to the commencement of development.

## 7.4 Tree Planting on Development Sites

**Policy: The Council will not prune or fell a Council owned tree solely to remove or reduce bird droppings.**

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 4. The manual states - Street trees are an integral part of street design as they contribute to a sense of enclosure, act as a buffer to traffic noise/pollution and enhance place. A traffic calming effect can also be achieved, where trees are planted in continuous rows and their canopies overhang, at least in part, the vehicular carriageway. Street trees can also be used to enhance legibility by highlighting the importance of connecting routes and distinguishing one area from another through variations in size and species selection.

The planting of trees should be considered as an integral part of street design.



## 7.5 Tree Preservation Orders (TPO)

Making a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is the primary mechanism available to a planning authority to ensure that trees of significant value are preserved. Section 205 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 provides the legal framework and procedures for making a TPO.

A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) enables local authorities to preserve any single tree or group of trees and brings them under planning control. Tree preservation orders are only made if it appears that a tree or group of trees need to be protected in the interests of amenity in the environment.

The establishment of a TPO brings the designated tree(s) under planning control and restrictions do apply. The permission of the planning authority must be sought before any tree with a TPO is lopped, topped or felled. When the authority proposes an order they have to publish a notice in one or more newspapers. Observations and submissions can be made to the planning authority within a period of not less than 6 weeks. Tree preservation orders are only made after careful consideration of all submissions and observations by the local authority.

The Council will carry out a review of its existing TPOs and will seek to identify important/special trees in the county and protect those worthy of Tree Preservation Orders.

There are currently four TPOs in place in south Dublin County as follows

Order	Location
Dublin County Council TPO 1973	St. Brigid's <b>(Now Newlands Garden Centre)</b> , New Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22
Dublin County Council TPO 1987	Beaufort Downs, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14
Dublin County Council TPO 1990	Townslands of Quarryvale and Brooklawn, Palmerstown, Dublin 10
South Dublin County Council (Coolamber Site) TPO 2015	Newcastle Road, Lucan Dublin



# 8 Living With Trees - Action Plan 2021-2026

## Objectives

- To continue to implement a proactive tree management programme
- To expand the tree canopy in the County
- To implement a public awareness and education programme



**Objective 1 -** To continue to implement a proactive tree management programme

Ref	Action	Measurement	Who	When
1.1	Complete surveying all street trees in County	Number of trees surveyed	Public Realm	2024
1.2	Develop protocols with main utility providers on a regional basis for dealing with trees and utilities	Procedures and protocols agreed and with utility providers	Public Realm	2026
1.3	Develop a tree risk management system	System developed and in place	Public Realm	2024
1.4	Present annual review of Tree Management Policy Action Plan	Annual Review completed	Public Realm	Annual
1.5	Review Tree Management Policy 2021-26 and draft new Policy	5 Year Review completed	Public Realm	2026
1.6	Develop procedure for dealing with the unauthorised removal of Council owned trees	Procedure in place	Public Realm	2022



**Objective 2 -** To expand the tree canopy in the County

Ref	Action	Measurement	Who	When
2.1	Develop an annual tree planting programme	Number of trees planted	Public Realm	Annual
2.2	Develop woodlands in parks and open spaces	Increased tree canopy	Public Realm	Annual
2.3	Use the Council's planning powers to retain and protect trees on development sites and enforce as necessary	System developed and in place	Public Realm & Planning Department	Ongoing
2.4	Review existing Tree Preservation Orders	Annual Review	Public Realm	Ongoing
2.5	Use the Helliwell system to value all Council street trees	All trees have accurate value	Public Realm	2022
2.6	Agree procedures and protocols with partners to secure protection of Council-owned trees from avoidable damage	Procedures and protocols agreed with internal Council Departments and external agencies	Public Realm	2024
2.7	Develop a protocol for resolving issues re. tree roots in conflict with the built environment	Procedures and protocols developed and in practice	Public Realm, Roads, Council's Insurers	2026

