NOEL LANE
TREE CARE SERVICES

An Arboricultural Assessment of the Site Area at N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway

Prepared fot: AtkinsRealis Architects, First Floor, Technology House, Parkmore Technology Park, Galway

Prepared by: Noel Lane, Certified Arborist, MSIF National Dip in Science (Forestry)

Date: 14/06/2025

Caherpeak, Kilcolgan, Co Galway

Signature: Noel Lane

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For the Attention of: AtkinsRealis Architects

Re: An Arboricultural Assessment of the Site Area at N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway

I inspected the tree vegetation within the above site area at Oughterard, 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.NL0039-1 - Tree Condition/Constraints Plan in A1 at a scale of 1:250.
- Appendix 3 - Drawing No.NL0039-2 - Tree Impact Plan in A1 at a scale of 1:250.
- Appendix 3 - Drawing No.NL0039-3 - Tree Protection Plan in A1 at a scale of 1:250.
- Appendix 4 - Schedule of Tree Care Works
- Appendix 5 – Briefing Statement
- Appendix 6 – Statement of Undertaking

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 AtkinsRealis Architects to prepare an arboricultural report on the tree vegetation within the site area of the proposed footbridge development at Oughterard 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. NL0039-1 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. NL0039-2 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.NL0039-3 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 and 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 (mental 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.

The category 'U' trees have been identified on our drawing No.NL0039-1 with a 'Red' donut around their trunk positions. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

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 ling-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.NL0039-1 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.

The category 'B' trees have been identified on our drawing No.NL0039-1 with a 'Blue' donut around their trunk positions.

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.NL0039-1 with a 'Brown' donut around their trunk positions.

3.6 The trees have been plotted onto the attached drawing No.NL0039-1 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 influences 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 than1/3 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 U.** 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 are subject to decline and collapse and can be physically damaged or invaded by harmful organisms.

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.

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 site is located close to the existing Owenriff bridge over the N59 at Oughterard Village. The site area surveyed is mainly woodland with a variety of species including ash, beech, sycamore, alder, holly, willow, elderberry, hawthorn and elm trees. This report presents a record of those trees existing within or adjacent to the site area that may be impacted by a proposed footbridge development. Trees have been surveyed as individuals in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).

4.2 A full tree survey is presented in Appendix 4, together with accompanying drawings - Tree Constraint drawing No.NL0039-1. Tree Impact Plan drawing No.NL0039-2. Tree Protection Plan drawing No.NL0039-3.

4.3 Every effort has been made to access all tree for inspection, however in some instances where site conditions prevent full access, some measurements may be visually estimated.

4.4 It is noted that the site contains a number of trees of significant maturity and size- every effort should be made to safely retain these trees as part of any development proposal.

4.5 It must also be noted also that all the ash trees in the locality have ash dieback disease and are in various stages of decline. Several are included for removal due to their size and condition in the interest of safety to public and property.

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 also 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 retained trees during any development.

4.7 Within the site area 117 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.

Footbridge Cat. Grade					
Species	**Cat. A**	**Cat. B**	**Cat. C**	**Cat. U**	**Total**
Ash			32	8	40
Alder	19	4			23
Sycamore	41			1	42
Holly	1	2			3
Willow	2	1			3
Elderberry	1				1
Elm	1				1
Beech	1				1
Hawthorn	3				3
Totals	**69**	**7**	**32**	**9**	**117**

5.0.0 Arboricultural Implication Study

5.1.0 Introduction

5.1.1 It is being proposed to develop this site area for a new footbridge over the Owenriff river, and it will also be necessary to allow for infrastructural 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 Impact Plan and drawing No.NL0039-2, we have identified the tree vegetation to be removed to facilitate this development or as part of management with 'Red' crown spreads and those that it is proposed to retain with a 'Green Hatched' crown spread.

On drawing No NL0039-3, 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 our understanding of the proposed development layout and what is required to allow for its construction. Any errors or omissions in our understanding of this project should be brought to my attention by the project team.

5.2.0 Impact on tree Vegetation

5.2.1 To facilitate the proposed development and associated infrastructure works, it will be **necessary to remove the following 60 trees** – label numbers 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 533, 534, 536, 540, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 565, 567, 568, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 601, 602, 603, 604, 606, 607, 609 and 614. Of those, 31 are diseased ash trees in various stages of decline - some are outside the development site area but within falling distance and will be removed in the interest of safety to public and property.

5.2.2 The loss of the tree vegetation from this site area is to be mitigated against within the completed landscaped development with new tree, shrub and hedge planting. See landscape architects drawings and schedules for detail. Any negative impacts from the loss of the above tree vegetation over time will be mitigated against by this new planting within the completed landscaped development.

5.3 Tree Retention

The trees vegetation around this site area being retained, mainly alder and sycamore with a few minor species, will be incorporated into the completed development where they will be an asset helping to maintain a sense of maturity and incorporation into the landscape of this area.

The **57 trees being retained** are label numbers 501,502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 532, 535, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 585, 605, 608, 610, 611, 612, 613, 615, 616, 617, 618 and 619. This will be further improved with the planting of a mix of trees, shrub and hedging within the completed development site.

See landscape architects drawings and schedule for further detail on tree planting and landscaping It will be necessary to protect the root zones of this tree vegetation being retained, by the erection of tree protection fencing at the start of the works prior to the construction and site clearance works commencing. These fences will need to be maintained in place for the duration of the works and only removed on completion under the direction of the project Arboriculturist.
As part of our scope, we have worked with other members of the design team to help design the proposed layout around the trees being retained and to minimise impacts.

The trees being retained will require some remedial tree pruning to address physiological and/or structural issues and to ensure a satisfactory juxtaposition within the completed landscaped development. All tree works will need to be carried out by a competent tree surgery firm to the recommendations of BS5837 2010.

The following needs to be taken into consideration during the development process:

Tree Protection Protective fencing needs to be erected prior to the construction works commencing on site to enclose the root protection area around the trees to be retained as per drawing No. NL0039-3. This is to be marked out on site by the project Arboriculturist and once erected; it is to remain in place for the duration of the project. See sample of Tree Protection in ‘Appendix 1’.

