GREEN TREE ARBORIST
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

REPORT TITLE

BS:5837 ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

PROJECT TITLE

Mixed Use Large-scale Residential Development at Kilbride, Arklow, Co. Wicklow

On behalf of the

Certain Assets of Dawnhill and Windhill Limited

April 2025

Stage	Document Version	Prepared by
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This report has been prepared by Green Tree Arboricultural Consultants with all reasonable skill, care and diligence. Information report herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

1.1 The report's purpose is to provide the appropriate guidance in regard to the arboricultural information required as part of a planning application at Kilbride, Arklow, Co.Wicklow.

1.2 The proposed development is to be a mixed use, large scale Residential Development, which will include the construction of 750 no. residential units with a mix of semidetached, detached, and terraced houses along with duplex apartments and apartments. These will comprise of 1, 2, 3 and 4 bed houses. The proposal will also deliver 3 no. retail units, 3 no. community/ medical units and 1 no. creche unit. Two new pedestrian/ cyclist link connecting into Arklow Town Centre are also proposed. The development will also provide for landscaping, public open spaces and all associated site development works to enable the development including boundary treatments, attenuation storage area and other service provision including ESB substation

1.3 This report will record the current condition of the trees located within the footprint of the site and categorise them in accordance with Section 4 of BS 5837: 2012 " *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".*

1.4 This report should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Data located in Appendix 2 and the attached Tree Survey Drawing – TMS.LD.10.24.01A

1.5 This report also gives re-assurance that the health and consideration of the trees has been an integral part of the proposed development.

1.6 A topographical survey was provided, which recorded the position of all the trees within the site. The surveyed trees were plotted using the topographic survey.

SITE DESCRIPTION & TREE ASSESSMENT

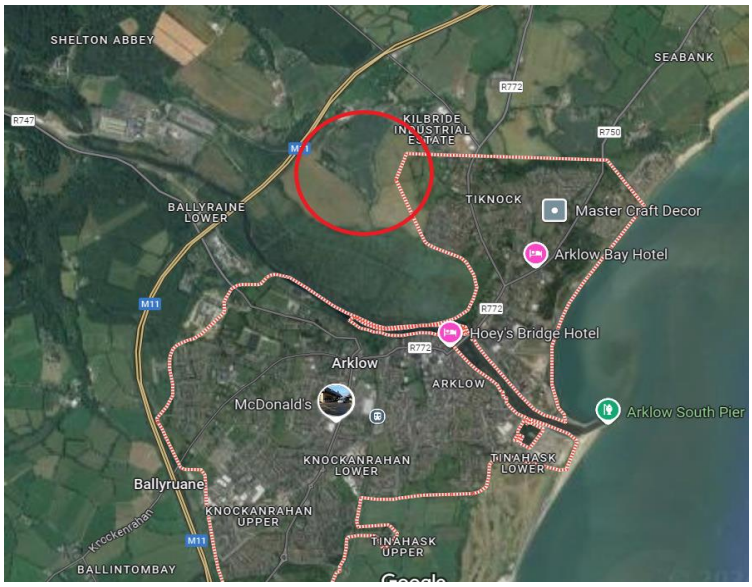


Fig 1 – site location in relation to Arklow town

1.7 The proposed development is situated north of the centre of Arklow town. The site is currently in active agricultural use, primarily designated for tillage. Other then the former private residence with dwelling house, out-building and agricultural shed adjacent to the northern boundary with Kilbride Road, there are no structures or developments on the land and it has been well-maintained for its current agricultural purpose.

1.8 The site requires consideration from an arboricultural perspective due to the presence of trees, within a landscape and hedgerow setting. A number of trees within both the landscaped and agricultural hedgerow setting are deemed to be within impacting distance of the proposed development.

1.9 The hedgerows are located both internal of the site and along the boundaries. The hedgerow H5 runs north to south toward the western side of the site and there are notable category B trees toward the south-west of the site. there are also some notable Oak trees within the hedgerows H3 and H4 along the internal hedgerows and those along the site boundary to the east of the site. The previous private residence to the north of the site adjacent to Kilbride Road is dominated by two dense hedgerows of both Leylandii and Beech with a number of landscaped trees including two large canopy category B trees.

Fig 1- extent of the site for development outline in green – trees located along hedgerows & within the dwelling to the north highlighted in red

2.0 METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS & LEGISLATION

2.1 The original assessment of the trees and hedgerows within the red-line boundary was carried out on Friday 18th and Tuesday 22nd October 2024, which updated the surveys previously carried out in 2019, 2022 and 2023.

2.2 The latest assessment was carried out on Friday 11th April to confirm there were alterations to be made to the October visits.

2.3 The recommendations provided within this report are the result of meticulous evaluation and are intended to ensure the health, safety, and longevity of the trees and hedgerows in question and are based on industry standards and best practices. It is crucial to understand that the recommendations are based on the current condition and observed data at the time of the assessment. The recommendations are not a guarantee of safety but rather a professional opinion aimed at mitigating identified risks.

2.4 The recommendations made within this report are valid for a period of 12 months only. It is recommended that follow-up inspections and assessments be carried out periodically to address any new developments or changes in tree health and safety. The recommendations provided are rooted in expert knowledge and experience, aiming to achieve the best possible outcomes for the sustainability and safety of the tree population.

2.5 The assessments were conducted from ground level only using visual tree assessment techniques (VTA) which only gives a snap-shot of what is visible not obscured or accessible on the day of the survey. The survey does not include any climbing inspections, internal investigations of the tree or inspections below ground level.

2.6 Climbing plants such as ivy and dense undergrowth can obscure decays or structural defects present at the time of the survey. Where the ivy or undergrowth is so dense a thorough examination is not possible, it is recommended that the ivy be severed at ground level and undergrowth cleared, in order for the trees to be re-inspected.

2.7 The fruiting bodies of some important wood decay fungi can only be seen at certain times of the year and may not be present at the time of this survey. There were no notable fungi recorded during the tree assessment.