**Objective 3 -** Prepare and implement a public awareness and education tree programme

Ref	Action	Measurement	Who	When
3.1	Promote Tree week and Tree day	No. of Tree week & Tree Day activities organised each yeara	Public Realm	Ongoing
3.2	Prepare a social media tree information campaign	No. of posts	Public Realm	Ongoing
3.3	Prepare an information video on trees and their importance	No. of posts	Public Realm	2021



# 9 Appendices



## Appendix 1: Sample List of Tree Species Suitable for Street Planting

The selection of street trees is guided by their mature size, water demand, crown shape, future management requirements and suitability to the location. The following is a guide to the type of species considered appropriate for street planting. It is not an exhaustive list, and other trees may be equally suitable.

### Tree Species Suitable for Street Planting

Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Acer Campestre 'Elsrijk'</i>	Field Maple	<i>Malus Tschonoskii</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Acer Campestre 'Streetwise'</i>	Field Maple	<i>Prunus Cerasifera 'Nigra'</i>	Black Cherry Plum
<i>Acer Platanoides 'Globosum'</i>	Maple	<i>Prunus Padus 'Watereri'</i>	Bird Cherry
<i>Amelanchier Arborea 'Robin Hill'</i>	Serviceberry	<i>Prunus Sargentii 'Rancho'</i>	Sargent's Cherry
<i>Betula Albosinensis 'Fascination'</i>	Chinese Birch	<i>Prunus Subhirtella 'Autumnalis Rosea'</i>	Autumn Flowering Cherry
<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Silver Birch	<i>Prunus 'Pandora'</i>	Cherry
<i>Betula Pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	<i>Pyrus Calleryana 'Chanticleer'</i>	Ornamental Pear
<i>Betula Utilis 'Jacquemontii'</i>	Himalayan Birch	<i>Quercus Robur 'Fastigiata'</i>	Fastigate Oak
<i>Carpinus Betulus 'Frans Fontaine'</i>	Hornbeam	<i>Sorbus Aria 'Lutescens'</i>	Whitebeam
<i>Corylus Colurna</i>	Turkish Hazel	<i>Sorbus Aria Majestica'</i>	Whitebeam
<i>Crataegus Laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Sorbus Intermedia 'Brouwers'</i>	Swedish Whitebeam
<i>Malus 'Royalty'</i>	Crab Apple	<i>Tilia Cordata 'Greenspire'</i>	Small Leaved Lime
<i>Malus Trilobata</i>	Crab Apple		



## Specimen Trees Suitable for Open Space Planting

Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Acer Pseudoplatanus 'Spaethii'</i>	Maple
<i>Aesculus Hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
<i>Alnus Cordata</i>	Italian Alder
<i>Betula Ermanii</i>	Erman's Birch
<i>Castanea Sativa</i>	Spanish Chestnut
<i>Cedrus Atlantica 'Glauca'</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar
<i>Cedrus Libani</i>	Cedar Of Lebanon
<i>Fagus Sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fagus Sylvatica 'Atropurpurea'</i>	Copper Beech
<i>Juglans Regia</i>	Walnut

Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Pinus Sylvestris</i>	Scot's Pine
<i>Platanus X Acerifolia</i>	London Plane
<i>Prunus 'Shirotae'</i>	Mount Fuji Cherry
<i>Prunus 'Yedoensis'</i>	Yoshino Cherry
<i>Pterocarya Fraxinifolia</i>	Caucasian Wingnut
<i>Quercus Ilex</i>	Holm Oak
<i>Quercus Robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Robinia Pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia
<i>Tilia X Euchlora</i>	Lime
<i>Ulmus 'Lobel'</i>	Elm

