

TREE SURVEY AND REPORT

FOR

ROOSKY LANDS, MONAGHAN

AUGUST 2022 EXTENDED NOVEMBER 2022

COMMISSIONED BY

MONAGHAN COUNTY COUNCIL

Dr Philip Blackstock



PB

TREE SURVEY AND REPORT

On trees growing in the grounds of

Roosky Lands, Monaghan

For

Monaghan County Council

Terms of reference

This report was commissioned to record information on trees growing on or immediately adjacent to the above site (as defined in BS5837:2012). Obvious defects in these trees were noted, as were features that may create an impediment to a statutory provision or cause a nuisance. Recommendations for tree works that will eliminate, as far as is possible, the risk from dead or dangerous trees, abate nuisance and address the legal requirements of statutory providers have been included.

Methodology

Trees growing on the above site were subject to a visual inspection carried out from the ground. The base of each trunk was 'sounded' to identify significant basal decay and evidence of recent alterations to site conditions was noted. Measurements, distinguishing features and evidence of defects were collated electronically on site. No other methods for establishing the condition of these trees were used.

Site surveyed on

9th August & 27th November 2022

(It is recommended that the trees reported on here are re-surveyed within five years of this report, or where significant deterioration has become evident, whichever is sooner)

Survey carried out and report compiled by

**Dr Philip Blackstock, 26 Tullynahinnion Road, Portglenone BT44 8EL
Telephone 02825 821202, Fax 02825 821295, Mobile 07767 393075,
Email: trees@philipblackstock.com**

TREES AT ROOSKY LANDS, MONAGHAN



View of trees growing on the above site, taken from Roosky Vale

REPORT ON TREES GROWING AT ROOSKY LANDS, MONAGHAN AUGUST & NOVEMBER 2022

- 1. Location & visual impact of the trees.** The lands reported on here comprise open fields and small plantations near the centre of Monaghan Town. Most of these lands were formally associated with adjoining Hospitals or with the Ulster canal. Some of the conifer plantations were planted to provide shelter and screening to the Hospital buildings, or to screen adjoining developments from the Hospital lands and some of these groups, in particular, should be considered important in the local landscape. The surveyed lands were extended in November to include a number of street trees along part of Broad Road, in Monaghan.
- 2. Historical development of the site.** The oldest trees reported on here are mature ash and beech that are growing on lands formally associated with an old Infirmary that once occupied part of this site. These trees are probably over one hundred and fifty years old. Most of the mature conifer trees are probably about seventy years old and most seem to have been planted at the same time. There are also areas of much younger saplings that have grown from naturally dispersed seeds within the last twenty or thirty years. The street trees growing along Broad Road are mostly younger and seem to have been planted within the last twenty years or so, as part of a larger landscaping effort within the Town.
- 3. Tree condition & recommendations.** Many of the ash trees growing on this site are suffering from ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). Some of these trees have been marked for felling. It is likely that most of the remaining ash trees will succumb to this disease over the next ten years or so. The Sitka spruce plantation growing along the old Ulster Canal are also showing excessive death. The dead trees should be removed; and the remaining specimens should be considered to have a limited life expectancy. It is understood that plans are being considered for the development of the above site. There is a continuing need to trim the crowns of the street trees, to ensure that they do not interfere with the safe passage of traffic along the road. To ensure that trees to be retained are not damaged during construction, the Arboricultural method statements (that are included in this report) relevant to this project should be adopted.

All other recommendations are as per attached tree survey report sheets.

Dr Philip Blackstock

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENTS

Protection of trees. A protective barrier, 2.3m high and comprising a vertical and horizontal framework of scaffolding, well braced to resist impacts and securely supporting weldmesh panels, (as illustrated in Figs 2 & 3 of BS5837:2012) shall be erected around the base of all trees to be retained on site. This barrier shall be clearly identified on site by the attachment of all-weather signs of suitable dimension stating: 'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS'. The line of this fence shall be at least the distance defined in the attached plan, or as otherwise directed by Dr Philip Blackstock. No construction traffic, materials or debris will be permitted within this zone of protection.