Construction

All construction works are to be well planned in advance so as not to put pressure on the protective zone around the trees. All works are to occur from outside the protective zones.
If any works need to occur from within the root protection areas, for example for scaffolding, the ground within these areas required for these works will need to be protected by boarding to the recommendations of section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012. See ‘Appendix 1’ for detail.

Work Yards, Storage of Material, Staff Car parking, Site Huts
This site is of sufficient size to facilitate these areas without a need to encroach into the RPA of the trees being retained. The areas where these are to occur, need to be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction work commencing. Where workspace between the building lines and the protective fence lines is limited/ restricted, alternative work methods will need to be looked at so as to keep the work areas to their minimum and to reduce the extent of soil and root damage occurring to the trees proposed for retention. See section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012 for detail on working within the RPA and ground protection.

Services
Prior to the installation of any services, these are to be marked out on site for review by the project Arboriculturist and a detail method statement is to be prepared by the installation contractor in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist on how these services are to be installed while providing protection to the tree vegetation shown for retention.

Landscaping
The existing ground levels within the RPA of the tree vegetation is to be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels need to occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.
All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the tree vegetation to be retained are to be carried out manually and the soil levels are not to be lowered or raised resulting in root damage. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below. Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 are to be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA's of the tree vegetation to be retained.

5.4.0 Monitoring

5.4.1 Any construction works within close proximity to the retained trees are advised to be undertaken in accordance with approved method statements prepared by the construction contractor under the direct supervision of a qualified consultant Arboriculturist. Therefore, during the construction works, a professionally qualified Arboriculturist is recommended to be retained by the principal contractor or site manager to monitor and advice on any works within the RPA of retained trees to ensure successful retention and planning compliance.

5.4.2 It is advised that the protection fencing, any required special engineering and supervision works must be included in the main tender documents, including responsibility for the installation, cost and maintenance of protection measures throughout all construction phases.

5.4.3 Copies of the retention and protection plan drawing No. NL0039-3 a copy of BS 5837(2012) should all be kept available on-site during development. All works are to be in accordance with these documents.

5.4.4 On the completion of the construction works, all trees vegetation retained is to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and any necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety are to be implemented.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Strategy

6.1 The objective of this arboricultural method statement/vegetation protection strategy is to provide information for the main building contractor/site manager on how trees and hedges need to be protected during a construction project and so that they can prepare their own site-specific detailed method statement for their works.

6.3 It is necessary for protective fencing to be erected, and all other mitigation measures required to be put in place prior to the development works commencing on site and these are to enclose and protect the root zone of the tree vegetation proposed for retention. See drawing No. NL0039-3, for the position of the protective fencing and other mitigation measures.

6.4 The protection of the vegetation shown for retention within this proposed development is divided into three main sections starting with the preconstruction stage right through to post construction and the reassessment of the retained trees.

Stage 1

6.4.0 Pre-Construction Works

6.4.1 Prior to the main construction works commencing on site the following needs to be planned:
Arboricultural Supervision:

1. The developer or main contractor needs to appoint an Arboriculturist for the duration of the project. The appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) will be appointed to advise on tree management for the site and to attend:
    - Pre-commencement meeting
    - Regular supervision visits; and
    - As needed to oversee specific works that could affect trees.

Additionally, the consultant will have a supervisory input into the following operations:

- Site preparation, including tree works.
- Installation, maintenance, and removal of tree protective fencing
- Installation, maintenance, and removal of Temporary Ground protection
- Installation of permanent ground protection

2. The main contractors and all sub-contractors work force are to be briefed on the tree and hedge protection and ensure that these measures are to be kept in place throughout the construction period.

3. All personnel are to adhere to the recommendations of the appointed Arboriculturist.

4. Any issues in relation to the trees shown for retention must be discussed with the appointed project Arboriculturist and the necessary mitigation measures put in place without delay and prior to the works being carried out.

6.5.0 Site meeting

6.5.1 A pre-commencement site meeting involving the landowner, representative of the development company, site foreman, Landscape architect, ACoW, contractors and engineers (as appropriate), and relevant council officer (if required) will be held to ensure that all aspects of the tree protection processes are understood and agreed.

Details of the programme of tree protection will be agreed, which will then form the basis of any supervision arrangements between the ACoW and the developer.

The ACoW will send a record of the meeting to all parties.

The ACoW will request that the contractor signs a Statement of Undertaking (SoU). This document confirms that the contractor fully understands the tree protection measures required throughout the construction process and accepts full responsibility for the protection of retained trees. A copy of the signed document will be kept onsite throughout the duration of the project. A copy will also be sent to the council tree officer for reference. An example of this document can be found in Appendix 5

6.6.0 Tree works:

6.6.1 The developer or the main contractor is to appoint a tree surgery company competent of carrying out the remedial tree surgery works and tree felling that are required on this site. The tree surgery contractor is to produce a method statement detailing how they plan to undertake the works and informing the site foreman of the process so the necessary steps can be taken to ensure the works are carried out safely and efficiently. The works are to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel taking account of the recommendations of BS3998 2010.

6.6.2 Tree removal – Trees for removal are to be identified by the project Arboriculturist and the method of removing the stumps is to be carried out to the recommendations of the project Arboriculturist. The trees in the way of the development layout are to be removed in such a manner not to cause damage to those being retained. Where necessary to avoid damage to the trees to be retained, these are to be removed in sections by a tree surgeon (Arborist). Where necessary, the roots and stumps are to be dug out with a digger except where the stumps are located within the RPA (root protection area) of trees being retained. In this instance, the stumps are to be ground out with a mechanical stump grinder taking care not to cause damage to the roots of trees being retained.

6.6.3 Remedial Tree Surgery Works - The necessary remedial tree surgery works required to promote health and safety of the trees to be retained is to be carried out. A schedule of these works is to be produced by the project Arboriculturist taking into consideration

the trees within their new built environment and prior to these works being carried out; they are to be agreed with the local authority.

Obvious pruning to allow the installation of the structure has been listed, but additional minor pruning may be necessary to address unanticipated local problems with individual branches. Any additional works will be assessed and authorised as necessary by the retained ACoW. Where necessary, the council tree officer will be notified of any additional tree works.

All pruning works will be conducted in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.

