

Noel Lane
Caherpeak
Kilcolgan
Co Galway

Date: 27/07/2022

For the Attention of: Benan Clancy, Architect, Westmeath County Council

Re: An Arboricultural Assessment of the Site Area at Belvedere Orphanage, Tyrrelspass, Co Westmeath

The proposed development is to provide 6 no. social houses at Belvedere Orphanage, Tyrrelspass, Co. Westmeath. The proposal includes the refurbishment of the 'Matron's House' at Belvedere Orphanage, a protected structure. It is proposed to extend and alter the existing structure to form 2no. two-bedroom, two storey houses. It is also proposed to provide up to four no. single storey dwelling houses on the lands to the rear. I inspected the tree vegetation within the above site area at Tyrrelspass and the proposed development layout drawings forwarded to me as requested and I am pleased to submit the following documents:

- Arboricultural report in A4.
- Appendix 1 – Protective Fencing
- Appendix 2 - Photographs
- Appendix 3 - Drawing No 105-01-200 - Tree Condition Plan in A1 at a scale of 1:250.
- Appendix 4 - Schedule of Tree Care Works

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

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

Yours sincerely,

For Noel Lane Tree Care

Noel Lane

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

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1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Westmeath County Council to prepare an arboricultural report on the tree vegetation within the site area on the grounds of Belvedere Orphanage, Tyrrelspass and to report the following:
- A- To assess the present condition of the tree vegetation within the site area. See condition tree assessment schedule within 'Appendix 4' of this report and drawing No 105-01-200 which has been prepared as a constraint drawing for details.
 - B- To assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the surrounding tree vegetation located within the site area indicating those for removal and retention. See 'Section 5.0' of this report and drawing No 105-01-200 for detail.
 - C- To prepare this drawing as a tree protection plan to show the position of the line of protective fencing that needs to be erected around the trees to be retained at the very start of the works and be maintained until all construction works are complete. See 'Section 6 of our report and drawing No 105-01-200 for detail.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection of the tree vegetation has been carried out from ground level only, is a preliminary report and does not include climbing inspections, internal investigations of the timber or below ground investigations. The assessment is based on what was visible at the time of the inspection and recommendations made are subject to the knowledge and expertise of the qualified Arboriculturist that carried out the above inspections.
- 2.2 Trees should be inspected on a regular basis as their health and condition can change rapidly due to biotic abiotic agents. The report only relates to factors apparent at the time of the inspection: as a result, further monitoring is imperative if potential problems/hazards are to be avoided. The recommendations within this report are valid for a 12-month period only, unless otherwise stated.
- 2.3 Before undertaking any work to these trees, it would be advisable to check whether any planning or tree preservation controls are in operation, if they are it will be necessary to obtain consent before undertaking any works (pruning or felling).

3.0 Survey Data Collection and Methodology

- 3.1 The Arboricultural data which is presented with the attached tree schedule (see appendix 4), has been recorded in line with BS 5837:2012. The tree survey was conducted by collecting and assessing the following information on all significant trees located on site and plotted on the land survey map provided.
- Tree number (metal tag attached to each tree).
 - Tree species both common and botanical.
 - Dimensions (Trunk diameter, height, crown spread and crown clearance if required).
 - Age class
 - Physiological Condition
 - Structural Condition
 - Preliminary recommendations
 - Estimated remaining contribution within their present environment
 - Retention category/category grade
- 3.2 Each tree within this assessment has been marked with a small aluminium tag with a reference number that relates to the main condition report.
- 3.3 The inspection of the trees involves a visual assessment from the ground level only and does not include any invasive means of assessing the trees internally, their below ground parts or the aerial parts that are not visible from the ground. Good, fair, and poor have been used to summarize the physiological and structural conditions of these trees with the comments giving more detail. Other items that may limit the assessment of a tree include Ivy cover, scrub vegetation and/or basal suckers.
- 3.4 Their retention category has been assessed and categorised according to their quality and value within the existing context (BS-4.5), and not in conjunction with any proposed development plans. In making this assessment, particular consideration was given to:
- Arboricultural Value:** An assessment of the trees health, structural form, life expectancy, species, and its physical contribution to or effects on other features located on site.
- Landscape value:** An assessment of a trees locality including its conditions to other features as well as to the site as a whole
- Cultural Value:** Additional contributions made such as conservation, historical or commemorative value.
- 3.5 The trees have been divided into one of the following categories, in accordance with the cascade chart illustrated in table 1 of BS 5837:2012. The classification process begins by determining whether the tree falls within the (U) category, if not then the process will continue by assuming that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in the high category (A). Trees that do not meet these strict criteria will then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in the moderate category (B) and failing this, they will be allocated in a low category (C).