Access facilitation pruning. If it is deemed appropriate to trim back retained trees to provide adequate access to approved construction works, all such tree works should be undertaken by a competent and suitably qualified tree surgeon (will associated support, as defined in the Health and safety section of this report). Such works shall remedy any tree related conflict with proposed structures or access in a way that ensure that not less than 70% of live buds are retained within the tree canopy. The aim of the tree works shall be to retain the general form of the tree by a combination of crown thinning, reduction of end weight (tipping back of outermost branches) and the re-forming of the trees crown to create a pleasing and balanced crown. No branch, limb or trunk greater than 100mm diameter shall be cut in the process of reducing end weight.

Temporary surfaces within zone of protection. Where temporary access is to be established within the 'zone of protection' surrounding retained trees, (for example, during demolition of existing buildings), ground surfaces will be protected by a layer of sharp sand, approx. 50 mm thick, overlaid with a geotextile membrane on which a temporary surface of no fines granular material, at least 150 mm thick, (as detailed by a competent Civil or Structural Engineer) is laid. Where traffic is turning on these surface, stout planks will be laid over the geotextile membrane and below the granular material. The trunks of adjacent trees shall be suitably protected as indicated on site by Dr Philip Blackstock.

Demolition within the zone of protection. If it is deemed necessary to carry out demolition works within a construction exclusion zone surrounding retained trees, (for example, to remove existing paths), or kerbs, only pedestrian operated plant, or low ground pressure plant that is less than 2 tonnes gross weight fully loaded, shall be permitted. Such plant shall only be operated on existing hard surfaces, or where temporary surfaces have been established. In any case, no excavations within the root protection zone of these retained trees shall be permitted, except only, under close supervision, with the use of an 'Air Spade' or by the careful use of hand tools in a way that retains, without damage, all exposed roots with a diameter greater than 25mm.

Scaffolding within zone of protection. Where scaffolding is to be established within the 'zone of protection' surrounding retained trees, the existing undisturbed ground surfaces shall be protected by a layer of sharp sand, approx. 50 mm thick, overlaid with a geotextile membrane. Stout planks, such as closely side-buttet scaffold boards, will be laid over the geotextile membrane and scaffolding will be constructed on these planks with additional stays, as directed by a competent person. Adequate protective fencing, as Illustrated in Figs 2 & 3 of BS5837:2012, will be maintained between scaffolding and adjacent trees.

Construction of hard surfaces close to retained trees. Where permanent surfaces are to be constructed close to retained trees, within the zone of protection as defined by BS5837: 2012, carefully remove accumulated organic material and loose soil, leaving existing topsoil in situ. Protect root zone with a layer of sharp sand and, on this, establish a firm sub-base of no-fines granular material supported on a geotextile membrane and a three-dimensional cell product (as defined by a competent Civil or Structural Engineer). Construct the paved area on this sub-base using established design guidelines (and no-fines granular material) with a porous surface finish such as pavers or porous bitmac.

Alterations of levels on lands adjoining construction exclusion zones. Where it is deemed appropriate to lower ground levels on land adjoining a root protection zone established around a retained tree, all excavations and the subsequent construction of supporting structures shall be managed in a way that excludes access by construction traffic to the construction exclusion zone. Where such alterations result in the lowering of existing surfaces, the existing ground water environment within the root protection zone shall be maintained by the insertion of a root barrier behind proposed supporting structures. This shall consist of a non-porous barrier carefully inserted in a way that maintains the existing soil moisture regime surrounding the retained tree. Where alterations result in the raising of levels, these shall be designed and detailed by a competent Civil or Structural Engineer to ensure no alterations to ground conditions within the root protection zones.

Landscaping within the root protection zone. If it is deemed necessary to carry out landscaping, planting or re-instatement works within a construction exclusion zone surrounding retained trees, only pedestrian operated plant, or low ground pressure plant that is less than 2 tonnes gross weight fully loaded, shall be permitted. Such works should be supervised by competent Horticulturalists and be timed and designed to ensure that no soil compaction occurs. In any case, no excavations within the root protection zone of these retained trees shall be permitted, except only, under close supervision, with the use of an 'Air Spade' or by the careful use of hand tools in a way that retains, without damage, all exposed roots with a diameter greater than 25mm.