6.7.0 Erection of the protective fencing

6.7.1 Once the trees have been removed, the line of the protective fencing that is required around the trees being retained must be erected as per Dwg. 'No. NL0039-3'.

6.7.2 The fencing needs to be 2.3m high and constructed in accordance with figure 2 of BS 5837 2012 (see fencing detail on drawing No.' NL0039-3 & Appendix 1) using vertical and horizontal scaffold bars well braced together with the verticals spaced out at a maximum of 3m centres. Onto this, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Heras 151 Fencing

6.7.3 Signs need to be attached to these fences warning people to 'keep out'. See detail within drawing (No. NL0039-3 & Appendix 1).

6.7.4 Once the protective fence line is erected, then the main construction works can commence on site. 6.7.5 Storage of Material, Work Yards, and staff car parking - These areas must be identified on the work drawings prior to the construction works starting. These must be positioned outside the root protection areas around the trees being retained.

6.7.5 **Temporary Ground Protection:**
Where it is not practical to protect the RPA by use of fencing barriers, BS5837 allows for the fencing to be set back, and the soil shielded by ground protection. A range of methods can be used including retaining existing hard surfaces or structures that already protect the soil, installing new materials, or a combination of both. Whatever the choice of method, the end result must be that the underlying soil (rooting environment) remains undisturbed and retains the capacity to support existing and new roots.

Examples of Temporary Ground Protection
For pedestrian traffic, a plywood board with a minimum thickness of 40mm should be laid on a minimum of 100mm deep woodchip, with geotextile membrane beneath.

For small plant machinery with a gross weight of up to 2 tonne, interlinking aluminium or composite tracks with sufficient load bearing capacity should be laid on a minimum of 150mm deep woodchip, with geotextile membrane beneath.

For heavy machinery with a gross weight of up to 3.5tonne, interlinking aluminium or composite track with sufficient load bearing capacity should be laid over a minimum layer of 200mm deep woodchip, with a geotextile membrane beneath.

After the temporary ground protection has been installed, the retained ACoW will visit the site. The purpose of the visit will be to check that the system is protecting the RPAs of retained trees.

The temporary ground protection measures are to remain in place until all construction works have been completed or following advice from the ACoW.

Temporary ground protection must be specified by a Structural Engineer to ensure required load bearing capacity is suitable for whatever machinery or use is required.

I don't envisage any necessity for temporary ground protection on this site.

6.7.6 **Permanent Ground Protection:**

Where permanent hard surfaces are required within the RPA, there must be no excavation into the soil, either through the lowering of levels and/or scraping, other than the removal of turf or other surface vegetation. All such works shall be carried out using hand tools only.

A No-Dig solution will be implemented in accordance with industry best practice and in particular with reference to Arboricultural Practice Note 12 (APN12) which provides detail of the no-dig method of construction. A copy of this document has been provided as an attachment to this report for reference. The area directly beneath the finished hard surface and on top of the RPA will be protected by the installation of a three-dimensional cellular confinement system.

A three-dimensional cellular confinement system is a load bearing system which protects roots from the effects of compaction from regular vehicular movement. The recommended product for this solution is CellWeb (or similar product) but whatever system is used, the end result must be that the underlying soil (rooting environment) remains undisturbed and retains the capacity to support existing and new roots.

The dimensions for the area protected by the Cellweb have been marked on the TPP, which can be identified by the dark green crosshatch on the plan.

The CellWeb will be pinned in place and backfilled with Type 1 MOT and finished with a wearing surface of blinded crushed stone and gravel or pea shingle. The edgings of the drive are to be installed on top of the CellWeb and will comprise of timber boards staked in place and backfilled with the wearing layer as previously described. Once the system has been installed and backfilled correctly machinery can work from on top of the system.

The final product to be used must be specified by a Structural Engineer to meet the required load bearing requirements.

I don't envisage any necessity for permanent ground protection on this site.

Additional precautions outside the exclusion zone
Any risk from activities outside RPAs but close enough to have an impact will be assessed during the day-to-day running of the site, and appropriate precautions put in place to reduce that risk. It is a presumption of this report that all RPAs that have been identified for protection, but which lie outside of the protective fencing, will be protected from soil degradation at all times during construction.

Specific Tree Protection Measures

No specific tree protection measures are required for any tree on this site other than those detailed in this AMS and defined on the TPP.

It is not anticipated that any excavations will be required for the installation of services as these have all been moved outside of RPA. If excavations are required, they must be completed in accordance with THE National Joint Utilities (NJUG) 10, Vol 4, Issue 2, 2007 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees' and as detailed below:

Any machinery used to conduct the excavations must be sited outside of the RPA and reach into the area. The machine is to work slowly under the guidance of the ACoW. A mini 360 excavator would be suitable for conducting such excavations.

Appropriate tools for manually removing debris may include a pneumatic breaker, crow bar, sledgehammer, pick, mattock, shovel, spade, trowel, fork and wheelbarrow. Secateurs and a handsaw must all be available to deal with any roots that are exposed. Debris may be removed from the RPA manually, but it must be lifted out by machines provided this does not disturb the RPA.

Great care must be taken throughout these operations to ensure that there is limited damage to the root system.

Severance of roots over 25mm diameter should be avoided unless advised by the retained ACoW. Where roots will remain exposed for any period of time wrapping of roots using hessian should be implemented.

Stage 2

6.8.0 The Construction Works Stage

6.8.1 Protective fencing - During the works, special attention must be paid to ensure that these fences remain upright, rigid and complete at all times. They must be checked daily by the main contractor/foreman and any damage noted must be fixed immediately. If works need to take place inside the protective fence lines, then the project Arboriculturist must be informed in advance of the works taking place and the mitigation measures required to reduce impact on the trees agreed. These mitigation measures will include the supervisions of these works by the project Arboriculturist. The protective fencing is to remain in place throughout the construction works phase and must only be removed when all the works are complete and at this stage incorporated into the finished landscape.