The following summarizes each of the categories:

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

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

No category U trees on site

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

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

The category 'A' trees have been identified on our drawing (No. 105-01-200) with a 'Green' donut around their trunk positions

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

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

No category B trees on site

Category C- Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy.

These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term. As part of the future management, most of these trees would probably be removed for one reason or another. This category consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature. These trees should not be seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands but should be considered for retention where viable.

The category 'C' trees have been identified on our drawing No. 105-01-200 with a 'Brown' donut around their trunk positions

3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing (Dwg No. 105-01-200) by a land survey company and their positions are assumed accurate. This drawing has been developed as a constraint drawing to aid the design team in the layout of the development and the tag numbers referred to in the condition tree report have been shown on this drawing along with their crown spreads and their retention category colour coded as recommended by BS 5837 2012. The constraint (Minimum Root Protective Area) for each tree has been shown with an 'Orange Circle' and all proposed development should be planned to be positioned outside those trees proposed for retention allowing for additional space for construction activities.

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

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

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

Explanation of Terms – Tree Survey Schedule Notes

Reference to Tree Nos:

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

Reference to Tree Species:

The genus and species of each tree is given

Height:

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

DBH:

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

Branch Spread:

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

Age:

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

Young

A tree which has been planted in the last 10 years or is less than $\frac{1}{3}$ expected height of the species in question.

Semi-mature

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

Early Mature

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

Mature

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

Over- Mature

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

Senile

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

Condition:

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

Good = represents good health and vigour

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

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

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

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

- (1) **Category A.** Trees whose retention is most desirable: Those of high quality and in such a condition to make a substantial contribution for up to 40 years
- (2) **Category B.** Trees whose retention is desirable: Those of moderate quality and value so as to make a significant contribution for up to 20 years
- (3) **Category C.** Trees which could be retained: Those of low quality and value, but can make a contribution until new planting is established
- (4) **Category D.** Trees for removal. Trees that should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management

NWR: No Work required at this time

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

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

Understanding Tree Risk and Hazard Note:

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

A Hazard is something with the potential to cause harm (to people, property or the environment). Trees

Glossary of Arboricultural Terms:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decline: Gradually diminishing health or condition of a tree

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

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

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

Hanger: Broken branch hung up in the main crown

Lean: Angle of the trunk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stem: Woody structure bearing foliage and buds

Scope of Work: The defined project objective and requirements

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

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

4.0 Summary of Survey Findings

- 4.1 Site Location: The Belvedere CT site is located adjacent to Mullingar Road, close to Tyrrelspass, County Westmeath
- 4.2 Most of the site area is part of an old dwelling house property with typical gardens, shrubs, and hedgerows present. Part of the site area is currently agricultural land divided into several adjoining fields. The landform is relatively even in topography sloping gently west to east with a few localised undulations, hollows, and ditches. This report presents a record of those trees existing within or adjacent to the site area that may be impacted by the proposed developments. Trees have been surveyed as individuals in accordance with BS 5837 (2012)
- 4.3 A full tree survey is presented in Appendix 4, together with accompanying drawings:
- 4.4 Every effort has been made to access all trees for inspection, however in some instances where site conditions prevent full access, some measurements may be visually estimated.
- 4.5 It is noted that the site contains a few trees of significant maturity and size- every effort should be made to safely retain these trees as part of any development proposal. However, many of the trees are in fair to poor condition and removal may be necessary to facilitate the proposed development.
- 4.6 The proposed development will present an opportunity to implement additional new tree planting, both as part of a general landscape design scheme and as part of a tree management program aimed at maintaining high quality diverse long-term amenity tree cover, in keeping with the setting and proposed site use. The report concludes with recommendations for protection measures to ensure the conservation of retention trees retained during any development
- 4.7 Within the site area 14 trees were tagged individually. The following table gives a breakdown of the category grading given to the trees as per the Cascade Chart BS 5837 2012

Table:

Belvedere Orphanage Category Grade					
Species	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. U	Total
Beech			5		5
Sycamore	1		4		5
Cypress	1		1		2
Yew	1				1
Plum	1				1
Total	4		10		14

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

- 5.1.1 It is being proposed to develop this site area at Belvedere Orphanage, Tyrrelspass, Co Westmeath for 6 No Social Houses and it will also be necessary to allow for infrastructure works such as services.
- 5.1.2 This section of the document is designed to assess the impact of the proposed development layout on the tree vegetation within and adjoining this site area and to look at the necessary measures that will need to be undertaken to help retain the trees shown for retention free from adverse impacts for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.1.3 On our Tree Protection Plan – Drawing No 105-01-200 we have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate the development or as part of management with ‘Red’ hatched crown spreads and those that it is proposed to retain with a ‘Green Hatched’ crown spread.