Construction of garden walls or fences within the root protection zones of retained trees. No trench foundations are to be permitted within the root protection area of a retained tree. If walls, railings or other light structures are to be constructed within the root protection area of retained trees, these structures should be supported on point foundations excavated using a 300mm diameter drill or augur. (If in situ concrete foundations are to be constructed, the sides of the foundation pit, to 1.0m deep, should be lined with a non-porous lining.) In any case, no excavations for point foundations are to be permitted within 1.5m of a retained mature or semi mature tree. Excavations for these point foundations should be more than 2.0 apart and the wall or railings should be supported on a beam, or similar, constructed so that its underside is at least 50mm above existing topsoil level. As the roots of large, retained trees may cause some movement within the top 1.0 m of the soil profile, all foundations should be designed by a competent Structural or Civil Engineer and be constructed to account for this.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Working with trees is a hazardous occupation. It is important that competent tree surgery contractors are employed to carry out the tree works recommended in the attached tree survey report sheets. These contractors should carry all relevant insurance cover and should comply with the recommendations outlined below.

Notwithstanding the following recommendations, all tree surgeons and accompanying staff should comply with all the requirements contained in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 1989 (SHWW Act, 1989) and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Applications) Regulations, (GAR Regs, 1993) for forestry operations, Part 4 – work at height of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Regulations (2007), the Code of Practice for Managing Safety and Health in Forestry Operations and all subsequent legislation made thereunder.

Staff qualifications, experience and training

Only skilled operatives should be employed for all the work specified in the attached tree survey report sheets. These skilled operatives should have a proven expertise and experience in the areas of work specified and should hold all relevant certificates of competence.

Operatives using chain saws to fell trees must have National Proficiency Test Council (NPTC) certificate of competence Units CS 30, 31*, 32*, 33* (* whichever is appropriate for the size of tree being felled) if they are working from the ground and, in addition, Units CS 38, 39, 40 & 41 if they are climbing.

All operatives undertaking work near underground or overhead electric cables must have attended an Electricity Safety Awareness course, (such as UA1 Utility Arborist 1 Ireland). They must comply with the guidelines laid down in the Guidelines for Safe Working near Overhead Electricity lines in Agriculture (2010, published by the Health and Safety Authority), Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines (2019, published by ESB). Where there is a risk of a climber, equipment or parts of a tree touching or coming close to overhead cables, the advice of ESB must be sought, and adhered to, before work commences.

Work wear

All operatives should wear the appropriate safety clothing for the task being performed as specified in the relevant safety codes. Where operatives are employed on tree work near public roads, or when the available lighting is poor, they should wear high visibility 'florescent' jackets or waistcoats

Tools and Equipment

Tree surgeons should use such tools and equipment deemed suitable to complete the specified task. All bladed tools should be sharp and in a serviceable condition. All plant and machinery operated by the tree surgeon should be tested and certified to comply with all current legislation. All vehicles should be taxed and roadworthy. Machinery and vehicles should carry operational fire extinguishing equipment to the standards required by insurers.

All machinery should be used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions. These machines should carry warning notices as specified by the relevant Health and safety guide.

Climbing and lifting equipment for tree work is subject to the provisions outlined in Chapter 2, Part 2 (updated 2010) of the Guide to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007. Operatives using climbing or lifting equipment should be familiar with, and comply with, these and all other relevant regulations.

First aid

All chain saw operatives should have a current First Aid Certificate. No chain saw operative should be left working on site without an additional first aider present. These operatives should be familiar with FASTCo Safety Guide 802: Emergency Planning and First Aid.

All operatives should have immediate access to a first aid kit conforming to SI 1981 No 917 and FSC 34, and, in addition, carry a personal first aid kit which includes a large sterile wound dressing.

Site Organization

Tree surgeons should ensure that a team of at least three people carry out all tree climbing, pruning and tree felling operations. When undertaking tree climbing work, one of the grounds staff must be competent to perform aerial rescue and be conversant with FASTCo Safety Guide 401: Aerial Tree Rescue. In addition, one of the ground staff must be made responsible for ensuring that there is no trespass into the working zone when tree pruning or felling operations are taking place. Adequate staff should be available during tree work operations to ensure that no unauthorized persons or livestock enter the working area.

Tree surgeons should provide and constantly maintain all necessary warning and direction notices, cones and barriers when carrying out tree works that are adjacent to a road or footpath used by the public. These should conform to the recommendations and directions given in;

- Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual 1993,
- Temporary Traffic Management Design Guidance 2019
- Temporary Traffic Management Operations Guidance 2019 (all published by Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport)
- Safety at Street Works and Road Works- a code of practice 2013
- Any other relevant legislation and guidance

Where tree works are to be carried out over, or adjacent to, public roads, the contractor should arrange the work to avoid traffic congestion and public inconvenience. They should make arrangements with the Garda Siochana and the local county council as may be found necessary.