2.8 The tree survey was conducted in accordance with BS 5837:2012. All trees over 150mm in diameter at breast height were given a unique reference number using metal tags and had their positions plotted on the survey drawings.

2.9 All individual trees and groups of trees were assessed in relation to their – species, age class, tree height, crown spread, stem diameter at 1.5m above ground and their condition and management recommendations.

2.10 The measurements for tree height and crown spread were taken to an accuracy of 0.5 m. The conditions of the trees both physiologically and structurally were assessed from being – good to fair to poor with additional information shown within the comments

2.11 When categorizing a tree, as recommended in BS 5837:2012 – 4.5.5, the classification should begin by considering whether the tree falls within the scope of category U. If the tree does not fall into this category, it should be considered according to the criteria for inclusion in category A. Subsequently if trees do not meet the criteria, they should be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in category B. If this criteria is not met, trees are placed in the low category C.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

2.12 The Root Protection Area (RPA) first appeared in the 2005 version of BS: 5837 and the within the updated version BS: 5837 - 2012. The BS describes the RPA as –

> "*layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as priority"*

2.13 The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the area around an individual tree to be protected from disturbance during construction works. The RPA is shown as a radius in metres measured from the centre of the tree's stem. Protection of the roots and soil structure in the RPA should be treated as a priority.

2.14 For single stem trees the root protection area is calculated as a circle with a radius 12 times the stems diameter. A separate calculation should be used for trees with more than one stem. The calculated RPA for each tree is capped at 707 m2 or a circle with a radius of 15m. These calculations are based on the formulas set out in Section 4.6 and Annex D of BS 5837.

2.15 The RPA is generally regarded as a compromise between carrying out development and retaining a tree. Trees with a large stem diameter at 1.5 m can produce an RPA that if protected would not allow for developments to progress. This is seen as the requirement for capping the RPA at a radius of 15m.

STATUTORY LEGISLATION

2.16 The legislation in regard to the felling of trees is set out in the Forestry Act 2014 along with the Forestry Regulations 2017. Trees can be felled without the need to submit a tree felling license application under Section 19 of the Forestry Act 2014 where it is –

- A tree in an urban area (an urban area is an area that comprised a city, town or borough as specified in Part 2 of Schedule 5 & Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act 2001)
- A tree within 30 m of a building – excluding any building built after the trees were planted
- Trees outside a forest – the removal of which is specified in a grant of planning permission

2.17 The Wicklow County Council Tree Management Policy (2022) provides guidance in relation to the protection and management of trees within the county. Under section 3.1.4 of the policy, it states that:

> *"The protection of trees in general is considered as part of the planning process. Where feasible it the policy of Wicklow County Council to retain trees on site and where tree removal is necessary to facilitate development steps should be taken to augment tree cover locally with trees of similar stature."*

2.18 The Wicklow County Development Plan (2022-2028) provides guidance in relation to the protection of trees under the section Woodlands, Trees and Hedgerows within chapter 17.4 Natural Heritage & Biodiversity Objectives. The following objectives state:

- CPO 17.20 Development that requires the felling of mature trees of environmental and/or amenity value, even though they may not have a TPO in place, will be discouraged.
- CPO 17.21 To strongly discourage the felling of mature trees to facilitate development and encourage tree surgery rather than felling if such is essential to enable development to proceed.
- CPO 17.22 To require and ensure the preservation and enhancement of native and semi-natural woodlands, groups of trees and individual trees, as part of the development management process, and require the planting of native broad-leaved species, and species of local provenance in all new developments.
- CPO 17.23 To require the retention, wherever possible, of hedgerows and other distinctive boundary treatment in the County. Where removal of a hedgerow, stone wall or other distinctive boundary treatment is unavoidable, provision of the same type of boundary will be required of similar length and set back within the site in advance of the commencement of construction works on the site (unless otherwise agreed by the Planning Authority).

2.19 Under Protocol 3 – Planned removal of trees, of the Wicklow County Council Tree Management Policy (2022) it states that:

> *"Trees may be removed in limited circumstances as part of planned redevelopment. This may be done when existing trees are unsuitable for the site"*
> and
> *"The removal of trees that are unsuitable for the space in which they were planted will be permitted when recommended by an arborists report. Circumstances may include trees that are interfering with utilities and where pruning has compromised their continued growth in reasonable condition, trees planted to close to buildings and walls, trees which dangerously restrict sightlines on public roads or trees of species that have roots that are unsuitable for the urban environment in which they have been planted"*

2.20 There are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) associated with the site. There is one TPO recorded within Arklow at Kynoch's Lodge. A copy of the TPO designations in Arklow van be found under Appendix 3 of this report. A TPO can apply to a tree, trees, group of trees or woodland and can be implemented by the planning authority if it deems them to be desirable and appropriate in the interest of amenity or the environment. TPOs can be made under Part XIII of the Planning and Development Act 2000. It is considered an offence to cut down, top, lop or wilfully destroy a tree that is subject to a TPO.

2.21 Before any recommended works are undertaken the trees should be inspected for any signs or activity of protected species within the trees. Under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 it is an offence to destroy or disturb nesting birds. Also, under the Wildlife Act and the EU Habitats Directive it is an offence to recklessly kill, injure or capture bats, to disturb them or destroy, obstruct or damage any bat roosts found.

2.22 Wherever possible vegetation clearance should take place outside the breeding bird season between the 1st September and the end 1st March. If tree works are to be undertaken within the bird nesting season, March – September, the trees in question will be assessed for the presence of any nests by a competent person before any works commence. If bird nests are present works will cease and an ecologist consulted before works can commence.

3.0 SUMMARY OF TREE SURVEY

3.1 A detailed survey of the trees and hedgerows within the site was undertaken to assess their current health, vitality, structural condition, and overall contribution to the landscape. The site contains a diverse array of tree species, predominantly native, as well as established hedgerows that serve as natural boundaries and important wildlife corridors.