On this drawing, we have also shown the position of tree protection fencing using ‘Orange Hatching’ and this will need to be erected at the start of the works and be maintained in place until all works are completed. This fencing is to protect the root zone of the trees and to ensure their successful integration into the development of these grounds.

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

5.2.0 Implications of Proposed Development

1. Direct Loss of Trees

To construct the proposed development, it is necessary to remove one tree to facilitate the development – label number 276.

2. Indirect Impacts

Trees to be removed due to their condition and in the interest of safety to public and property, as per attached schedule, include label numbers 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274 and 275

5.3.0 Changes in Site Use and Tree Management Implications

5.3.1 Above Ground Constraints

The main area of retained trees will not have a significant change in use. However, there will be more pedestrian movements and necessary tree surgery will be carried out and the trees will be maintained regularly.

5.3.2 Potential Root Damage to Infrastructure

There is no potential of root damage to existing or proposed infrastructure.

5.3.3 Potential Nuisance

All retained trees will have appropriate remedial tree surgery works and will be subject to normal ongoing arboricultural management.

5.3.4 Construction Implications

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

5.3.5 Proposals for Tree Management

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

6.0.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

6.1.0 Introduction

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

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

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

6.1.2 Root Protection Area

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

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

6.2.0 Code of Practice for the Preservation of Trees

The following code of practice is intended for the preservation of existing trees. These guidelines will help sustain vigour and minimise adverse growing conditions, for trees set out for retention.

This code will be brought to the attention of site personnel including the main contractor, sub-contractors and engineering specialist associated with the project. All operations are to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012, *trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction*. The main contractor should purchase and make available on site a copy of the above.

6.2.1 Prior Notice and Tree Removal

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

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

6.2.2 The Arboricultural Consultant will:

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

6.2.3 Guidelines for Demolition and Site Clearance

Demolition of buildings within the recommended RPA shall be undertaken inwards, within the footprint of the existing building, removal of below ground elements should be undertaken with appropriate machinery, under supervision and with care. The area should be checked for possible root encroachment during operations. Any roots exposed should be treated in accordance with section 7.0 of BS 5837:2012. No stockpiling of soil will be allowed, and it will be removed off site as it is generated. Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials etc. are to be stored within the tree protection zone, even if proposed development is an area outside the site.

6.2.4 Construction Access

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

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

6.2.5 Construction of Roads Bays with the Root Protection Zone

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

6.3.0 Soft Landscaping within Exclusion Zones

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

6.3.1 Guidelines for Root Pruning

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

6.4.0 Offences and Penalties

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

6.4.1 Supervision and Monitoring

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

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

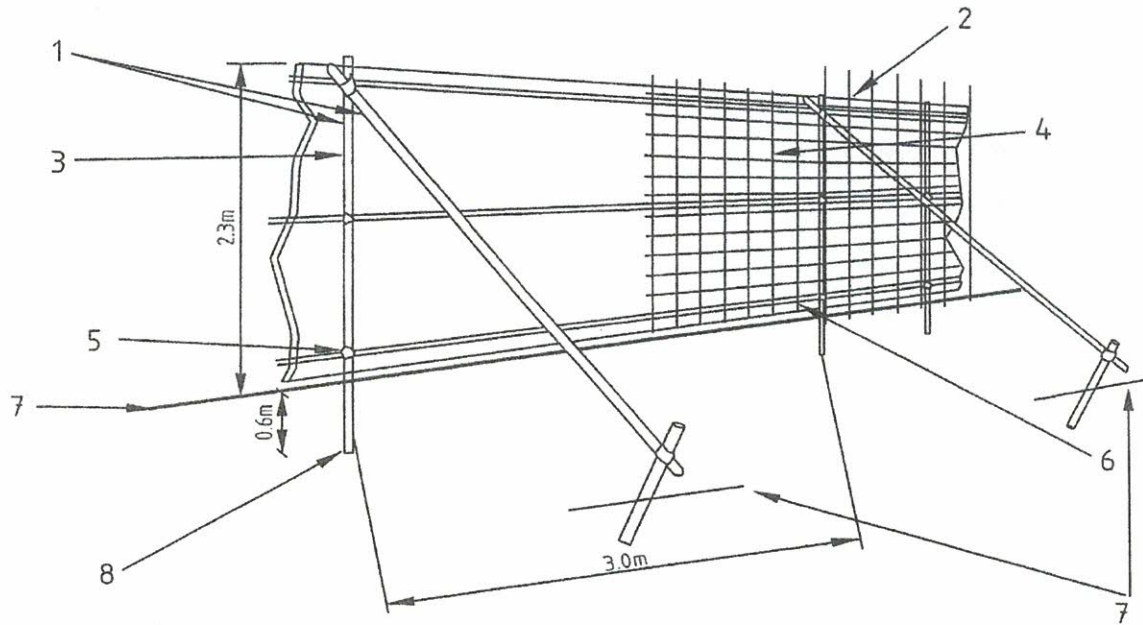
6.5.0 Tree Protection Barrier Fencing

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

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

Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Detail and Ground Protection



