



## **TREE SURVEY REPORT**

**Lands at Waterfall Road, Ardarostig, Bishopstown, Cork**

**prepared on behalf of**

**Ardstone Homes**

**March 2021 / Project No. 6824**

## **Purpose and Scope**

- 1.1 This Tree Survey Report has been prepared to accompany a planning application for lands at Waterfall Road, Ardarostig, Bishopstown, Cork.
- 1.2 It has been prepared by Eoin O'Callaghan from South of Ireland Tree Surveys.
- 1.3 The survey works were undertaken in two stages with an initial survey carried out in 2018 and a review and further survey carried out in 2020 to cover additional lands to be used as part of the application.

# SOUTH OF IRELAND TREE SURVEYS

---

*Arboricultural  
Advice  
Conditional Reports  
Planning Reports*

**1 WESTBOURNE TERRACE,  
THE LOUGH,  
CORK  
(MOBILE): 086 – 3470487**

**TREE SURVEY**

**04<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2020**

## **CONTENTS:**

### Summary

1. Introduction.
2. Description of existing Trees.
3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
4. Recommendations – AMS.

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### **Terms of Reference:**

South of Ireland Tree Surveys have been instructed by Park Hood, Chartered landscape Architects to conduct a tree survey on an open site at Ardarostig, Waterfall Road, Cork, prior to the construction of a proposed cycle lane.

South of Ireland Tree Surveys considered those trees that might potentially be impacted upon by the proposed development and produced a subsequent Tree Survey Report presenting our findings in accordance with BS 5837:2012), together with recommendations for their best practice management in relation to the proposed works.

South of Ireland Tree Surveys (Owen O'Callaghan, Cert. Arb., Dip. Arb.) carried out an assessment of the potential impact on the existing trees.

A document supplied to South of Ireland Tree Surveys for purposes of conducting a Tree Survey is the following:

- Drawing No: 18-043\_1 (Focus Surveys LTD.)
- Drawing Date: 04-04-18

### **Site Inspection and Methodology:**

The site was surveyed on 04<sup>th</sup> November 2020 by a qualified Arborist.

A visual inspection from the ground was performed on all existing trees on site. Measurements were then taken and observations made.

A description was recorded of each tagged tree, their species, age class, all relevant measured dimensions (height, stem diameter, crown spread, radii and crown clearance height) and an assessment of the tree health / vitality, structural form, life expectancy and quality categorisation. Recommended remedial works required were outlined in the Report.

The findings of the survey are recorded and presented in:

- Tree Schedule (Appendix 1).

### **Accompanying Drawing:**

The Tree Survey report should be read in conjunction with:

- Tree Survey Dwg No: 6824-PHL-00-ZZ-DR-L-0001

### Site Location:

The site is to the east of and adjacent to an existing open field and to the rear of existing dwellings. These dwellings are located on the Lower Waterfall road, Cork.



### DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING TREES.

- 1.1 The site slopes from west to east and was formally agricultural land. It has since been colonised by scrub Willow (*Salix caprea*) in the main with fewer numbers of Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) also present.
- 1.2 Prior to the tree survey, it was inaccessible with dense bramble growing primarily at the eastern end of the site.
- 1.3 A tract of approximately 7m wide was surveyed.
- 1.4 In total, 12 trees were tagged 1074-1086 of which 6 are potentially useful from an amenity-arboricultural perspective.

## 2. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 Six 6 category U trees are of low arboricultural value (Tag numbers 1075, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1082, 1084) are recommended for removal. (See tree report)
- 2.2 The most important tree surveyed is tree number 1086, a large Ash growing adjacent to the lower eastern corner of the proposed laneway. In addition, two 2 Ash trees 1076 and 1077 may have long term value and similarly require

protection. In addition, trees numbered 1074, 1083 and 1085 are of lesser value and may need to be removed.

- 2.3 Protection should be afforded these trees with fit for purpose barriers used in accordance with the root protection areas as per BS5937-2012. This protection is to be 1.8m high steel Heras fencing fixed in place by means of driven timber stakes during the construction period in accordance with the root protection areas mentioned in the tree schedule of this report.