3.2 The majority of the trees surveyed are mature specimens with species including, Oak (*Quercus petraea & robur*) Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) among others. The majority are growing either within linear groups or interspersed within the hedgerows throughout the site. The dwelling house that is located along the northern boundary adjacent to the Kilbride Road contains two planted hedgerows and 14 nr. planted trees as part of its landscaped garden.

3.3 The overall health of the trees is variable, with the majority presenting in fair to good condition. Key observations include:

- Canopy Health: The majority of the mature trees display a well-balanced canopy structure, with healthy leaf cover and signs of normal growth. However, several trees, particularly the Ash trees, exhibit varying signs of crown dieback and reduced foliage density, indicative of Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).

- Structural Integrity: Most trees exhibit sound structural integrity, with no major defects observed. However, isolated instances of basal decay and the presence of deadwood were noted, particularly in the more mature specimens. Deadwood observed is largely confined to the inner canopy, suggesting it may be a result of natural aging rather than acute

disease or pest activity. Remedial pruning to remove dead or weakened branches is recommended for several specimens to reduce the risk of limb failure.

- Pests and Diseases: No significant infestations or disease outbreaks were identified across the site. However, signs of Ash Dieback were observed in 8 nr. of the 14 nr Ash trees. The progression of the infection within these 8 nr. trees is such that they identified as category U trees and unsuitable for retention. The remaining 6 nr. will require ongoing monitoring, and potential phased removal may be necessary if their condition deteriorates.

- Root Systems: The root systems of the trees, where visible, show minimal signs of disturbance. However, in isolated instances where trees are growing from raised ditches the integrity of their rooting structure has been compromised and has been noted as structural weaknesses in the tree data.

- Trees beneath or adjacent to O/H ESB power lines – the tree survey notes that a number of trees beneath high voltage lines to the south-west of the site have only recently been severely cut – the trees T379 – T384 and the trees T447 and T448. More than 50% of the canopies of these trees have been cut leaving the trees unbalanced and unsuitable for retention (refer to section 2.18 of this report)

3.4 Of the 69 nr. recorded trees on the site, there are 10 category B trees – the Oak trees T400, T406, T412, T418, T437, T438, T445 and T458, the Sycamore trees T361 and T438 and the Alder T453. All these trees are in both good physiological and structural condition.

3.5 The hedgerows within the site, primarily composed of mixed native species such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Willow (*Salix spp*), and elder (*Sambucus nigra*), are largely well-established and contribute to the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the site. However, their condition varies across different sections:

- Structural Condition: Many of the hedgerows are dense and provide effective screening, but certain sections, particularly those beneath the O/H ESB power lines have been continuously maintained to height of approximately 3m. Gaps and thinning are evident in some areas.

- Management and Maintenance: While the majority of the hedgerows appear to have been maintained through traditional cutting practices, some sections, particularly H4 the mature stands of willow have been allowed to grow to just beneath the O/H wires. The hedgerows H10 and H12 that form the boundary of the dwelling and landscaped garden have been allowed to spread both laterally and vertically forming very dense canopies

3.6 To ensure the continued health and vitality of those trees and hedgerows to be retained on-site, the following management actions are recommended:

- Tree Maintenance: Undertake selective pruning to remove deadwood and improve tree structure. Ongoing monitoring for signs of disease, particularly in ash trees, is crucial.

- Tree Protection: Implement protective measures during any site development to prevent soil compaction and root damage, particularly in areas of high foot or vehicle traffic.

3.7 In conclusion, while the overall condition of the trees and hedgerows is satisfactory, proactive management will be essential in maintaining and enhancing the site's arboricultural and ecological value as part of future development plans

APPENDIX 1

SURVEY KEY

Tree No……. refers to numbered metal tag on each tree

Species ……. refers to common and botanical name

Ht…….. tree height in meters

DBH…….. tree diameter at breast height in cm

RPA…….. root protection area as a radius from trees stem centre that is to be protected from disturbance during construction works. For a single stem the root protection area is calculated as an area that is 12 times the stem diameter. The RPA is plotted on the tree constraints plan in meters

Drip radius…….. tree canopy from north, east, south and west in meters

Age…… referred to in generalised categories including –

- **Young……** a tree planted within the last 10 years
- **Middle Aged…** a tree between 50% & 80% its expected height
- **Mature……** a tree that has reached its expected height but still has potential to grow
- **Over Mature…** a tree at the end of its time and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size

Condition…… condition of the tree both physical and structural

- **G – Good…….** a specimen of generally good form and health
- **F – Fair……** a specimen with defects but can be managed and retained
- **P – Poor……...** a specimen through defect, decay or reduced vigour has a limited life
- **D – Dead…….** a dead tree

Comments…….. Additional description/commentary on each individual tree

Recommendations Management recommendations are noted, including remedial pruning works and re-inspections where necessary

ERC…….. estimated remaining contribution in years - < 10, 10 – 20, 20 – 40, >40

Retention categories The retention category is to identify the quality and value of an existing tree and make decisions whether trees should be retained or removed in accordance with BS 5837 section 4.5

- Category U – trees with no expected value in the immediate future and recommended for removal based on arboricultural best practice
- Category A – trees of high quality with a minimum 40 years life expectancy
- Category B – trees of moderate quality with a minimum 20 years life expectancy
- Category C – trees of low quality with a minimum 10 years life expectancy