6.8.2 **Excavations** - The excavation works are only to commence once the protective fence line is in place. The excavations need to be reviewed on site once marked out with the project manager, site foreman and the project Arboriculturist in advance of excavation to determine the extent of the impact and the workspace required to allow for the construction works to proceed and to assess what additional mitigation measures will be required to protect those trees to be retained. In certain areas, it may be necessary to use an alternative method of excavating to prevent encroachment into the RPA of the trees to be retained and this may include such methods as retaining walls or similar. Where roots of trees to be retained are exposed during the excavation works, these are to be assessed by the project Arborist and pruned back beyond damaged material. The excavated face is then to be covered with soil or with Hessian sacking to prevent further drying out and death of root material. Where the Hessian sacking is used, it will be necessary to keep this moist especially during dry periods.

6.8.3 **Working within the RPA (Root Protection Area)** – If it becomes necessary to carry out works within the RPA of a tree/trees, these must be discussed and agreed with the project Arboriculturist. All works must be carried out manually. Root pruning is to be undertaken by an Arboriculturist using proprietary cutting tools such as a secateurs or hand pruning saw. The ground within the RPA of the trees must be protected from damage as per the recommendations of section 6.2.3 of BS5837 2012.

6.8.4 **Finished ground levels/Landscaping** - The existing ground levels within the RPA of trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in levels occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used differentiating between the different levels.

All soft and hard landscaping within the RPA of the trees to be retained must be carried out manually and the soil levels must not be lowered or raised resulting in root damage to the trees. All surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of air and moisture to the roots below.

Recommendations of sections 8 of BS5837 2012 must be adhered to during the landscaping within the RPA of the trees being retained.

6.9.0 Other items

6.9.1 The following is a list of additional activities that are not allowed within the RPA or within the vicinity of the trees being retained.

- Storage of equipment, fuel, construction material, or the stockpiling of soil or rubble.
- Burning rubbish
- The washing of machinery
- Attaching notice boards, cables, or other services to any part of the tree.
- Using neighbouring trees as anchor points.
- Care is required when using machinery such as Tele-porters, cranes or other equipment close to trees so as not to damage the crown or any other parts.

Stage 3

6.10.0 Post Construction Works

6.10.1 This project is not to be considered complete until all retained trees have been re-examined by the project Arboriculturist and the remedial works necessary to ensure the health of the trees and the immediate safety of the end user of this development are implemented.

Removal of temporary surfaces

Any temporary protective surfaces will remain in place until all construction activity is finished and there is no realistic risk of damage.

The temporary ground protective measures will be removed working backwards from on top of the system. This will need to be done carefully to ensure that there is no excavation into the original surface level and there will be no damage to trees.

Once this material has been removed vehicular access to this part of the site will not be permitted.

Completion Meeting
Upon completion of all works specified above and all procedures detailed, the ACoW will visit the site and may invite the council tree officer to meet on site to discuss the process and agree any final remedial works which may be required.

This report has been produced as part of a planning application for this site area and is for the sole use of the above-named client and refers to only those trees identified within. Its use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose.

Signed: Noel Lane

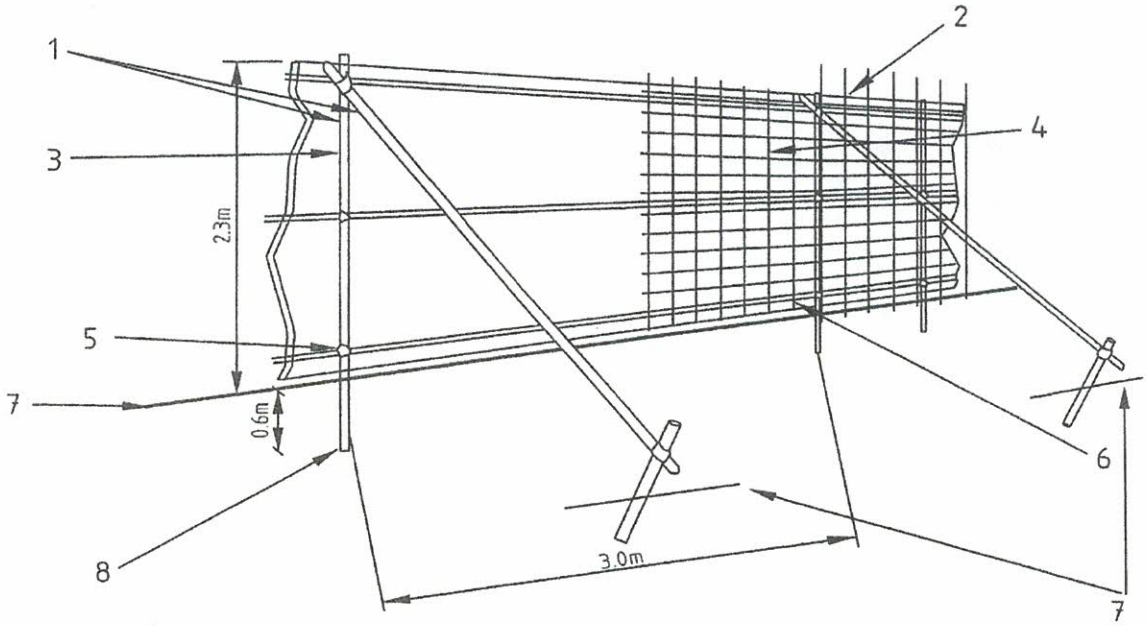
Date: 09/12/2024

Noel Lane qualifications:
ISA Certified Arborist. Member of Society of Irish Foresters (MSIF)
National Diploma in Science (Forestry)