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Standard scaffold poles | 5 Standard clamps |
| 2 Uprights to be driven into the ground | 6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling |
| 3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and, where necessary, standard scaffold clamps | 7 Ground level |
| 4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals | 8 Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground |

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

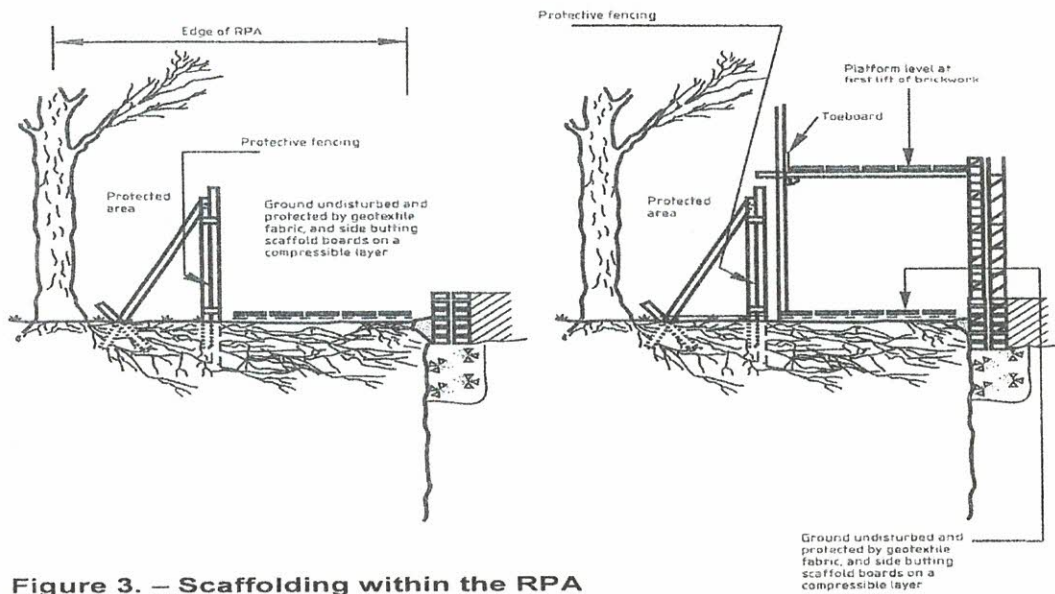


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Photographs



Trees growing mainly around the perimeter of the Belvedere Orphanage site



Label numbers 263, 265 and 266 – Yew, plum and sycamore trees in good condition. The cypress tree 264 should be removed to facilitate the yew specimen



Label number 267 – Large Multistemed beech tree overhanging private property



Label numbers 268, 269, 270 and 271 – Line of mature sycamore trees heavily pruned in the past and with potential safety issues