APPENDIX 2

TREE SURVEY DATA

Tree No.	Species	Ht. m.	DBH. cm.	RPA	Drip rad. (m.)	Age (Years) Y – Young M – Middle-Aged MA – Mature OM – Over-Mature	Physiological Condition & Comments • Good • Fair • Poor • Dead	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution In Years <10 10-20 20-40 >40	Retention Category A – High B – Moderate C – Low U - Remove
0361	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	9	37	4.4	3N 4S 4E 4.5W	MA	Good Attractive well-balanced canopy – good form Branch structure & ext growth – canopy to North suppressed by dense beech hedge – basal suckers – light ivy from base	Remove basal suckers & ivy	>40	B
0362	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	14	35	4.2	4N 1S 4E 2W	MA	Fair Dense epicormic growths on main stem – early Signs of AD within canopy – tree pruned to South due to presence of O/H ESB wires – Canopy weighted to north & east	Tree will be pruned again as branches Growing close to ESB wires – Monitor in mid-summer for extent of AD	10-20	C
0363	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	15	57	6.8	2N 3S 2E 2W	MA	Fair Deadwood and dieback in isolated areas of canop lower canopy well-balanced Basal area not accessible due to dense Bramble – forked from base – dense ivy throughc	Crown clean to remove deadwood Clean bramble & ivy from base & reassess	20-40	C
0364	Salix spp. Willow X 3 stems	8	30 24 22	4.4	4N 1S 3E 3W	MA	Poor Heavily pruned in the due to presence of O/H ESB wires – growing from west side of Raised ditch – leaning & weighted to north	Unsuitable for retention post development	20-40	C
0365	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash X 8 stems	15	19 Avg	5.4	3N 2S 3E 2W	MA	Poor Early evidence of Ash-Dieback (AD) in the Higher canopy – growing from west side of Raised ditch – multiple stems from base – Basal area not accessible due to dense Bramble	Unsuitable for retention post development	<10	U
0366	Salix spp. Willow X 4 stems	8	20 x 2 17 12	3.5	2N 3S 2E 2W	MA	Fair Dense ivy growth to 4m – low spreading canopy Growing from west side of raised ditch Basal area not accessible due to dense Bramble	Unsuitable for retention post development	20-40	C

0367	Salix spp. Willow X 3 stems	7	30 26	4.0	2N 2S 4E 0W	MA	Fair leaning & weighted to East – extended lateral branches prone to cracking - Basal area not accessible due to dense bramble	Unsuitable for retention post development	20-40	C
0368	Salix spp. Willow X 3 stems	6	20 x 2 15	3.4	0N 3S 0E 3W	MA	Fair leaning & weighted to West – extended lateral branches prone to cracking - Basal area not accessible due to dense bramble	Unsuitable for retention post development	20-40	C
0369	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash X 2 stems	11	55 32	6.4	3N 0S 3E 1W	MA	Poor Sparse leaf cover with extensive deadwood and dieback throughout the canopy due to AD – older cavity at base well occluded – Basal area not accessible due to dense bramble – dense ivy cover	Heavily infected with AD Fell	>10	U
0370	*Quercus petraea* Oak	8	50	6.0	2N 3S 2E 2W	MA	Poor Large crown reduction in the past – older dead Branches and crown evident – extensive Epicormic growth from main stem – Basal area not accessible due to dense bramble	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	20-40	U
0375	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash X 3 stems	3	36 22 10	4.3	1N 1S 1E 1W	MA	Poor The tree has been continuously crown reduced Due the presence of O/H ESB lines – dense Epicormic growths throughout with early signs Of AD	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	<10	U
0376	Salix spp. Willow X 4 stems	6	30 30	4.2	5N 3S 3E 2W	MA	Poor Leaning & weighted to north – extended lateral Branches prone to cracking – growing from Raised ditch – dense ivy	Unsuitable for retention post development	20-40	C
0377	Salix spp. Willow X 4 stems	6	20 18	2.7	2N 2S 2E 2W	MA	Fair Base of tree inaccessible due to dense bramble Growing from raised ditch – extended lateral branches prone to cracking	Unsuitable for retention post development	20-40	C

0378	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	12	38	4.6	4N 3S 3E 2W	MA	Fair leaning & weighted to East – extended lateral branches prone to cracking - Basal area not accessible due to dense bramble	Monitor annually for AD in mid-summer	20-40	C
0379	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore X 6 stems	4	16 12 x 3	2.6	1N 0S 0E 2W	MA	Poor Majority of the tree recently cut to approx. 2m Above grounf level due to presence of O/H ESB wires – stems to N/W retained -	Unsuitable for retention post development	10-20	U
0380	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore X 2 stems	4	20 x 2	2.8	1N 0S 0E 1W	MA	Poor Majority of the tree recently cut to approx. 2m Above grounf level due to presence of O/H ESB wires – stems to N/W retained -	Unsuitable for retention post development	10-20	U
0381	*Quercus petraea* Oak	4	30E	3.6	2N 0S 0E 0W	MA	Poor Majority of the tree recently cut to approx. 2m Above grounf level due to presence of O/H ESB wires – stems to N/W retained -	Unsuitable for retention post development	10-20	U
0382	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	3	26	3.1	1N 1S 1E 1W	MA	Poor The tree has been continuously crown reduced Due the presence of O/H ESB lines – dense Epicormic growths throughout with early signs Of AD	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	<10	U
0383	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	6	26 24 18	4.0	5N 3S 3E 2W	MA	Poor Leaning & weighted to north – extended lateral Branches prone to cracking – growing from Raised ditch – dense ivy	Unsuitable for retention post development	20-40	U
0384	*Quercus petraea* Oak	6	30	3.6	1N 0S 0E 1W	MA	Poor Majority of the tree recently cut to approx. 2m Above grounf level due to presence of O/H ESB wires – stems to N/W retained -	Unsuitable for retention post development	10-20	U