Appendix 1

Sample of Temporary Tree Protection Fencing

Detail and Ground Protection



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

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

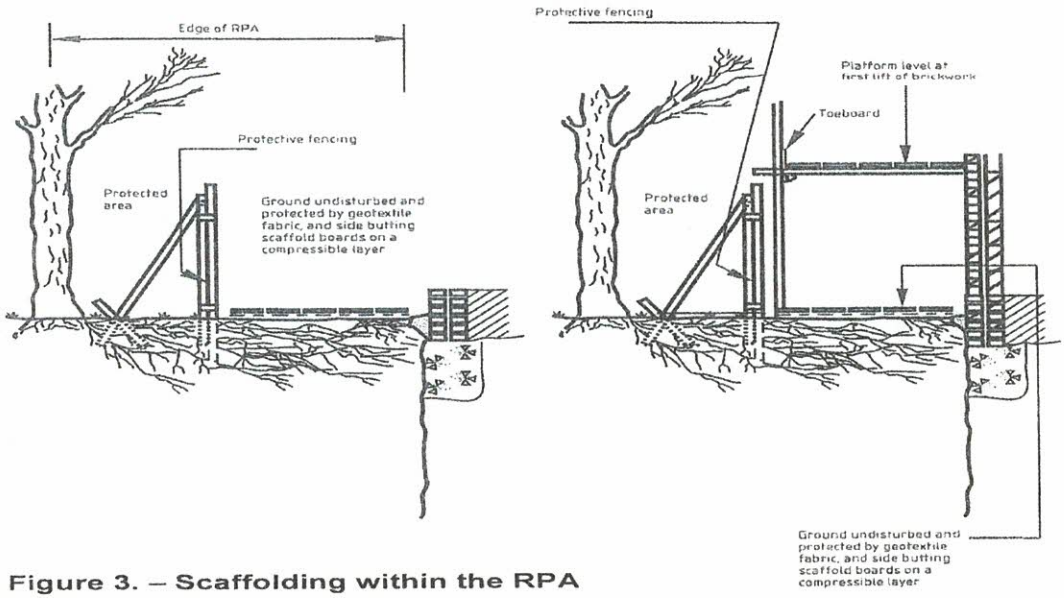


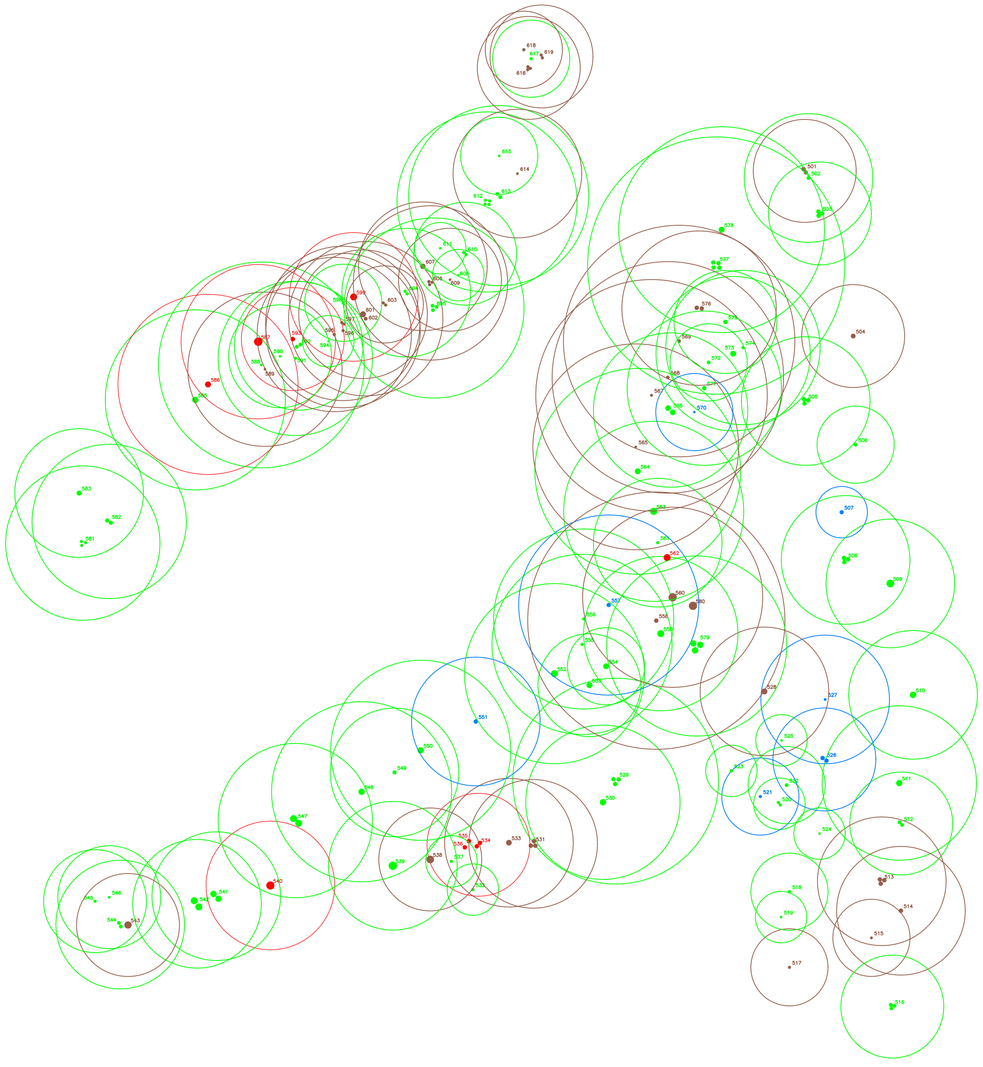
Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

Appendix 2

Photographs

Appendix 3

Drawings



TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Tree Categorisation

- Category A (High Value)
- Category B (Medium Value)
- Category C (Low Value)
- Category U (Poor Value)

NOEL LANE
TREE CARE SERVICES

NOEL LANE TREE CARE SERVICES
CAHERPEAK EAST
KILCOLGAN
CO. GALWAY
E noellane80@gmail.com
M 086 2536973

Location:

N59 OUGHTERARD FOOTBRIDGE
CO. GALWAY

Client:
AtkinsRéalis

Ref No:
NL0039-1.DWG

Datum:
ITM GRID

Date:
03-12-2024

Scale:
(A1) 1:250

TREE IMPACT PLAN

900331 - 1:200

Tree to be retained

Tree to be removed

NOEL LANE
TREE CARE SERVICES

NOEL LANE TREE CARE SERVICES
CAHERPEAK EAST
KILCOLGAN
CO. GALWAY
E noellane80@gmail.com
M 086 2536973

Location:

N59 OUGHTERARD FOOTBRIDGE
CO. GALWAY

Client:

AtkinsRéalis

Ref No:

NL0039-2.DWG

Datum:

ITM GRID

Date:

09-06-2025

Scale:

(A1) 1:250

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

900331 - 1:200

Tree to be retained

Root Protection Area (RPA)

NOEL LANE
TREE CARE SERVICES

NOEL LANE TREE CARE SERVICES
CAHERPEAK EAST
KILCOLGAN
CO. GALWAY
E noellane80@gmail.com
M 086 2536973

Location:

N59 OUGHTERARD FOOTBRIDGE
CO. GALWAY

Client:

AtkinsRéalis

Ref No:

NL0039-3.DWG

Datum:

ITM GRID

Date:

09-06-2025

Scale:

(A1) 1:250

Appendix 4

A Condition Assessment of the Tree and Hedge Vegetation within the site area at Oughterard Footbridge Site, Co Galway

Appendix 5:

Arboricultural Method Statement – Briefing Statement for Oughterard Footbridge Site.