Typical limb removal and new growth with weak attachment's



Trees near existing buildings – note some old laurel hedgerow



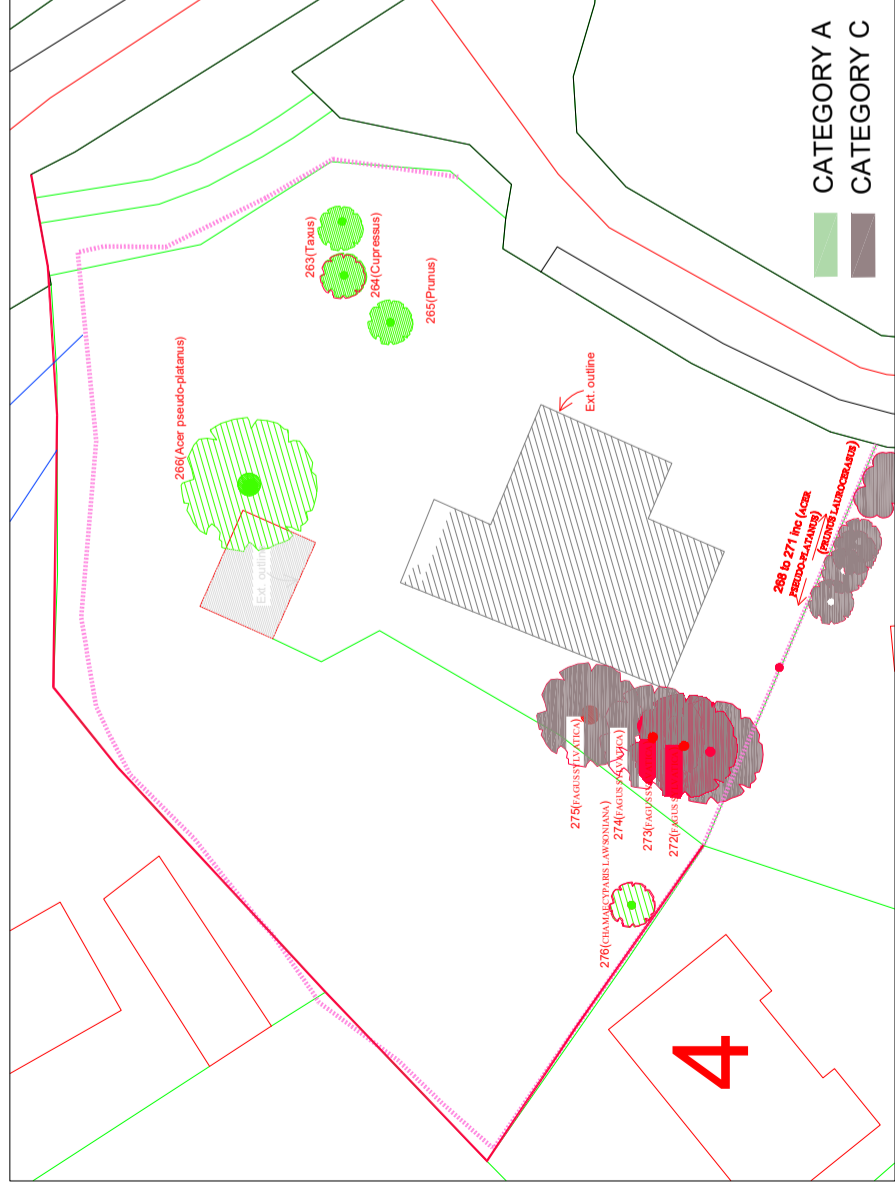
Label numbers 272, 273, 274 and 275 – Beech trees severely topped in the past and coppice growth present. Stability issues due to raised ground grade as well as limb failure potential!