0397	*Quercus petraea* Oak	12	38	4.6	2N 3S 2E 2W	MA	Fair Tree growing within hedgerow (H3) – Continuously cut due to presence of O/H ESB Wires – growing from raised ditch	No works required	20-40	C
0398	*Quercus petraea* Oak	4	16 12 x 3	2.6	2N 2S 3E 2W	MA	Fair Tree growing within hedgerow (H3) – Continuously cut due to presence of O/H ESB Wires – growing from raised ditch	No works required	20-40	C
0399	Dead Tree	4	N/A	N/A	0N 0S 0E 0W	MA	Dead No longer visible within dense hedgerow (H3)	No works required	>10	U
0400	*Quercus petraea* Oak X 3 stems	4	36E	4.3	3N 3S 3E 4W	MA	Good Three individual stems from raised ditch – larger Stem central with good form, branch structure & ext growth – canopy to east 2/3m from O/H ESB wires – base not accessible due to dense Bramble – dense ivy throughout	Clean around base Sever ivy – remove from canopy where possible	>40	B
0401	*Quercus petraea* Oak X 4 stems	3	31 x 2 23 x 2	5.5	3N 1S 2E 3W	MA	Fair Merging with T400 – sparse central canopy – Possible branch failure in past – deadwood Within canopy – 3 co-dominant stems from base Dense ivy throughout	Clean around base Sever ivy – remove from canopy where possible	>40	C
0402	*Crataegus monogyna &* *Iles aquifolium* Hawthorn & Holly	6	18 13	2.2	2N 2S 2E 2W	MA	Fair Dense holly overgrown by oaks – smaller Hawthorn visible to north – both small canopy Trees overgrown by dense Willow re-growths to west – base not accessible due to dense Bramble	Remove dense willow to west of holly	20-40	C
0403	*Quercus petraea* Oak	7	55E	6.6	2N 2S 2E 2W	MA	Poor Extensive deadwood from top of canopy – Dead lateral branches – little epicormic growth In higher canopy – dense undergrowth of bramble	Prune to remove risk of branch failure Allow epicormic develop from lower Stem or decay naturally	20-40	C

0404	*Quercus petraea* Oak X 2 stems	4	15 13	2.0	2N 1S 0E 3W	MA	Fair Low sized canopy spreading to north & west Merging with dense low Holly canopy to north Very dense undergrowth of bramble & scrub	No works required	20-40	C
0405	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash X 3 stems	14	56	6.7	3N 2S 2E 2W	MA	Poor Tree growing very close to High Voltage O/H Wires – the tree will be heavily reduced in the Coming years due to its proximity – early signs Of AD throughout the canopy	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	<10	U
0406	*Quercus petraea* Oak X 2 stems	19	88 32	2.8	6N 8S 6E 6W	MA	Good Twin stem from 0.5m – union not visible due to Dense bramble & ivy – main stem vertical with Union at 4m – unio not visible due to dense ivy Well-balanced large spreading canopy – isolated Extended lateral branches growing beyond tree Dripline – smaller stem lower canopy to S/W Deadwood attached & hung-up in canopy	Clean around base & sever ivy Consider lateral pruning of branches Extended branches only	>40	B
0407	*Quercus petraea* Oak	9	56	6.7	1N 2S 2E 0W	MA	Fair Leaning & weighted to east – overgrown to west North & south – unbalanced canopy – extended Lateral branches to east – minor deadwood	Prune to create more compact canopy Deadwood Monitor if 408 to be removed	20-40	C
0408	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash X 2 stems	14	47 40	6.2	3N 5S 3E 0W	MA	Fair Dominant canopy tree overgrowing 407 & 409 Possible early signs of AD – positive Identification not possible due to autumn leaf Loss	Reassess in mid-summer to determine Extent of AD, if any	10-20	C
0409	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	12	30	3.6	2N 1S 1E 1W	MA	Poor Extensive deadwood & dieback throughout the canopy due to AD infection	Fell	>10	U
0410	*Quercus petraea* Oak	15	85	10.2	3N 4S 1E 2W	MA	Fair Sparse leaf cover compared to neighbouring Oaks – Very dense Ivy on main stem – deadwood branches throughout canopy	Sever ivy @ base Deadwood & crown clean Re-assess	20-40	C

0411	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	8	22	2.6	1N 0S 1E 3W	MA	Poor Low sized canopy overgrown by larger oaks Dense ivy throughout – AD throughout canopy	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	<10	U
0412	*Quercus petraea* Oak X 2 stems	14	47 40	6.2	3N 5S 3E 2W	MA	Good Well-balanced canopy with good form, branch Structure & ext growth – dense ivy from base Extending into canopy – unions not visible	Clean around base & sever ivy removing From canopy where possible Re-assess	>40	B
0413	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash X 2 stems	14.5	50 44	6.7	4N 4S 3E 3W	MA	Poor Extensive deadwood & dieback throughout the Canopy from AD – dense ivy from base Throughout canopy	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	<10	U
0414	*Quercus petraea* Oak	12	43	5.2	1N 2S 3E 1W	MA	Fair Tree leaning to N/E – canopy weighted to east Suppressed by larger canopy Ash tree 413 Poor branch structure to west – growing from Raised ditch – minor deadwood	Prune to create more compact canopy Deadwood	>40	C
0415	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	4	13 x 3	2.3	1N 1S 1E 1W	MA	Poor Low sized canopy – epicormic growths from main stems only – cut in recent past – early signs of AD in epicormic growths	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	<10	U
0416	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore X 2 stems	10	30 20	3.6	1N 1S 1E 1W	MA	Dead Dead tree – smaller re-growths to N/W	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	>10	U
0417	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	9	15 X 4	3.0	2N 2S 2E 2W	MA	Fair Multiple small dimeter stems from base Growing from edge of drain – spreading canopy	No works required	20-40	C
0418	*Quercus petraea* Oak	12	75E	9.0	3N 2S 4E 2W	MA	Fair Well balanced canopy weighted slightly to east Older deadwood branch in higher canopy Base not accessible dur to dense bramble Good ext growth throughout	Clean around base & sever ivy Re-assess	>40	B