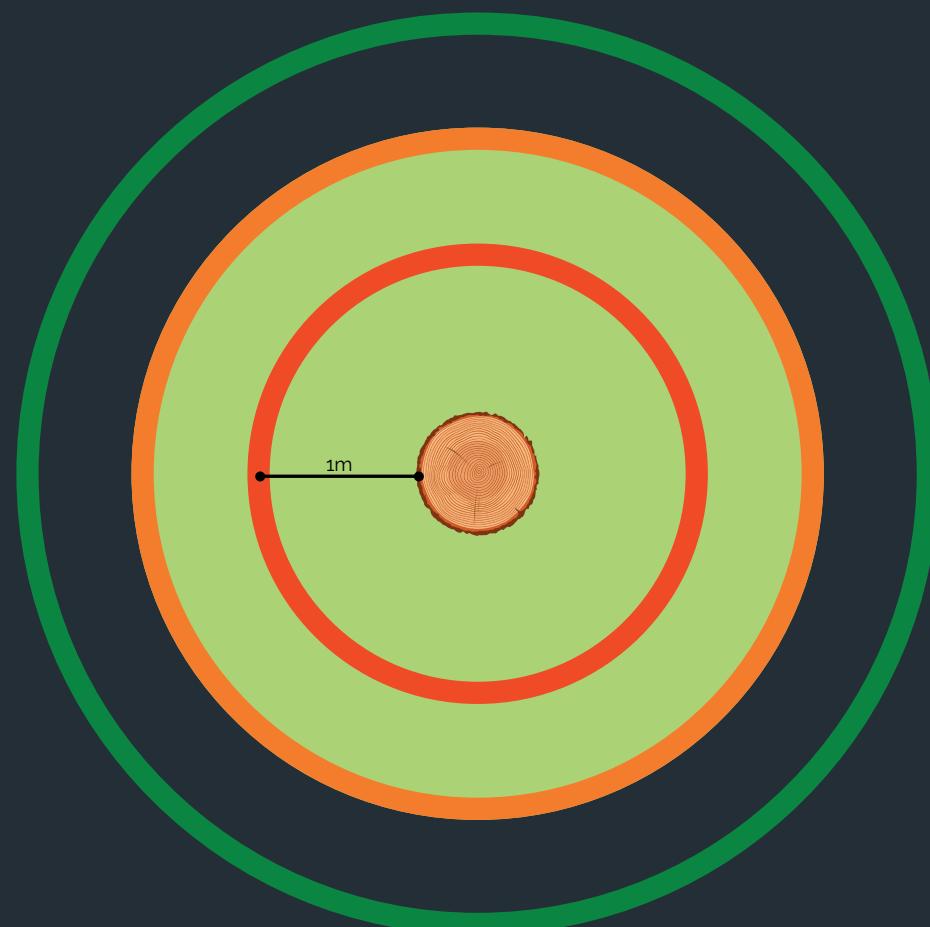
## Trees Suitable for Urban Gardens

Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Arbutus Unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree
<i>Acer Palmatum 'Atropurpureum'</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer Davidii</i>	Snake Bark Maple
<i>Acer Griseum</i>	Paperbark Maple
<i>Amelanchier Lamarckii</i>	Snowy Mespilus
<i>Crataegus Orientalis</i>	Eastern Thorn

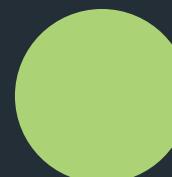
Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Cercis Canadensis 'Forest Pansy'</i>	Redbud
<i>Malus 'Golden Hornet'</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Malus 'Royalty'</i>	Crab Apple
<i>Prunus 'Amanogawa'</i>	Cherry
<i>Sorbus Vilmorinii</i>	Rowan

## Appendix 2: National Joint Utilities Group (UK) Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees

Figure 1 - Tree Protection Zone



Trunk of Tree



Canopy or Branch Spread



**Prohibited Zone - 1m from trunk**

Excavations of any kind must not be undertaken within this zone unless full consultation with local authority Tree Officer is undertaken. Materials, plant and soil must not be stored within the zone.



**Precautionary Zone - 4 x tree circumference**

Where excavations must be undertaken within this zone the use of mechanical excavation plant should be prohibited. Precautions should be undertaken to protect any exposed roots. Consult with the local authority Tree Officer if in any doubt.