KEY TO SURVEY SHEETS

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Tag No	The identification number of the tree, as indicated on site by a metal identification tag attached to the tree and defined with the prefixes; ' T ' (tree), ' G ' (group of trees) ' S ' (shrubs), ' H ' (hedge) and ' W ' (area of wood)
Species	The common English name of the tree, as used by Alan Mitchell in 'A field Guide to the trees of Britain and Northern Europe' (Collins, London, 1974)
Height	The height of the tree, given in metres
Stem Diameter	The diameter of the tree trunk, measured at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level and given in centimetres
Crown spread	The radial crown spread of the tree for each of the four cardinal points, given in metres
Crown clearance	The height above ground to the first significance foliage, given in metres
Age	The life-cycle age of the tree, described as Y = young (vigorous growth, non-flowering), YM = young-mature (vigorous growth, some flowering, maturing crown), AM = almost mature (vigorous growth; mature crown), M = mature (slowing growth, full crown, flowering) and OM = over-mature (Little growth, heavy flowering, thinning crown or dieback)
Crown form	A general description of the tree as seen on site, including distinguishing features
Condition	The condition of the tree, as assessed by a visual inspection on site and described as Good (near perfect form and condition), Fair (normal form, sometimes requiring remedial works), Poor (significant weakness or rot, requiring substantial remedial works or felling) Dying (a tree within a year or two of death) and Dead (dead standing tree or stump)
Defect	The presence of weakness, rot or infection within the tree. This supports the recommendations given for appropriate tree works
Obstacle	The presence of a manmade structure that is, in some way, being affected or obstructed by the tree
Action	An outline tree management plan identifying the level and type of tree works that would be appropriate to ensure that the site remains safe and that the tree develops in a safe and satisfactory manner
ULE	The remaining useful life expectancy on the tree, based on age, condition and the likely presence of significant diseases
Priority	An assessment of the priority of recommended tree works, based on the likelihood of tree failure and described as urgent (immediate action is required, often entailing control of access until work is completed), High (work to be completed within the existing budget year; and before expected autumn or winter storms), Medium (work to be included in the next budget year) and routine (non-urgent tree work)
Target	The use made of the land on which the tree would fall, if it suffered a root plate failure, given as High (Road or Building) Medium (path or lawn) and Low unmanaged or farm land)

ARBORICULTURAL TERMS

The following interpretation of the terms used in the attached tree survey report sheets should be adopted when fulfilling their recommendations.

Crown clean

The removal of broken, diseased, dying or dead branches or snags that are either over 50 mm in diameter or are more than 200 mm in length.

Remove ivy

The cutting of ivy stems at their point of entry into the soil, taking care not to damage the tree. All branches, stalks and creepers of both alive and dead ivy should be removed from the crown of the tree.

Trim or remove branch stumps

The cutting of all branch stumps or snags back to just outside the branch collar and branch bark ridge.

Remove swing / tree hut / sign etc.

The removal of structures within the crown or attached to the tree, including nails or other fastenings.

Trim / tidy / remove epicormics

The removal of all soft growth or epicormics growing from the trunk of the tree, up to a height of 2.4 m.

Crown lift to above eye level / over footpath.

The removal of all soft growth, including epicormics and all lateral branches, up to a height of 2.4 m above ground level. When lifting the crown, upright laterals may be retained.

Crown lift over carriage / driveway etc

The removal of all lateral branches and soft growth that are overhanging, or within 1.0 m of, a road or lane, up to a height of 5.1 m.

Trim back from building

The removal of all lateral branches and soft growth growing within 2.0 m from the wall and from within at least 3.0 m from a window and above the roof of a building.

Clear overhead cables

The removal of all branch growth from within, or likely to come within, 1.0 m from overhead telephone cables.

Where overhead electric cables are encountered, the tree surgeon must liaise with engineers from Northern Ireland Electricity and must conform to their recommendations and advice. All staff undertaking work near underground or overhead electric cables should have attended a Northern Ireland Electricity Safety Awareness course and must comply with the guidelines laid down in AFAG Safety Guide 804: Electricity at work; Forestry and Arboriculture.

Reduce / remove competing leaders

The trimming back or removal of all but one dominant, upright stem in a way that creates an apical crown angle of less than 90°. Competing stems should be trimmed well back to a side branch showing strong horizontal growth patterns or should be removed to just above the branch collar and branch bark ridge.