0437	*Quercus robur* Oak	9	53	6.4	5N 3S 4E 4W	MA	Good Well-balanced canopy with good form Branch structure & ext growth – growing from Top of west bank of drain – good rooting Structure – decay pocket at base to south – Older stem removed in past – smaller Sycamore Stems to S/E	Remove smaller Sycamore stems where required	>40	B
0438	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	12	52 45	6.9	5N 4S 4E 4W	MA	Good Co-dominant twin stem from 1m – union with Slight bark inclusion – stem to east with further Co-dominance & good union – growing from Top of west bank of drain – good rooting Structure – cavity at base to N/W ascending To 1.5m – basal growths to west & south Smaller Sycamore to N/W & S/E	Remove basal growths to open clear Stem – remove Sycamore stems where required	>40	B
0439	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	12	50 45	6.7	5N 4S 5E 4W	MA	Fair Early signs of AD in canopy – co-dominant twin Stem with good union – stem to east with cavity At base – large weighted lateral branches – Stem to west with 3 co-dominant stems from 1.2m – growing from top of west bank of drain – good rooting structure	Monitor for AD in mid-summer	10-20	C
0440	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	12	43	5.2	3N 5S 2E 3W	MA	Poor Extensive deadwood & dieback throughout the Sparse canopy – unbalanced canopy weighted to south – base not accessible	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	<10	U
0441	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	12	41 21 18	4.9	3N 3S 4E 2W	MA	Good Three stems from base – main stem to east with Good form branch structure & ext growth Smaller stems to S/W & N/W – growing from top of west bank of drain – good rooting structure	No works required	>40	C
0442	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	12	45 41	6.1	3.5N 2.5S 3E 1W	MA	Good Twin stem from 1m with minor bark inclusion Good form, branch structure & ext growth – Dense ivy from base – minor deadwood – dense Basal growths – old cavity at base to west well occluded	Remove basal growths & sever ivy	>40	C

0443	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	8	27 25	3.7	1N 2S 3E 3W	M	Fair Smaller canopy tree growing from edge of drain Twin stem with good branch structure – dense Bramble at base	No works required	20-40	C
0444	*Quercus robur* Oak	9	41	4.9	3N 1S 3E 1W	MA	Fair Suppressed canopy overgrown by 445 - growing from top of west bank of drain – good rooting structure – very dense ivy & bramble – base not accessible – minor deadwood in canopy	Clean around base & sever ivy Re-assess	>40	C
0445	*Quercus robur* Oak	12	46	5.5	4N 3S 3E 3W	MA	Good Single stem to union at 4m – very dense ivy Obscuring visibility – good form, branch Structure & ext growth – minor pruning to S/E Where branches were close to O/H ESB wires Minor deadwood - growing from top of west bank of drain – base not accesssible	Clean around base & sever ivy Re-assess	>40	B
0446	*Quercus robur* Oak	9	54	6.5	3N 2S 1E 1W	MA	Fair Possible crown reduction in the past – dense Epicormic growths from top of canopy – good Ext growth throughout – pruned to S/E where Branches were close to O/H ESB wires – dense Bramble – base not accessible	Clean around base & sever ivy Re-assess	>40	C
0447	*Fraxinus excelsior* Ash	12	69	8.3	4N 4S 0E 4W	MA	Poor The tree has been very heavily cut away from O/H ESB wires – approx. half the canopy has Been removed – remaining canopy weighted to West	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	10-20	U
0448	*Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore	8	29 27	4.0	1N 1S 0E 2W	MA	Poor The tree has been very heavily cut away from O/H ESB wires – approx. half the canopy has Been removed – remaining canopy weighted to West	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	10-20	U
0449	Betula pubescens Downy Birch	11	29 29	4.1	3N 3S 3E 3W	MA	Good Well-balanced canopy – good form, branch Structure & ext growth – very dense ivy from Base to 8m – base not accessible – dense scrub & bramble – growing from eastern side of drain	Clean around base & sever ivy Re-assess	20-40	C