Purpose

The purpose of this briefing document is to ensure that all contractors, sub-contractors and any other personnel working at Oughterard Footbridge site are fully aware of the purpose of the tree protection measures that have been implemented on site.

Key Messages

The protection of the retained trees and hedges on site is a critical requirement of both the client and the council.

The site has been designed with key green features being retained and protected. Any breach of the protection measures has the potential to damage those features and therefore disrupt the overall vision for the site.

A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared. This details the requirements for ensuring that retained trees are protected. This document is available on site at the site office and should be read and understood by all personnel working on the site.

A Tree Protection Plan has been prepared to provide graphical illustration as to the extent of tree protection measures.

The approved Tree Protection Fencing is Heras panels to protect areas that are being actively worked.

All Tree Protection Fencing will have a sign attached at regular intervals to state that it is Tree Protective Fencing.

No Tree Protection Fencing can be moved, opened, or breached in any way without the prior written approval of the project Arboriculturist.

The area within the Tree Protective Fencing is a Construction Exclusion Zone. This means that there must be no machinery, no materials, and no personnel within the area. Unauthorised access will be a breach of planning conditions and could lead to enforcement notices from the council.

All Temporary Ground Protection will remain in place throughout the duration of the project. Unless approved by the project Arboriculturist.

All Permanent Ground Protection will be installed under the supervision of the project Arboriculturist.

No works to any tree or hedge can be undertaken by any person that has not been approved by the project Arboriculturist.

Where additional tree works are required, there may be a requirement to obtain input and approval from: the client; the council; the project Ecologist; and/or the project Landscape Consultant. If any additional works are required, as much notice as possible must be given to ensure that there are no delays to the works programme while the necessary approvals are obtained.

Appendix 6:

Statement of Undertaking STATEMENT OF UNDERTAKING

I confirm that I have read and fully understood the tree protection measures that have been detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) that have been provided for the Oughterard Footbridge site. These documents have been provided to ensure that retained trees on the site are protected at all times during the construction process, and to assist the developer/construction company maintain compliance with the planning conditions.

I will ensure that tree protection measures are in accordance with the AMS and TPP throughout the construction process. I will also ensure that all site personnel are aware of the tree protection measures that are required throughout the site.

Where issues arise from tree related matters, I will consult the retained Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) before undertaking any activities that may cause damage to the protected trees.

Position: ……

Name: …….

Signature: ……

Company: ……

Date: ……

Enc: Arboricultural Method Statement

Tree Protection Plan

Tree condition analysis & preliminary recommendations

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0501	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	31 28	15	N – 4 S – 2 E – 4 W - 4	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Early stages of ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0502	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	26	15	N – 0 S – 4 E – 5 W - 0	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form. Lean due to competition.	A >40 years	
0503	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	30 30 27	15	N – 2 S – 3 E – 4 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and good form. Multistemed.	A >40 years	
0504	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	33	15	N – 3 S – 4 E – 3 W - 4	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Early stages of ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0505	*Alnus*	Alder	EM	32 30 28	15	N – 4 S – 5 E – 4 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form. Open spread crown. Multistemed.	A >40 years	
0506	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	25	13	N – 3 S – 3 E – 3 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >40 years	

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0507	*Ilex*	Holly	EM	28	8	N – 2 S – 2 E – 2 W - 2	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form.	B >30 years	
0508	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	24 23 21	14	N – 5 S – 3 E – 4 W - 4	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form. Multistemed open spread crown.	A >40 years	
0509	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	56	15	N – 4 S – 4 E – 4 W - 6	Good	Good vigour and good form. Lean west.	A >40 years	
0510	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	46	15	N – 5 S – 4 E – 6 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	
0511	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	45	15	N – 6 S – 5 E – 6 W - 5	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	
0512	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	23 30	14	N – 3 S – 4 E – 4 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and good form. Twin stems.	A >40 years	

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0513	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	34 30 28	16	N – 6 S – 5 E – 5 W - 5	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Laden with ivy. Early stages of ash dieback disease. Open spread crown.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0514	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	30	16	N – 2 S – 3 E – 6 W - 3	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Early stages of ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0515	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	17	9	N – 2 S – 2 E – 0 W - 4	Fair	Fair vigour and good form. Lean west. Ash dieback disease. Crown raised.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0516	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	26 27 22	15	N – 4 S – 4 E – 4 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form. Multistemed.	A >40 years	
0517	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	19	8	N – 2 S – 2 E – 2 W - 3	Fair	Fair vigour and good form. Ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0518	*Alnus*	Alder	EM	21	8	N – 3 S – 3 E – 3 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad. Suckers at base.	A >40 years	