Reduce end weight

The reduction of the crown of a tree by trimming back the branch tips by the described amount. Branch tips should be trimmed back to a suitable lateral twig or branch (in strict accordance with the recommendations contained in BS3998:2010, Tree Work, in a way that maintains the general crown characteristics of the tree and its species. **In all cases, no branch, limb or trunk greater than 100mm diameter shall be cut in the process of reducing end weight.**

Re-form Crown

The carrying out of such trimming and branch removal as is necessary to create (or recreate) a tree crown architecture capable of supporting additional tree growth and that complies with the normal crown form for that species. **In all cases, no branch, limb or trunk greater than 100mm diameter shall be cut in the process of reducing end weight.**

Topping, Re-Pollarding, Re-Coppicing

The removal of all growth back to the required height. In most circumstances, it will not be possible to trim back to a suitable lateral branch and, because of this; cuts should be cleanly executed and should produce a sloping surface that will not collect water.

Prune as per Belfast Street Tree

The complete pruning of a tree, which is a combination of crown reduction, crown lifting and crown thinning in a way that preserves the characteristics of the tree and its species. All growth removed during pruning must be taken back to an appropriately sized lateral branch, twin or bud to leave an acceptable crown form. **In all cases, no branch, limb or trunk greater than 100mm diameter shall be cut in the process of reducing end weight.**

Retrenchment Pruning

The phased reduction of the crown of veteran and old pollarded trees, removing or reducing end weight in the upper crown and spreading branches to emulate the natural decline of tree crowns with age. In most circumstances, it will not be possible to trim back to a suitable lateral branch and, because of this; cuts should be cleanly executed and should produce a sloping surface that will not collect water.

Fell

The complete felling of a tree in a safe manner, leaving a smoothly surfaced stump that is cut as close to ground level as is possible

Any other terms used

If there is any doubt, the tree surgeon should contact Dr Philip Blackstock on 02825 821202 or 07767 393075 for clarification of these or any other terms used in the attached tree survey report sheets.

Statement of truth

I Dr Philip Blackstock confirm that I have made clear which facts and matters referred to in this report are within my own knowledge and which are not. Those that are within my own knowledge I confirm to be true. The opinions I have expressed represent my true and complete professional opinions on the matters to which they refer.

Signed:



Date:

5th January 2023

QUALIFICATIONS

National Diploma of Horticulture (R.H.S) Inter.

Diploma in Industrial Management

M.Sc. in Environmental Management (A Field Survey of Unmanaged Roadside Cuttings in South Antrim)

D.Phil. in Forestry (Broad-Leaved Tree and Shrub Invasion of Conifer Plantations in Ireland)

Professional member of the Arboricultural Association

Registered Forestry Consultant with the Irish Forest Service

EMPLOYMENT

1996 to present

Arboricultural and Woodland Consultant

Duties include carrying out tree and vegetation surveys and providing tree and woodland management plans, completing reports and liaising with clients, providing court appearances etc. for public and private clients.

ARBORICULTURAL AND FORESTRY EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE

I have carried out surveys and produced reports on the health, condition, amenity value and landscape value of more than 250,000 trees since 1983. Since 1996 I have been fully employed as an Arboricultural and Forestry Consultant. Clients have now included most of the Local Authorities, Health Trusts and Government Departments within Northern Ireland. Private clients have included Solicitors, Architects and Developers. I have also lectured, to foundation degree level, on arboriculture and forestry.

I have provided expert opinion (including Court appearances) for many clients involved in litigation or in planning appeals since 1996. Topics covered by these opinions have included the predictability of failure in trees, amenity and financial evaluation of damage to trees, evidence of subsidence caused by trees, evidence of unsafe tree surgery practices leading to injury, and tree related evidence in boundary and planning disputes.

I have maintained a research interest in the effects of environmental influences on tree and shrub regeneration in Ireland and on the development of woody biodiversity in recently planted woods. I have also a research interest in the distribution of and environmental influences on deciduous tree diseases, tree stability and in the incidence of dangerous roadside trees.