**Permitted Zone - outside of the precautionary zone**

Excavations works may be undertaken within this zone, however caution must be applied and the use of mechanical plant limited. Any exposed roots should be protected.



## Protecting Roots - Do's and Don'ts

There are three designated zones around a tree each of which has its own criteria for working practices.

### The Prohibited Zone

- Don't** excavate within this zone.
- Don't** use any form of mechanical plant within this zone
- Don't** store materials, plant or equipment within this zone.
- Don't** move plant or vehicles within this zone.
- Don't** lean materials against, or chain plant to, the trunk.
- Do** contact the local authority tree officer or owner of the tree if excavation within this zone is unavoidable.
- Do** protect any exposed roots uncovered within this zone with dry sacking.
- Do** backfill with a suitable inert granular and top soil material mix as soon as possible on completion of works.
- Do** notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.



## The Precautionary Zone

**Don't** excavate with machinery. Where excavation is unavoidable within this zone excavate only by hand or use trenchless techniques.

**Don't** cut roots over 25mm in diameter, unless advice has been sought from the local authority tree officer.

**Don't** repeatedly move / use heavy mechanical plant except on hard standing.

**Don't** store spoil or building material, including chemicals and fuels, within this zone. Do prune roots which have to be removed using a sharp tool (e.g. secateurs or handsaw). Make a clean cut and leave as small a wound as possible.

**Do** backfill the trench with an inert granular material and top soil mix. Compact the backfill with care around the retained roots.

On non-highway sites backfill only with excavated soil.

**Do** protect any exposed roots with dry sacking ensuring this is removed before backfilling.

**Do** notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

## The Permitted Zone

**Don't** cut roots over 25mm in diameter, unless advice has been sought from the local authority tree officer.

**Do** use caution if it is absolutely necessary to operate mechanical plant within this zone. **Do** prune roots which have to be removed using a sharp tool (e.g. secateurs or handsaw). Make a clean cut and leave as small a wound as possible.

**Do** protect any exposed roots with dry sacking ensuring this is removed before backfilling.

**Do** notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.



### Appendix 3: Code of Practice for Pre Works Inspections of Trees for Nesting Birds

The Wildlife Act 1976 (as amended 2000) is the principle legislation protecting nesting birds in Ireland. The Act makes it an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird and to take, damage or destroy any nest that is either in use or being built. In general terms, bird nesting in Ireland can be expected to take place between March 1 and August 31.

South Dublin County Council's tree maintenance crews and contractors operating on behalf of the Council are required to carry out pre works inspections of trees for wildlife and nesting birds in line with best practice recommendations. Table 1 provides a checklist for pre works inspections for nesting birds.



During the bird nesting season, the following general procedures should be observed:

- Work within dense vegetation shall be prohibited (unless directed by An Garda Síochána).
- Trees and shrubs being worked upon shall be single individuals that can be observed in full.
- Carry out the checklist "What to do before tree works" see Table 1.
- Complete site inspection form - see Table 2.
- If the selected tree/shrub is part of a group or immediately adjacent to tree/shrubs, these too should also be inspected for nests. For example felling one tree could expose a nest to a change in micro-climates or predators.
- If at any time, an active nest or a nest that is being built is observed, the tree/shrub must not be worked upon.
- If a nest is observed that it is quite clearly an old or abandoned nest (not maintained/falling apart or clearly not being used – time of year will be a consideration), the tree/shrub may be felled.
- In regard to larger mature trees it should be our aim to work on these trees out of the regular nesting season. However, if for health and safety reasons or perhaps responding to wind damage, work should continue with caution. The tree should be continually observed for nests and bird activities.
- Holes in the trunk/branches should be viewed with suspicion and all available measures (eg binoculars, hoist) should be employed to investigate such features further. If a tree is found in

a dangerous condition that contains a nest, where possible the work should continue without disturbance to the nest and within the shortest possible time. Where there is possibility the nest may be physically disturbed advice should be taken from The National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS).