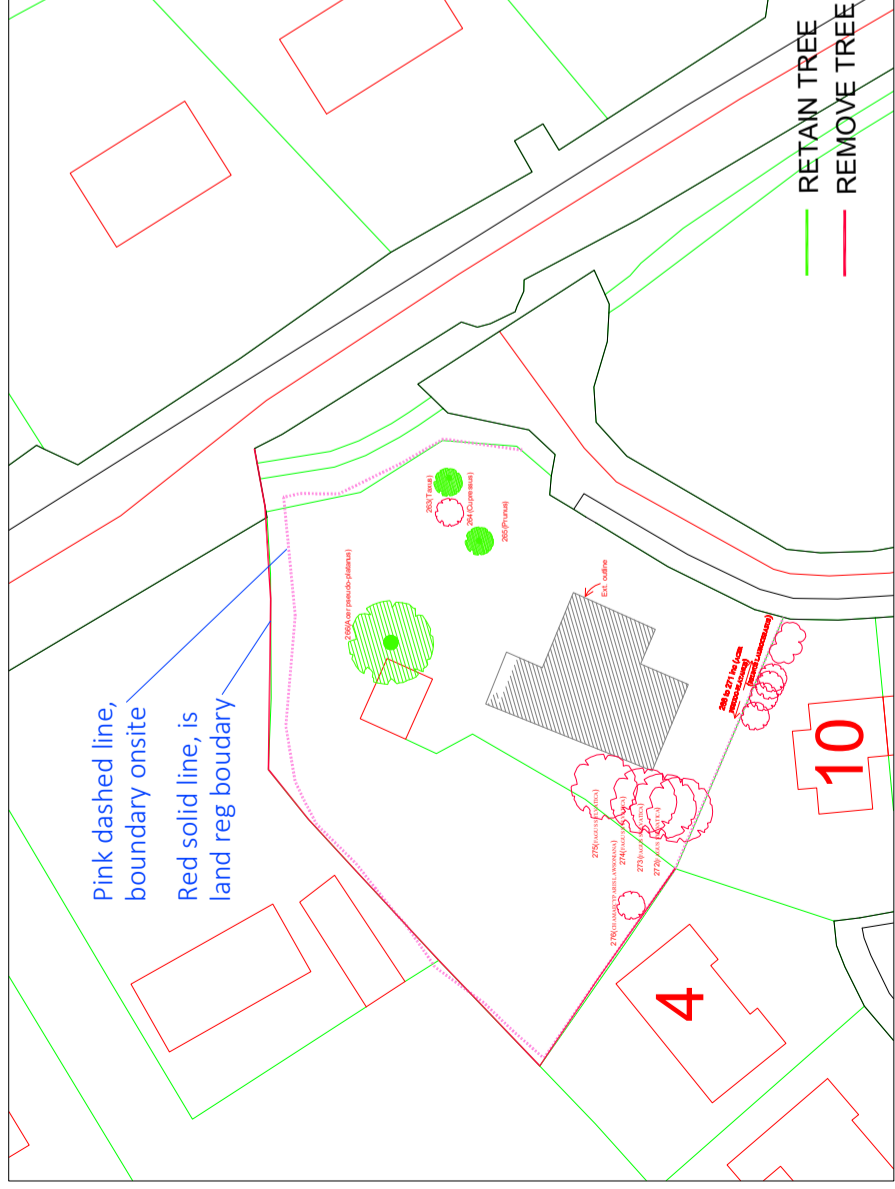
Label number 276 – Cypress tree

Appendix 3

Drawings



1 EXISTING TREE LAYOUT - Category Grade
Scale: 1:250

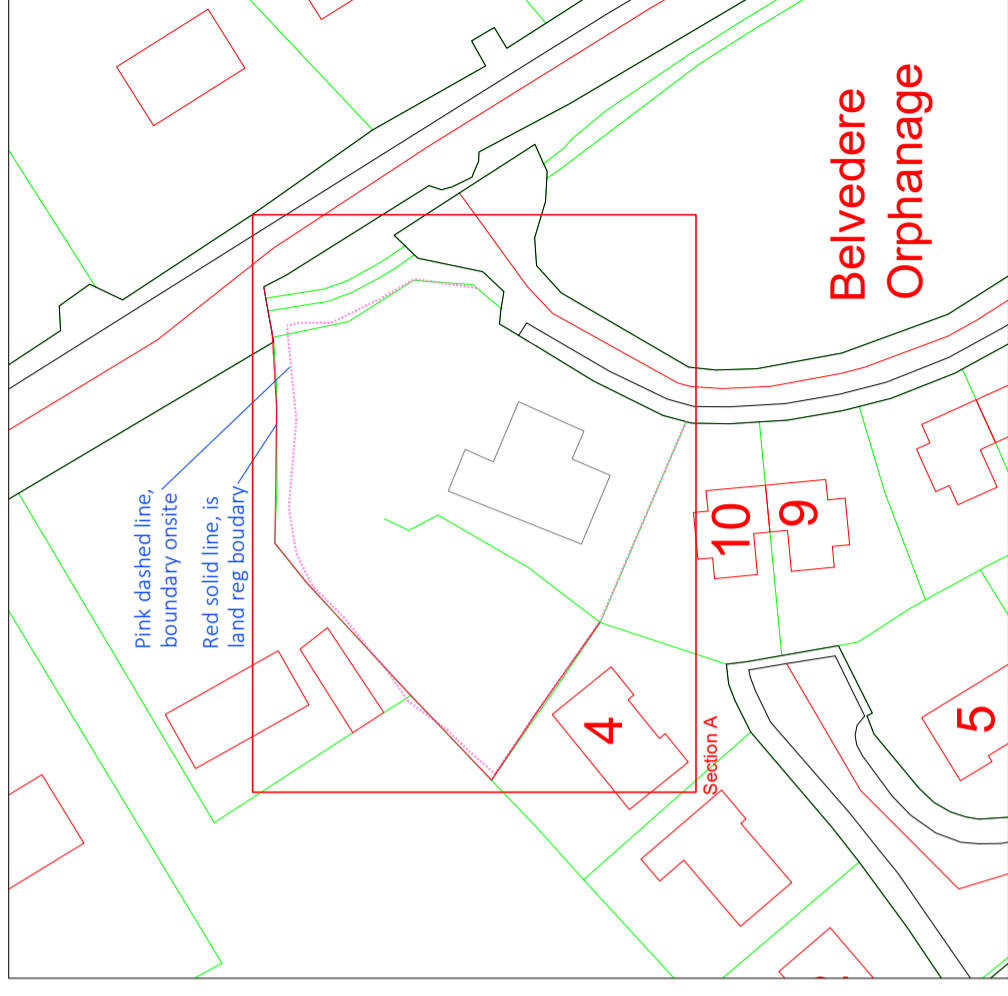


2 IMPACT PLAN LAYOUT
Scale: 1:250

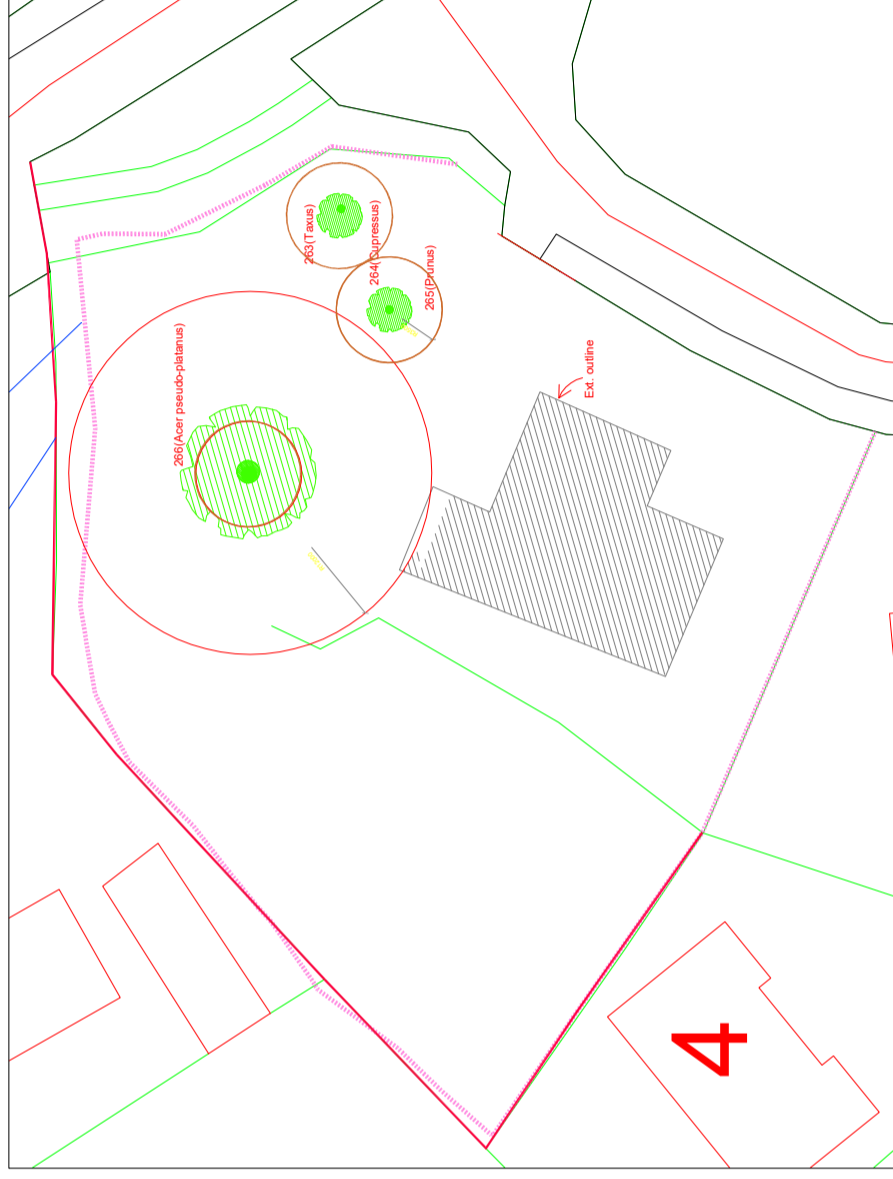
EXISTING TREE CODES:

1: Category C (Red); Category B (N/A); Category A (Green):

263	TAXUS	YEW	A
264	CUPRESSUS	CYPRESS	C
265	PRUNUS	COPPER	A
266	ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS	SYCAMORE	A
267	FAGUS SYLVATICA	BEECH	C
268	ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS	SYCAMORE	C
269	ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS	SYCAMORE	C
270	ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS	SYCAMORE	C
271	ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS	SYCAMORE	C
272	FAGUS SYLVATICA	BEECH	C
273	FAGUS SYLVATICA	BEECH	C
274	FAGUS SYLVATICA	BEECH	C
275	FAGUS SYLVATICA	BEECH	C
276	CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA	CYPRESS	A



4 KEY PLAN
Scale: 1:500



3 PROPOSED TREE LAYOUT
Scale: 1:250

— ROOT DIGGING EXCLUSION ZONE (3.5m radius)



Funded by the Irish Government under Rebuilding Ireland, Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness.