**Tree number 1085 Hawthorn to foreground with 1086 Ash to rear**



**View from west to east showing mixed Cypress and Laurel hedging to rear of existing dwelling**

### **3. RECOMMENDATIONS – Arboricultural Method Statement**

- 3.1 Removal of the U category trees (6) (Tag numbers as above) should be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 and by a reputable tree surgery company.
- 3.2 Recommended tree surgery remedial works should also be undertaken by a reputable tree surgery company prior to the development of the site in accordance with BS3998:2010.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Tree Survey Key**

Information in the attached schedule is given under the following headings:

#### Tree Number:

Individual trees have been numbered and tagged on site with corresponding survey tag and illustrated on accompanying tree survey drawing.

#### Species:

Common and Latin names of species are provided.

#### Height:

Overall estimated height given in metres (measured using Truplus 200 Laser Rangefinder).

#### Stem Diameter:

The diameter of the main trunk taken at a height of 1.5m on a single stem tree, or on each branch of multi-stemmed (MS) trees.

#### Crown Spread:

The largest radius of branch spread is provided in metres for north / east / south and west directions.

#### Height of lowest branch:

The distance between ground level and first significant branch or canopy (and direction of growth) given in metres (m).

#### Life Stage:

The tree's age is defined as:

Y = Young, in first third of life (tree which has been planted in the last 10 years or is less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> the expected height of the species in question).

M = Mature, in final third of life (tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but still increasing in size).



OM = Over mature (tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size).

U = Remove (fell).

Physical Condition:

The tree's physical condition is defined as:

Good = good vitality; normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure.

Fair = Average to below average vitality, reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure.

Poor = Low vitality, limited bud growth, small chlorotic leaves, sparse crown, poor wound closure.

Dead = No longer living.

Structural Condition:

The tree's structural condition is defined as:

Good = No major structural defects observed (possibly some minor defects).

Fair = Minor defects present, (such as bark wounds, isolated decay pockets or structure affected due to overcrowding), that could be alleviated by tree surgery / management.

Poor = Major structural defects present such as extensive deadwood, decay or defective to the point of being dangerous. (Significant defects are noted e.g., decay, collapsing, etc.).

Preliminary Management Recommendations and Timescale:

Recommendations = Actions based on limitations of survey – (may include further investigation and/or assessment of suspected defects by means and/or methods not undertaken / within the remit of this Survey).

Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years):

Life of the tree is given as:

10< less than 10 years remaining.

10 + in excess of 10 years remaining.

20 + in excess of 20 years remaining.

40 + in excess of 40 years remaining.

Tree Quality Assessment Category:

U = Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of

other category U trees (e.g., where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).

- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.
- Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.

A = High Quality

Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

B = Moderate Quality

Those trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Crown spread ((m)	Trunk Dia @ 1.5m (mm) RPA circle radius (m) RPA sqm.	Ht of lowest branch (m) & direction of growth	Life stage (years)	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	General Observations: (Physical Condition)	Preliminary management recommendations	Category of retention + sub-category
1074	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6m	3 N 3 S 2 E 3 W	100x2 1.2 4.5sqm	2m N	M	20+	Twin-stemmed at base of ditch. Good	Remove Ivy.	B
1075	Hawthorn	5m	3 N 3 S 3 E 3 W	m/sx3	All at ditch level	M	<10	Leaning tree. Poor	Fell.	U
1076 1077	Ash x 2 (Fraxinus excelsior)	9m	5 N 4 S 3 E 2 W	150x2 1.8 10sqm	2m N on (1076)	E/M	40+	Self-seeded, edge of thicket. Good	Remove overhang to North.	B
1078	Hawthorn	4m	1 N 1 S 1 E 1 W	50	0.50 W	Y	-	Positioned in proposed lane. Self-seeded	Fell.	U
1079	Willow stump (Salix caprea)	5m	2 N 2 S 2 E 2 W	-	-	E/M	-	Stump with offshoots (13). Positioned in proposed lane	Fell.	U
1080	Willow (scrub)	4m	2 N 2 S 2 E - W	Multi-stemmed	-	E/M	-	In proposed lane. Poor	Fell.	U
1082	Willow (scrub)	5m	4 N 3 S 3 E 3 W	Multi-stemmed	-	E/M	-	Self-seeded tree within proposed lane.	Fell.	U
1083	Willow (scrub)	8m	6 N 5 S 4 E 4 W	200 2.4m 18sqm	0.80 N	M	<20	Mature self-seeded tree. Fair	Remove overhang to North.	B