Dr Philip Blackstock

Tree Survey Report Sheet

Site: Roosky Lands, Monaghan

Client: Monaghan County Council

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	ULE	Category	Priority	Target
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
T1	Goat willow	8	170	5	4	3	3	2	M	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	10 to 20	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
W2	Sycamore, Crack willow, Goat willow	3	70	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	Medium, path or lawn
T3	Sycamore	14	660	5	7	7	6	1	AM	2 stems from 1.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	None	Remove ivy	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
T4	Lawson cypress	17	700	2	3	4	3	2	M	2 stems from 1.0m	Fair	Narrow fork	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy, Monitor for death	10 to 20	B1	Routine	Low, unmanaged or farm land
G5	Sycamore	11	300	5	5	5	5	3	YM	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	>40	B1	Not applicable	Low, unmanaged or farm land
G6	Ash	16	500	6	6	6	6	4	AM	Multi stem	Poor	Excessive deadwood	None	Monitor for death, Fell dead or dying stems	1 to 10	C1	High	Medium, path or lawn
T7	Lawson cypress	18	650	2	3	5	4	3	M	Single main stem with heavy side branches	Fair	Thinning crown	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy, Monitor for death	10 to 20	B1	Routine	Low, unmanaged or farm land
T8	Lawson cypress	17	850	2	3	3	3	2	M	2 stems from 1.0m	Fair	Thinning crown	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy, Monitor for death	10 to 20	B1	Routine	Low, unmanaged or farm land
G9	Ash, Elder, Bay willow	14	250	5	5	5	5	1	SM	Multi stem	Fair	Excessive deadwood	None	Fell dead or dying stems	20 to 40	B1	Medium	Low, unmanaged or farm land
W10	Sitka spruce	23	500	5	5	5	5	3	OM	Single stem	Poor	Excessive deadwood, Excessive ivy	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy, Monitor for death, Fell dead or dying stems	10 to 20	C1	High	High, road or building
W11	Alder, Elder, Sycamore, Goat willow	11	300	6	6	6	6	0	-	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy

Tree Survey Report Sheet

Site: Roosky Lands, Monaghan

Client: Monaghan County Council

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	ULE	Category	Priority	Target
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
T12	Ash	6	140	3	3	2	3	1	Y	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	Monitor for death	1 to10	B1	Not applicable	Low, unmanaged or farm land
G13	Norway maple	14	330	5	5	5	5	2	SM	Single main stem with heavy side branches	Fair	None	None	No recommendations are given	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
H14	Elder, Hawthorn	7	360	5	5	5	5	1	M	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	Maintain as hedge	>40	B1	Medium	Low, unmanaged or farm land
T15	Goat willow	15	330	7	5	4	5	2	M	Multi stem	Fair	None	Lamp	Clear back from lamp	20 to 40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
G16	Ash, Sycamore, Goat willow	6	140	4	4	4	4	0	Y	Multi stem	Fair	Thinning crown	None	Monitor for death	20 to 40	B1	Routine	Medium, path or lawn
T17	Norway maple	6	100	2	3	3	3	2	Y	Multi stem from 2.0m	Fair	None	None	No action is required	>40	B1	Not applicable	Medium, path or lawn
W18	Ash, Birch, Sycamore, Goat willow	10	150	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Multi stem	Poor	Excessive deadwood	None	Fell dead or dying stems	10 to 20	C1	Medium	High, road or building
T19	Douglas fir	25	740	5	6	6	5	7	M	Single stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
W20	Ash, Douglas fir, Larch, Scots pine, Sycamore	21	600	5	5	5	5	3	M	Single stem	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy, Monitor for death	20 to 40	B1	Medium	High, road or building
H21	Hawthorn	5	100	2	2	2	2	0	SM	Multi stem	Good	None	None	Maintain as hedge	>40	A1	Routine	Medium, path or lawn
G22	Sycamore, Bay willow	7	260	5	5	5	5	2	-	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	>40	B1	Not applicable	Medium, path or lawn
G23	Sycamore	9	200	3	3	3	3	1	Y	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	>40	B1	Not applicable	Medium, path or lawn
T24	Sycamore	13	370	5	4	5	5	1	SM	Single main stem with heavy side branches	Good	None	None	No action is required	>40	A1	Not applicable	Medium, path or lawn
G25	Ash, Hawthorn, Sycamore, Bay willow	7	220	3	3	3	3	1	Y	Multi stem	Fair	Thinning crown	None	Monitor for death	20 to 40	B1	Routine	Medium, path or lawn