WESTMEATH HOUSING DESIGN TEAM
WESTMEATH COUNTY COUNCIL
CIVIC CENTRE, CHURCH ST.,
DUBLIN 15
Phone: 01854 42700
Web: www.westmeathccoco.ie

PROJECT: CONSTRUCTION OF 6 HOUSES AT TYRELLSPASS

TITLE: ARBORIST REPORT METHOD STATEMENT DRAWINGS

Scale:	@ A1	As Indicated	Datum:	MALIN	Date:	12.07.22
Drawing No:	105_01_200	Stage:	Planning	Revision:		
Survived	MK	Drawn	CH	Checked	Bc/990/99	Approved

File Name and Directory: arborist\TEAM1-Capital Schemes\105-Belvedere Orphanage\Drawings\Arborist\105_01_200_Arborist Report.dwg

Appendix 4

A Condition Assessment of the Tree and Hedge Vegetation within the site area at Belvedere Orphanage, Tyrrelspass, Co Westmeath

Tree condition analysis & preliminary recommendations

Noel Lane Tree Care – Belvedere CT, Tyrrelspass, Co Westmeath

Tree No	Species Botanical Name	Common Name	Age Y SM EM M OM V	DBH (cms)	Height (m) ----- Height of clear stem	Crown Span (m)	Physiological Condition -Good -Fair -Poor -Dead	Comments Structural Observations	Retention Category A-High B-Moderat C-Low D-Fell -Lifespan	Preliminary Management Recommendations Priority A, B, C or U
263	<i>Taxus</i>	Yew	M	57	9	N – 4 S – 4 E – 4 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form. Specimen tree	A >80 years	No work required at this time (NWR)
264	<i>Cupressus</i>	Cypress	EM	33	10	N – 3 S – 1 E – 1 W - 2	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Close to yew tree and suppressed.	C <10 years	Remove in 3 to 5 years to facilitate and favour the yew tree.
265	<i>Prunus</i>	Copper plum	EM	35 21 16	10	N – 3 S – 3 E – 3 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Multistemed specimen.	A >40 years	NWR
266	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	M	43 57	13	N – 4 S – 4 E – 4 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Forked with twin stems.	A >40 years	Clean out the crown Priority C
267	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	M	62 36 31	15	N – 5 S – 6 E – 6 W - 5	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Multistemed. Overhanging adjoining dwelling house property. Some lateral limbs removed in the past. Crossing limbs present	C <15 years	Thin and clean the crown. Monitor stability and potential root damage! Consider removal for health and safety reasons Priority A

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268	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	M	38 21 16	15	N – 4 S – 2 E – 1 W - 4	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Overhanging adjoining dwelling house property. Major crown reductions in the past. New growth with weak attachments. Ivy on one stem.	C <15 years	Reduce new growth back to original cuts. Clean and reshape the crown. Consider removal Priority A
269	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	M	40 30 31 20	16	N – 5 S – 3 E – 3 W - 3	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Overhanging adjoining dwelling house property. Major crown reductions in the past. New growth with weak attachments.	C <15 years	Reduce new growth back to original cuts. Clean and reshape the crown. Consider removal Priority A
270	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	M	48	16	N – 4 S – 0 E – 5 W - 2	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Overhanging adjoining dwelling house property. Major crown reductions in the past. New growth with weak attachments.	C <15 years	Reduce new growth back to original cuts. Clean and reshape the crown. Consider removal Priority A

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271	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	M	38	16	N – 2 S – 2 E – 4 W - 1	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Overhanging adjoining dwelling house property. Major crown reductions in the past. New growth with weak attachments.	C <15 years	Reduce new growth back to original cuts. Clean and reshape the crown. Consider removal Priority A
272	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	M	45	10	N – 2 S – 4 E – 2 W - 5	Poor	Fair vigour and poor form. Topped back to c5m in the past. Coppice growth with weak attachments. Close to buildings. Growing on c1m raised grade in ground at base of tree with limited stability	C <10 years	Consider removal due to poor condition and stability issues!
273	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	M	35	12	N – 2 S – 2 E – 3 W - 6	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Topped back to c5m in the past. Coppice growth with weak attachments. Close to buildings. Growing on c1m raised grade in ground at base of tree with limited stability	C <10 years	Consider removal due to poor condition and stability issues!

Noel Lane Tree Care – Belvedere CT, Tyrrelspass, Co Westmeath

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274	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	M	60	13	N – 3 S – 3 E – 5 W - 6	Poor	Fair vigour and poor form. Topped back to c5m in the past. Coppice growth with weak attachments. Close to buildings. Growing on c1m raised grade in ground at base of tree with limited stability	C <10 years	Consider removal due to poor condition and stability issues!
275	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	M	80	13	N – 6 S – 5 E – 6 W - 7	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Topped back to c5m in the past. Coppice growth with weak attachments. Close to buildings. Growing on c1m raised grade in ground at base of tree with limited stability	C <10 years	Consider removal due to poor condition and stability issues!
276	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson cypress	M	54	14	N – 3 S – 3 E – 4 W - 1	Good	Good vigour and good form	A >40 years	NWR