Tree No.	Species	Height	Girth	Spread	Condition	Age	Code	Remarks
1931	Ash	8m	MS	3.5m N 3m S 2.8m E 2.5m W	Good	EM	B	A multi-stemmed (3) specimen of self-seeded Ash growing adjacent to the carriageway on the northern side of the stone wall. The tree is manifesting no evidence of decay.
1932	Hawthorn	6m	MS	3m N 3m S 3m E 3.5m W	Good	M	B	An excellent specimen of Hawthorn growing on top of the old stone wall. It has 6 main stems on a broad crown. The root plate is manifesting no evidence of decay.
1933	Ash	17m	1.15m	6m N 6m S 4m E 4.5m W	Good	M	B	A large Ash growing on the northern side of the stone wall adjacent to the main carriageway. The tree subdivides at 1.5m from ground level into 2 distinct stems. There is very significant carriage overhang and this should be cut back.  An adjacent understorey of young Hawthorn is growing immediately to the west of this position 2m removed.
1934	Ash	17m	1m	6m N 5m S 3m E 2.8m W	Fair	M	B	A self-seeded Ash growing on the northern side of the stone wall, adjacent to the carriageway. The tree has significant carriage overhang and this overhang should be reduced to avoid limb loss. There is no evidence of basal decay on this tree. The low growing limbs at the base of the tree should similarly be cut back and ivy removed from the bole.

Tree No.	Species	Height	Girth	Spread	Condition	Age	Code	Remarks
1935	Ash	17m	1.8m	8m N 7m S 9m E 4m W	Good	M	B	A large Ash which sub-divides at 1m from ground level into 3 main stems. There is significant carriage overhang and this should be reduced to avoid limb loss. There is no evidence of basal decay readily apparent on this tree. Limbs which are low-growing in a southerly direction should be removed from the bole of the tree up to the 5m mark.
1936	Ash	17m	TS	7m N 7m S 7m E 3m W	Poor	M	C	There is evidence of a fracture located at 3.5m from ground level on the main bole of the tree where the limbs sub-divide. One large limb overhangs the carriageway and is likely to be shed in the near future. Also, one low-growing limb which is part of this twin-stemmed tree should be removed entirely. This limb is growing parallel with the stone wall in an easterly direction.
1937	Ash	15m	1.3m	6m N 6m S 5.5m E 4m W	Good	M	B	An extremely large Ash with a broad dome-shaped crown. This tree is growing on the northern side of the existing stone wall. There is no evidence of basal decay readily apparent on the tree. Low growing limbs should be removed entirely from the body of the tree as should extensive ivy which has invaded the crown.

**THE SURVEY NOW CONTINUES IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION ACROSS THE EXISTING SITE  
ENTRANCE**

Tree No.	Species	Height	Girth	Spread	Condition	Age	Code	Remarks
1938	Ash	16.5m	TS	6m N 5.5m S 3.8m E 6m W	Good	M	B	An extremely large Ash growing on the northern aspect of the stone wall. The tree is twin-stemmed at ground level and further sub-divides at 0.8m from ground level. There is extensive ivy present throughout the crown of this tree and this ivy should be removed to reduce the parachute effect the canopy is offering to the wind. Large limb overhang of the adjacent carriageway should similarly be cut back.
1939	Ash	16m	TS	6m N 5m S 0 E 3m W	Good	M	B	There is extensive ivy readily apparent on this tree and this ivy should be removed. One limb (low growing) in a northerly direction should also be removed from the body of the tree as there is an indication of decay with fungal growth readily apparent.  An adjacent very small Hawthorn is growing immediately to the west, 1.5m removed between this position 1939 and 1938.