- Fallen trees and trailing branches in water bodies present nesting opportunities for waterfowl such as Coots and Grebes. Water side trees and vegetation should not be generally worked upon during the nesting season. If there is a necessity to work upon such trees or vegetation (e.g. health and safety issues) then first view the tree/branch/vegetation from as many aspects as possible to identify any nests, including under any waterside branching/vegetation.
- In case of shrubs particularly evergreen species such as Laurel (a favourite with blackbirds) as necessary separate the branches and look in the central areas of the shrub looking for nests.
- At times where formally grown shrubs or hedges are being clipped of current season's growth, an inspection that includes physically moving and separating and visually inspecting the areas to be cut should take place. Operations in such areas should only proceed with caution, with operators prepared to stop if they see anything that concerns them regarding bird movement or activity.



## Assessment for Bird Nesting Activities

### Checklist of What To Do Before Tree Work

Action	Tick when completed
1 Look at the tree from a distance, looking up and down the tree for indications of nesting.	
2 Slowly circle the tree, again inspecting for indications of nesting	
3 Move underneath the tree, again slowly circle looking for nests.	
4 Look on the ground for concentrations of white-coloured droppings, then check the vegetation above again.	
5 Holes in the trunk/branches should be viewed with suspicion and all available measures (e.g. binoculars, hoist) should be employed to investigate such features further.	
6 As you walk through an area, look for birds flying out of vegetation close to you and intensely scolding you; they may have a nest nearby.	
7 Sit quietly and watch for birds that may be bringing nest material or food repeatedly to one place. Birds tend to place their nests just on the undersides of the tree canopy and where branches join together.	

**Table 1.** Pre Works Inspection Checklist for Bird Nesting Activities

#### When an Active Nest is Found – Reschedule!

## Assessment for Bird Nesting Activities

Inspectors Name:	Date:	Time:		
Location:				
Tree/Shrub Description:	Site Description:			
Description of Inspection Technique:	Ground Inspection:	Hoist Inspection:		
Visual Evidence of Bird Nesting Activity:	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Observation <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Nests <input type="checkbox"/> Nest Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Droppings		<input type="checkbox"/> Foodstuffs <input type="checkbox"/> Cavities	
Final Comments:				
Signed:				

**Table 2.** Site inspection form for documenting searches for bird nesting activity associated with tree and shrub work undertaken in the bird nesting season (March 1 – August 31)



## Appendix 4: Extract from Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets

Street trees are an integral part of street design as they contribute to the sense of enclosure, act as a buffer to traffic noise / pollution and enhance place. A traffic calming effect can also be achieved, where trees are planted in continuous rows and their canopies overhang, at least in part, the vehicular carriageway. Street trees can also be used to enhance legibility by highlighting the importance of connecting routes and distinguishing one area from another through variations in size and species selection. The planting of trees should be considered an integral part of street design.

In general, the size of the species selected should be proportionate to the width of the street reserve.

- Larger species, with a canopy spread greater than 6m will be best suited to wider streets, such as Arterial and Link streets.
- Smaller species with a canopy spread of 2–6m will be best suited to narrower streets such as Local streets.
- Designers may seek to vary this approach in keeping with the characteristics of a place.
- For example: Sparse planting may be more appropriate in a Centre, enhancing its urban qualities.
- Smaller species may be more appropriate where buildings are located in close proximity to the street edge carriageway (i.e. to take account of overshadowing and growth restrictions).
- Larger species may be desirable within suburbs, to enhance the greener character associated with these places.

To be effective, trees should be planted at intervals of 14 –20m. This may be extended periodically to facilitate the installation of other street facilities, such as lighting. Designers should also consider the impact of root growth. Tree roots may need to be contained within individual tree pits, continuous soil planting strips or using other methods to restrict growth under pavements/ toward services.



## Appendix 4: Extract from Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets

*British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work. Recommendations.* London: BSI

*British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.* London: BSI

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## Notes

## Notes