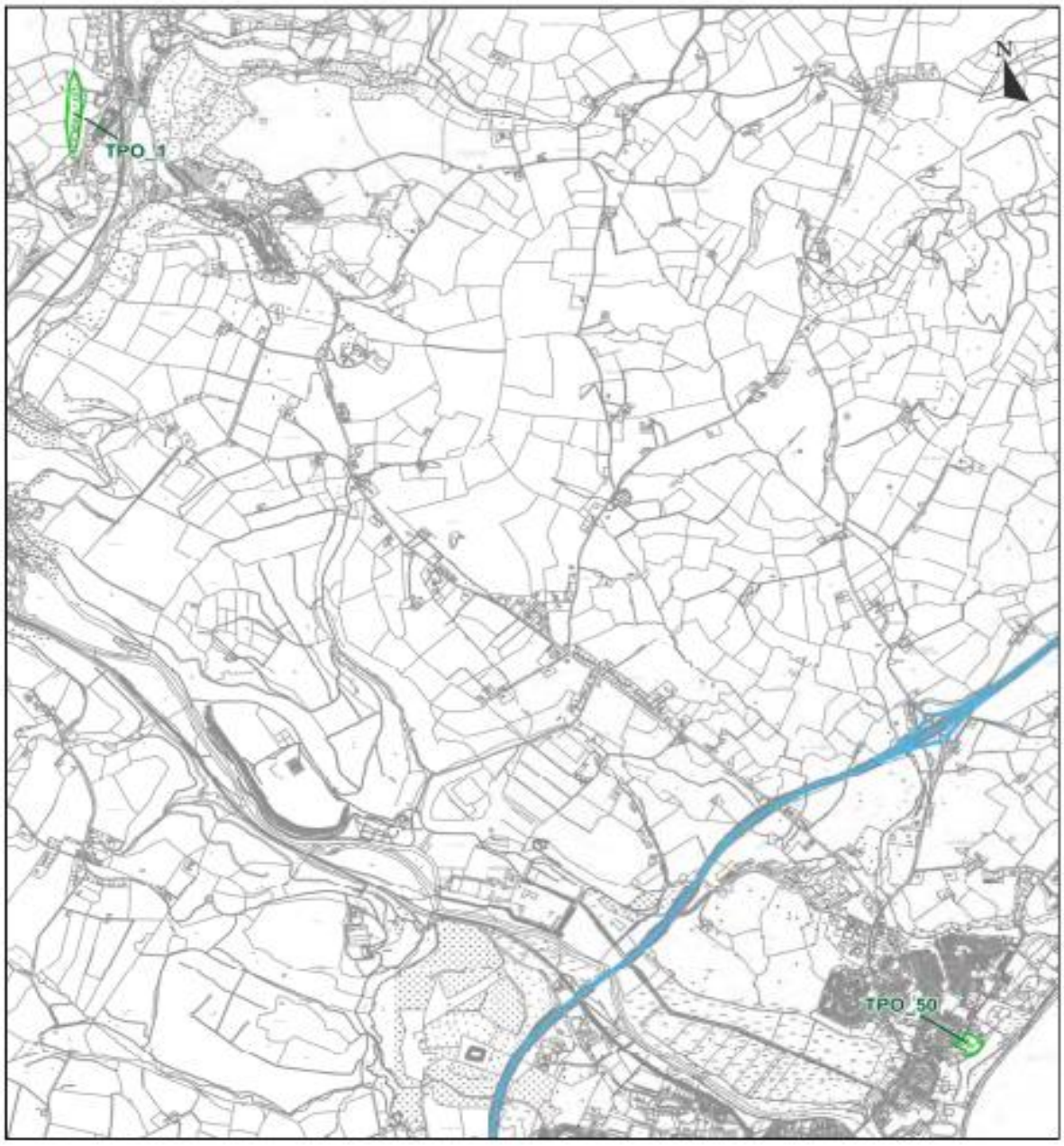
0450	Betula pendula Silver Birch	10	27	3.2	3N 3S 3E 3W	MA	Good Three landscape trees planted close to each Other forming single canopy – good form, Branch structure & ext growth – planted close to Existing hard surface	Crown raise to 2m	20-40	C
0451	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson Cypress	4	25	3.0	1N 1S 1E 1W	MA	Fair Small canopy cypress – landscape planting Dense canopy at base of larger alder	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	10-20	C
0452	*Alnus glutinosa* Alder	12	23 19	3.0	3N 2S 1E 3W	MA	Poor Twin stem from base with bark inclusion at Union – girdled roots, poor rooting structure to North – stems growing away from each other Old cankers on stem to east	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	10-20	C
0453	*Alnus glutinosa* Alder	14	55	6.6	4.5N 4S 3E 3W	MA	Good Large canopy tree – slight lean from base to N Good form, branch structure & ext growth	Crown raise to 2m	>40	B
0454	*Prunus cerasifera* Cherry plum	3	9.5 x 6	2.3	3N 1S 2E 2W	MA	Fair Small canopy leaning & weighted to N/W – Multiple small diameter stems – dense canopy	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	10-20	C
0455	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Lawson Cypress	5	11 x 8	3.1	2N 2S 2E 2W	MA	Fair Two individual trees growing 2m apart – planted Landscape trees at edge of old entrance drive Dense canopies from multiple small diameter Stems	Unsuitable for retention post Development Fell	10-20	C
0456	*Tilia x europaea* Lime	10	42 19	4.6	4N 2S 3E 2W	M	Fair Extended lower canopy to north & east – start Of formation of witches broom in canopy to N Multiple co-dominant leaders – good form & Ext growth	Prune out witches broom Crown raise to 2m Prune to create more compact canopy	>40	C

0457	*Fagus sylvatica* Beech	11	64	7.7	6N 3S 4E 4W	MA	Fair Multiple lateral branches from 1m – main stem With 3 co-dominant stems from 2m with bark Inclusion between all stems creating structural Weakness – extended lateral branches to N, E & W – merging with dense beech hedge to south Isolated area of bleeding canker at base to east	Consider lateral pruning to create more compact canopy	>40	C
0458	*Quercus rubra* Red Oak	11	44	5.3	5N 3S 3E 4W	MA	Good Twin stem from 1.2m – main stem vertical with Good branch structure leading to multiple Leaders with good unions – extended lateral branches to N & N/W – stem to south with Canopy weighted to south	Consider lateral pruning to create more compact canopy	>40	B
0459	Fagus sylvatica Beech	8	31	3.7	3N 3S 3E 3W	M	Fair Old cankers at base well occluded – good Reaction wood – dense canopy with multiple Leaders – extended lateral branches to N & W Good ext growth throughout	Consider lateral pruning to create more compact canopy	>40	C
0460	*Malus spp* Apple	4	13	1.6	2N 1S 1E 1W	M	Fair Small canopy tree – good form, branch structure & ext growth	Consider lateral pruning to create more compact canopy	>40	C
0461	*Acer platanoides* Norway Maple	8	20	2.4	1N 1.5S 1E 1W	M	Fair Fastigiated form with dense branch structure Good ext growth	No works required	20-40	C
0462	*Acer platanoides* Norway Maple	9	25 12	2.8	3N 3S 3E 3W	M	Fair Forming part of mixed species hedgerow (H7) Multiple co-dominant stems with bark inclusion between stems – spreading canopy	Prune to create smaller canopy tree Or Remove	10-20	C
0463	*Acer platanoides* Norway Maple Crimson King	9	24	2.9	1.5N 3S 2E 2W	M	Fair Canopy suppressed to north due to dense Leylandii hedge – good form, branch structure & extension growth to E, S & W – three C0-dominant leaders from 5m	Remove Leylandii hedge and allow tree develop	>40	C