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0519	*Alnus*	Alder	SM	15	8	N – 1 S – 1 E – 1 W - 2	Fair	Good vigour and fair form.	A >40 years	
0520	*Alnus*	Alder	SM	17 16	9	N – 2 S – 2 E – 2 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Twin stems.	A >40 years	
0521	*Salix*	Willow	SM	16	8	N – 1 S – 3 E – 1 W - 2	fair	Fair vigour and good form.	B >30 years	
0522	*Alnus*	Alder	SM	22	10	N – 2 S – 3 E – 2 W - 1	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	
0523	*Alnus*	Alder	SM	22	10	N – 1 S – 1 E – 2 W - 2	Good/Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	
0524	*Salix*	Willow	SM	14	7	N – 2 S – 2 E – 2 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0525	*Alnus*	Alder	SM	15	11	N – 1 S – 1 E – 1 W - 1	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Tall slender tree laden with ivy. One dead limb.	A >40 years	Remove dead limb.
0526	*Alnus*	Alder	M	25 40	13	N – 3 S – 3 E – 4 W - 3	Fair/Poor	Fair vigour and fair form. Twin stems. One dead stem. Ivy clad.	B >30 years	Remove dead stem and reshape the crown.
0527	*Alnus*	Alder	SM	17	10	N – 3 S – 0 E – 6 W - 0	Fair	Fair vigour and good form. Lean east.	B >30 years	
0528	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	42	16	N – 4 S – 5 E – 6 W - 4	Fair	Fair vigour and good form. Ivy clad. Ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0529	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	25 36 26	20	N – 6 S – 7 E – 9 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Ivy clad. Multistemed. Open spread crown.	A >40 years	
0530	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	45	20	N – 3 S – 8 E – 4 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0531	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	36 33 30	22	N – 5 S – 5 E – 6 W - 4	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Ivy clad. Multistemed. One stem reduced in the past. Ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0532	*Elderberry*	Elderberry.	SM	17	9	N – 1 S – 1 E – 1 W - 1	Good	Good vigour and fair form.	A >40 years	
0533	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	40	21	N – 3 S – 6 E – 2 W - 3	fair	Fair vigour and good form. Ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0534	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	34 21	21	N – 3 S – 3 E – 4 W - 1	Poor	Poor vigour and good form. Ivy clad. Ash dieback disease advanced. Tree in decline.	U	Remove diseased tree.
0535	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	33	6	N – S – E – W -	Poor	Broken stem a c 6m.	U	
0536	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	31	5	N – S – E – W -	Poor	Broken stem at c 5m.	U	Remove broken hanging tree.

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0537	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	SM	17	7	N – 2 S – 2 E – 2 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >40 years	
0538	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	55	21	N – 4 S – 3 E – 3 W - 4	Poor	Poor vigour and fair form.	C <5 years	In decline – consider removal.
0539	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	61	18	N – 5 S – 5 E – 4 W - 5	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >30 years	
0540	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	59	21	N – 5 S – 3 E – 4 W - 3	Poor	Poor vigour and poor form. Ivy clad. Ash dieback disease advanced. Failed limbs in the past.	U	Remove diseased tree.
0541	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	48 41	20	N – 6 S – 6 E – 4 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form. Twin stems.	A >40 years	
0542	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	50 51	21	N – 4 S – 5 E – 4 W - 5	Good	Good vigour and good form. Twin stems	A >40 years	

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0543	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	52	22	N – 4 S – 4 E – 2 W - 5	fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Early stages of ash dieback disease. Close to dwelling house property.	C <10 years	Monitor progress of decline.
0544	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	25 18	14	N – 5 S – 5 E – 3 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form. Multistemed. Lean due to competition.	A >30 years	
0545	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	SM	18	9	N – 4 S – 2 E – 2 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and good form. Lean over river.	A >40 years	
0546	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	SM	17	9	N – 5 S – 2 E – 2 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and good form. Lean over river.	A >40 years	
0547	*Alnus*	Alder	M	48 45	13	N – 8 S – 2 E – 5 W - 4	Good/Fair	Good vigour and good form. Twin stems. Lean over river. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	
0548	*Alnus*	Alder	M	44	13	N – 7 S – 0 E – 3 W - 3	Fair	Good vigour and good form. Lean over river.	A >40 years	

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0549	*Alnus*	Alder	EM	27	12	N – 5 S – 1 E – 2 W - 2	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form. Ivy clad. Lean over river	A >40 years	
0550	*Alnus*	Alder	M	44	14	N – 7 S – 0 E – 4 W - 4	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form. Ivy clad. Lean over river.	A >40 years	
0551	*Alnus*	Alder	EM	29	12	N – 5 S – 0 E – 2 W - 2	Fair	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad and lean over river.	B >30 years	
0552	*Alnus*	Alder	M	50	14	N – 7 S – 0 E – 2 W - 3	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form. Ivy clad. Lean over river.	A >40 years	
0553	*Alnus*	Alder	M	42	15	N – 4 S – 1 E – 2 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	
0554	*Alnus*	Alder	M	41	16	N – 3 S – 3 E – 3 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >40 years	

Noel Lane Tree Care – N59, Oughterard Footbridge, Co Galway. 31/07/2024.

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
0555	*Alnus*	Alder	SM	17	6	N – 7 S – 0 E – 2 W - 2	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form. Ivy clad. Lean over river	A >40 years	
0556	*Alnus*	Alder	SM	17	6	N – 7 S – 0 E – 3 W - 2	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form. Ivy clad. Lean over river.	A >40 years	
0557	*Alnus*	Alder	EM	29	12	N – 7 S – 0 E – 2 W - 2	Fair/Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad and lean over river.	B >30 years	
0558	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	29	15	N – 10 S – 0 E – 2 W - 4	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Ivy clad. Heavy lean over river. Ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0559	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	50	15	6,4,4,5	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >30 years	
0560	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	60	22	N – 7 S – 6 E – 7 W - 6	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease. Open spread crown.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0561	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	SM	18	7	N – 5 S – 0 E – 3 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	

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0562		Ash				N – S – E – W -	Dead	Stump	U	Leave for biodiversity.
0563	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	51	18	N – 7 S – 3 E – 5 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	
0564	*Alnus*	Alder	M	42	12	N – 8 S – 0 E – 1 W - 7	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form. Ivy clad and lean over river.	A >30 years	
0565	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	15	9	N – 8 S – 0 E – 2 W - 1	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Heavy lean over river. Ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0566	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	40 35	20	N – 6 S – 6 E – 5 W - 5	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Open spread crown. Ivy clad. Twin stems.	A >40 years	
0567	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	18	8	N – 9 S – 0 E – 0 W - 5	Poor	Good vigour and poor form. Heavy lean over river.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.