Tree No.	Species	Height	Girth	Spread	Condition	Age	Code	Remarks
1940	Ash	15.5m	MS	5.8m N 5m S 3m E 0 W	Good	M	B	A large multi-stemmed (3) specimen of Ash with ivy present throughout. This ivy should be removed. One limb which is low-growing in a southerly direction, should also be removed from the body of the tree.
1941	Ash	17m	1.15m	7m N 6m S 2.5m E 2m W	Good	M	B	A large Ash with a distinct lean in a southerly direction. It has two smaller offshoots of Ash which have grown up at its eastern side. One of these offshoots overhangs the carriageway in a northerly direction and should be removed entirely. All ivy on this tree (1941) should also be removed to facilitate inspection. Low-growing limbs which overhang in a southerly direction could similarly be removed without affecting the health of the tree.
1942	Ash	17m	0.95m	0 N 5m S 1.5m E 1.5m W	Fair	M	B	A large self-seeded Ash with a lean in a southerly direction manifesting no evidence of basal decay.
1943	Ash	17m	TS	7m N 4m S 0 E 0 W	Fair	M	B	A drawn-up Ash dominated by the canopies of 1942 and 1944. One very large limb on this tree (1943) overhangs the carriageway and this limb should be removed. Ivy present on the bole of this tree should similarly be



								removed.
Tree No.	Species	Height	Girth	Spread	Condition	Age	Code	Remarks
1944	Ash	17m	1.5m	5m N 5m S 5.5m E 0 W	Good	M	B	A large freestanding Ash abutting the base of the stone wall with significant amounts of ivy present throughout. This ivy should be removed to facilitate future inspections. Low-growing limbs which are present in a southerly direction could be removed entirely from the body of the tree without adversely affecting its health.
1945	Ash	15m	MS	7m NE 3.5m S 6m E 0 W	Fair	M	B	A multi-stemmed (3) specimen of self-seeded Ash growing at the base of the old stone wall (where it has collapsed at this position). The tree has one major limb growing in a north easterly direction and for the tree to be retained in the long-term this limb should be cut back by 60%. One low-growing limb (in a southerly direction) should be shortened back similarly by 60%. This tree is providing screening at this location.
1946	Hawthorn	6m	MS	5m N 3m S 3m E 2.8m W	Good	M	B	A low-growing Hawthorn abutting the old stone wall where it has collapsed at this position. This tree is providing significant screening at this location.
1947	Ash	16m	1.9m	7m N 5m S 4m E 6m W	Good	M	B	An extremely large Ash with significant overhang of the adjacent carriageway. This overhang should be shortened back. Ivy present on the bole and upper crown should be removed to facilitate inspection. One limb which is low

								growing in a southerly direction could be removed entirely from the body of the tree.
Tree No.	Species	Height	Girth	Spread	Condition	Age	Code	Remarks
1948	Ash	17m	1.7m	7m N 8m S 5m E 6m W	Good	M	B	An extremely large Ash with a broad crown much of which overhangs the adjacent carriageway. There is extensive ivy present throughout and this ivy should be removed to facilitate future inspection. Limbs that are growing in a southerly direction on this tree could be removed entirely without adversely affecting the health of the tree.
1949	Ash	15.8m	MS	5m N 5.5m S 4m E 3.8m W	Good	M	B	A large multi-stemmed (4) specimen of Ash abutting the base of the old stone wall with an amount of carriageway overhang. Limbs growing in a southerly direction on this tree could be shortened back without adversely affecting the health of the tree.
1950	Ash	14m	TS	5m N 4.8m S 4m E 2.5m W	Good	M	B	A twin-stemmed Ash abutting the base of the old stone wall. The tree has significant amounts of ivy present throughout and this ivy should be removed. Low-growing limbs in a southerly direction could be removed entirely from the body of the tree without adversely affecting the health. Deadwood present throughout should similarly be removed.