HEDGEROWS OR PARTS THERE OF WITHIN APPLICATION AREAS										
H1	Whitethorn with occasional Elder & Sycamore	2-3	N/A	N/A	N/A	MA	Good. Neatly clipped and maintained hedgerow. Power lines overhead. Adjacent to public road. Dense screen. Neatly maintained.	NAR	>40	A
H2	Raised earthen bank of briar bramble and gorse with occasional elder and blackthorn.	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	MA	Fair Adjacent to road	NAR	>40	C
H3	Mixed hedgerow of Willow Whitethorn Blackthorn Hazel Oak Holly Briar and Bramble	5 Avg.	N/A	N/A	N/A	MA	Good. Power lines overhead. Encroachment of willow scrub into adjoining fields. Variation in height along row.	Trim to maintain in neat and tidy appearance. Maintain limbs away from power lines to required setback distance. Works only to be carried out by trained and qualified operators.	>40	B
H4	Mixed hedgerow of Willow Ash Oak Whitethorn Briar and Bramble	8	N/A	N/A	N/A		Good Willow trees are growing very close to high Voltage O/H wires – Ash tree 405 at edge of Hedgerow to north	Trim to maintain in neat and tidy appearance. Maintain limbs away from power lines to required setback distance. Works only to be carried out by trained and qualified operators.	>40	C
H5	Mixed hedgerow of Willow Ash Oak Whitethorn Blackthorn Holly Gorse Briar and Bramble	2-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	MA	Fair. Hedgerow is interspersed with Ash, Oak, and Willow trees. Variation in height and width along row. Not fully stocked. Occasional gaps colonized with briar and bramble.	Remove any dead trees. Maintain hedgerow to neat and tidy appearance. Maintain limbs away from power lines to required setback distance. Works only be carried out by trained and qualified operators.	>40	C
H7	Briar and bramble with occasional elder and Sycamore sucker growth.	1-3	N/A	N/A	N/A	MA	Fair. Not a significant hedgerow.	NAR	>40	C
H8	Hedgerow on earthen bank of mainly Gorse, Briar and bramble.	2 Avg.	N/A	N/A	N/A	MA	Fair. Not a significant hedgerow.	NAR	>40	C

H9	Hedgerow on earthen bank of mainly Briar and bramble with occasional gorse.	2 Avg.	N/A	N/A	N/A	MA	Fair. Not a significant hedgerow.	NAR	>40	C
H13	Beech hedgerow between Private residence & field	3-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	Fair Very dense beech hedgerow allowed to develop Unmaintained – variation in height and width Along the hedgerow	Trim to maintain in neat and tidy appearance.	>40	C
H14	Mixed hedgerow of Rowan Fuchsia spirea cypress and Norway maple	3-8	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	Fair Dense hedgerow of mixed species between Private residence and public road – variation In height and width along the row	Trim to maintain in neat and tidy appearance.	20-40	C
H15	Leylandii hedgerow	6-8	N/A	N/A	N/A	MA	Fair Very dense Leylandii hedge between private Residence and the public road – allowed to Grow unmaintained in recent years – variation in height and width along the row	Trim to maintain in neat and tidy appearance.	>40	C
G01	Mixed species Betula, Salix, Chamaecyparis	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	MA & M	Good Group of riparian trees consisting primarily of Birch and Willow with two L. Cypress – the trees were not accessible from the marsh – they were noted from the opposite bank using binoculars the construction of the proposed boardwalk would result in the loss of three Birch trees along the river bank - there does seem to be a natural clearing to the north of these trees with occasional smaller canopy Willow and Birch	The construction of the boardwalk will include the loss of low percentage of Small canopy Willow & possibly three Larger canopy riverside Birch trees	>40	B

APPENDIX 3 – Tree Preservation Order - Arklow



Natural Heritage & Biodiversity

Map No. 17.05J

WICKLOW
ENDLESS OPPORTUNITIES

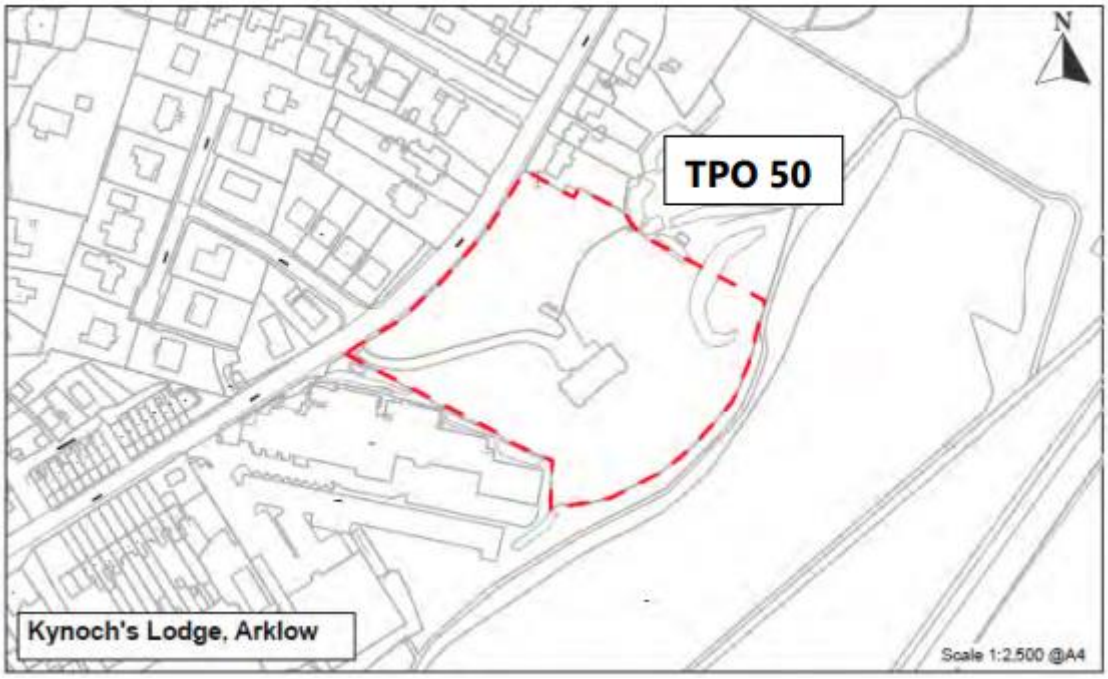
Legend

Trees and Woodlands with Existing Preservation Orders in Avoca and Arklow

Scale 1:32,000 @A4

WICKLOW COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028

Wicklow County Council
Planning Department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TPO 50
Kynoch's Lodge, Arklow
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