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0568	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	23	10	N – 9 S – 0 E – 3 W - 4	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Heavy lean over river. Ivy clad.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0569	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	23	8	N – 9 S – 0 E – 2 W - 2	Fair	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad. Heavy lean over river.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0570	*Ilex*	Holly	SM	14	6	N – 1 S – 2 E – 3 W - 2	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form.	B >30 years	
0571	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	22	11	N – 0 S – 6 E – 3 W - 1	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	
0572	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	24	15	N – 3 S – 3 E – 3 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and fair form.	A >40 years	
0573	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	41	15	N – 3 S – 6 E – 3 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	

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0574	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	20	14	N – 6 S – 5 E – 5 W - 6	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >40 years	
0575	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	31	14	N – 3 S – 4 E – 4 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >40 years	
0576	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	28 24	20	N – 6 S – 2 E – 3 W - 3	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Twin stems and ivy clad.	C <10 years	Monitor decline
0577	*Ulmus*	Elm – cluster of stems.	M	26 30 32 36	20	N – 10 S – 10 E – 6 W - 6	Good/Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Cluster of stems close to riverbank and overhanging river.	A >30 years	
0578	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	42	18	N – 8 S – 6 E – 6 W - 5	Good	Good vigour and good form. Ivy clad.	A >40 years	
0579	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	40 39 42	18	N – 5 S – 7 E – 5 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form. Cluster of stems.	A >40 years	
0580	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash stump					Poor	Broken top.	C <5 years	Make safe and leave for biodiversity.

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0581	*Salix*	Willow	EM	20 18 17	10	N – 5 S – 6 E – 2 W - 6	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Multistemed. Slightly suppressed. Light ivy.	A >40 years	
0582	*Alnus*	Alder	M	36 32	13	N – 5 S – 6 E – 6 W - 5	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form. Multistemed. Light ivy.	A >40 years	
0583	*Fagus sylvatica*	Beech Weeping	EM	32	13	N – 5 S – 4 E – 4 W - 4	Good	Good vigour and good form.	A >40 years	
0585	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	M	44	13	N – 3 S – 7 E – 3 W - 5	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Close to concrete footpath. Partly suppressed.	A >40 years	
0586	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	42	11	N – 6 S – 1 E – 0 W - 7	Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Open spread crown. Ash dieback disease and in decline.	U	Remove diseased and hazardous tree.
0587	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	61	14	N – 6 S – 6 E – 5 W - 6	Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Open spread crown. Ash dieback disease and in decline.	U	Remove diseased and hazardous tree.

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0588	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	Y	16	8	N – 4 S – 8 E – 1 W - 2	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Slightly suppressed.	A >40 years	
0589	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	Y	13	5	N – 0 S – 6 E – 0 W - 3	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease.	C >10 years	Monitor decline.
0590	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	Y	12	7	N – 4 S – 0 E – 2 W - 2	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Suppressed.	A >40 years	
0591	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	20	9	N – 1 S – 6 E – 4 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Suppressed.	A >40 years	
0592	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	23 12	12	N – 5 S – 5 E – 4 W - 3	Fair/Good	Good vigour and fair form.	A >40 years	
0593	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	31	14	N – 4 S – 1 E – 3 W - 2	Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline.	U	Remove diseased and hazardous tree.

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0594	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	Y	11	10	N – 2 S – 2 E – 2 W - 1	Fair	Good vigour and fair form. Slightly suppressed.	A >40 years	
0595	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	17	5	N – 0 S – 8 E – 2 W - 3	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease. Sweeping over river.	C >10 years	Monitor decline.
0596	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	17	4	N – 0 S – 7 E – 4 W - 1	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Suppressed. Sweeping over river.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0597	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	16 13	6	N – 0 S – 7 E – 2 W - 2	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Suppressed. Sweeping over river.	C <10 years	
0598	*Crataegus*	Hawthorn	EM	20	6	N – 3 S – 3 E – 2 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and fair form.	A >40 years	
0599	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	48	15	N – 5 S – 4 E – 5 W - 4	Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline.	U	Remove diseased and hazardous tree.

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0601	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	42	14	N – 1 S – 6 E – 4 W - 4	Poor	Fair vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline
0602	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	EM	24	11	N – 0 S – 8 E – 5 W - 3	Poor	Fair vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease.	C >10 years	Monitor decline.
0603	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	14 12	7	N – 3 S – 3 E – 1 W - 1	Poor	Fair vigour and poor form. Suppressed. Sweeping over river.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0604	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	SM	16 19	10	N – 5 S – 4 E – 3 W - 3	Good	Good vigour and poor form. Twin stems.	A >40 years	
0605	*Alnus*	Alder	EM	23 21 19	10	N – 0 S – 8 E – 6 W - 6	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Multistemed and open spread crowns.	A >40 years	
0606	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	Y	13 10 11	10	N – 2 S – 7 E – 3 W - 3	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.

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0607	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	M	37	14	N – 5 S – 3 E – 5 W - 3	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline
0608	*Ilex*	Holly	EM	13	8	N – 1 S – 2 E – 2 W - 1	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form.	A >40 years	
0609	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	Y	12	9	N – 0 S – 4 E – 2 W - 1	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0610	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	SM	16 17	11	N – 3 S – 4 E – 2 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Twin stems.	A >40 years	
0611	*Crataegus*	Hawthorn	Y	14	6	N – 2 S – 1 E – 1 W - 1	Good	Good vigour and fair form.	A >40 years	
0612	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	20 21 20 19	14	N – 6 S – 7 E – 3 W - 5	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Multistemed cluster.	A >40 years	

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0613	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	EM	21 20	14	N – 1 S – 7 E – 6 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and fair form. Twin stems.	A >40 years	
0614	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	16	10	N – 2 S – 3 E – 5 W - 0	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease.	C >10 years	Monitor decline.
0615	*Crataegus*	Hawthorn	Y	11	5	N – 3 S – 1 E – 2 W - 0	Fair	Fair vigour and fair form.	A >40 years	
0616	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	18 19 20	12	N – 5 S – 4 E – 2 W - 4	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Suppressed. Cluster of stems.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.
0617	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore	Y	15	10	N – 3 S – 2 E – 2 W - 2	Good	Good vigour and fair form.	A >40 years	
0618	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	Y	13	10	N – 3 S – 0 E – 3 W - 0	Poor	Poor vigour and fair form. Ash dieback disease and in decline.	C <10 years	Monitor decline.

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0619	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash	SM	16 13	10	N – 3 S – 3 E – 5 W - 1	Fair	Fair vigour and poor form. Ash dieback disease. Multistemed	C >10 years	Monitor decline.