Tree No.	Species	Height	Girth	Spread	Condition	Age	Code	Remarks
1951	Ash	18m	1.2m	6m N 3m S 3m E 5m W	Fair	M	B	A large Ash abutting the base of the stone wall with significant amounts of large ivy present throughout. This ivy should be removed to facilitate inspection. Crown reduction in the order of 33% should be undertaken on this tree.
1952	Ash	18m	2m	7m N 7.5m S 7m E 2.5m W	Good	M	B	An extremely large Ash with massive amounts of ivy readily apparent throughout the lower bole and crown. This ivy should be removed to facilitate future inspection. Crown reduction in the order of 33% should be undertaken on this tree. One low-growing limb growing in a SW direction should be removed entirely from the body of the tree. Limbs growing in a southerly direction could similarly be removed without adversely affecting the health of the tree.
<b>TREE NOS. 1938 TO 1952 ARE OUTSIDE THE OLD STONE WALL ON ITS NORTHERN SIDE</b>								
<b>THE SURVEY MOVES INTO THE NORTH EASTERN CORNER OF THE SITE</b>								

Tree No.	Species	Height	Girth	Spread	Condition	Age	Code	Remarks
1953	Ash	15m	1m	0 N 2m S 0 E 3m W	Fair	M	B	A self-seeded, leaning Ash manifesting no evidence of basal decay.
1954	Ash	15m	1.7m	4m N 3m S 5m E 3m W	Good	M	B	A twin-stemmed Ash with a distinct lean in a southerly direction, manifesting no evidence of basal decay.
1955	Sycamore	16m	MS	0 N 3m S 3m E 4m W	Good	M	B	A multi-stemmed (6) specimen of self-seeded Sycamore supported on a broad root plate manifesting no evidence of decay.
<b>THE SURVEY MOVES ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION WHERE TREE NO. 1956 ABUTS THE BOUNDARY</b>								
1956	Oak	5m	1.8m	5m N 3m S 0 E 4m W	Fair	M	B	This tree has suffered a considerable amount of wind damage but could be retained with the reduction of extra heavy laterals. Broken limbs on the tree should be removed throughout.

**THE SURVEY MOVES TO THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY WHERE TREE NO. 1957 IS LOCATED**

1957	Ash	16.5m	MS	5m N 5m S 5m E 5m W	Good	M	B	A large dome-shaped Ash with a broad crown. The tree is growing on a raised semi-sloping bank position. Limbs growing in a northerly direction could be removed entirely from the body of this tree (growing in a northerly direction). The tree is much in need of crown thinning by 33% to reduce the parachute effect the canopy is offering to the wind.

The purpose of this report is to set out the findings following the inspection of trees at Ard Na Roistigh **Waterfall, Cork** and sets out their conditions and any recommendation for necessary remedial tree surgery or felling.

The terms of reference for this report, is the proposed development of the site.

**Reference to numbers:** The numbers in this report refer to metal tags attached to each tree and are from **1931 – 1957**

**Reference to age is as follows:**

<b>Young</b>	(Trees up to 1/3 of their expected ultimate height) ( <b>Y</b> )
<b>Early Mature</b>	(Trees between 1/3 and 2/3 expected height) ( <b>EM</b> )
<b>Mature</b>	(Trees more or less full height but still increasing in size) ( <b>M</b> )
<b>Over Mature</b>	(Crown starting to break up and decrease in size) ( <b>OM</b> )
<b>Cluster</b>	(Cluster grouping of stems below 0.20m approximately girth) ( <b>Cls</b> )
<b>Multi-stemmed</b>	(Multi-stemmed tree emanating from a single root stock) ( <b>MS</b> )
<b>CP</b>	Central point of measurement

**Reference to condition**

<b>Good:</b>	Full healthy canopy, but possibly including some suppressed or physically damaged branches
<b>Fair:</b>	Slightly reduced leaf cover, minor deadwood or isolated major deadwood.
<b>Poor:</b>	Overall sparse leafing or extensive deadwood.
<b>Reference to codes:</b>	
<b>A</b>	Trees with no significant defects, a well-balanced crown, and a long life expectancy. That are most suitable to retain.
<b>B</b>	Reasonably good trees, but with some minor defects, or a life expectancy of less than 30 years or as part of a group, or in a position where falling branches would be unlikely to cause damage.
<b>C</b>	Trees which are unsafe or otherwise unsuitable for retention.

Note: Mature Trees require inspection on a yearly basis