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy

Tree Survey Report Sheet

Site: Roosky Lands, Monaghan

Client: Monaghan County Council

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	ULE	Category	Priority	Target
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
T26	Scots pine	16	550	2	3	5	5	4	M	Single stem, One sided crown	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy	>40	B1	Routine	Medium, path or lawn
G27	Ash	9	200	3	3	3	3	1	Y	Multi stem	Poor	Excessive deadwood	Lamp	Crown clean, Monitor for death, Clear back from lamp, Fell dead or dying stems, Confirm ownership	1 to10	C1	Medium	Medium, path or lawn
T28	Ash	11	500	5	6	6	4	1	M	Multi stem from 3.0m	Poor	Almost dead	None	Fell	1 to10	U	Medium	Medium, path or lawn
T29	Ash	15	710	4	8	8	7	2	M	Multi stem from 3.0m, Spreading crown	Poor	Excessive deadwood, Hollow, Basal rot	None	Fell	<1	U	Medium	Medium, path or lawn
G30	Ash	11	270	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Multi stem	Poor	Excessive deadwood	Wall	Crown clean, Monitor for death, Fell dead or dying stems, Clear back from wall or fence	1 to10	C1	Medium	High, road or building
G31	Goat willow	7	250	4	4	4	4	0	AM	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	Low, unmanaged or farm land
T32	Ash	23	1480	6	5	8	8	5	OM	3 stems from 2.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	Thinning crown, Excessive end weight	None	Crown clean, Reduce end weight in top and side branches by 2.0m, Monitor for death	10 to 20	B1	Medium	High, road or building
T33	Beech	23	1180	9	7	7	8	1	M	Single stem to 8.0m	Fair	Thinning crown	None	Crown clean, Reduce end weight in top and side branches by 2.0m	20 to 40	B1	Routine	Medium, path or lawn
T34	Ash	15	550	5	6	6	5	1	M	3 stems from 1.0m	Poor	Thinning crown	None	Crown clean, Monitor for death	1 to10	C1	Routine	Low, unmanaged or farm land

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy

Tree Survey Report Sheet

Site: Roosky Lands, Monaghan

Client: Monaghan County Council

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	ULE	Category	Priority	Target
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
T35	Beech	24	1340	8	9	6	8	1	M	Spreading crown, Single stem to 10.0 m	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy, Reduce end weight in top and side branches by 2.0m	20 to 40	B1	Routine	Medium, path or lawn
T36	Ash	21	970	7	8	5	7	3	M	Spreading crown, Single stem to 6.0m	Poor	Thinning crown, Excessive end weight	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy, Reduce end weight in top and side branches by 2.0m, Monitor for death	10 to 20	C1	Medium	Medium, path or lawn
G37	Bay willow, Crack willow, Goat willow	9	250	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	Medium, path or lawn
G38	Sycamore, Bay willow, Goat willow	10	200	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	Medium, path or lawn
T39	Hawthorn	12	380	7	4	4	5	0	M	Multi stem	Fair	Recent crown failure, Excessive ivy	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy	20 to 40	B1	Medium	Low, unmanaged or farm land
T40	Hawthorn	11	560	2	5	5	5	1	M	Multi stem from 1.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy	20 to 40	B1	Medium	Low, unmanaged or farm land
T41	Hawthorn	12	520	4	5	5	4	1	M	Multi stem from 1.0m	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy	20 to 40	B1	Medium	Low, unmanaged or farm land
H42	Hawthorn, Privet	5	100	4	4	4	4	0	M	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	Maintain as hedge	>40	B1	Routine	Medium, path or lawn
T43	Ash	18	800	6	5	8	7	2	M	Spreading crown, Single stem to 8.0m	Poor	Thinning crown, Excessive end weight, Excessive ivy	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy, Reduce end weight in top and side branches by 2.0m, Monitor for death	1 to 10	C1	Medium	Medium, path or lawn

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy

Tree Survey Report Sheet

Site: Roosky Lands, Monaghan

Client: Monaghan County Council

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	ULE	Category	Priority	Target
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
T44	Hawthorn	7	280	3	3	3	3	1	M	Multi stem from 1.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	None	Remove ivy	>40	B1	Routine	Low, unmanaged or farm land
T45	Bay willow	5	290	3	3	2	2	1	AM	3 stems from the ground	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	Low, unmanaged or farm land
G46	Ash, Hawthorn	12	300	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Multi stem	Poor	Excessive deadwood	None	Crown clean, Monitor for death, Fell dead or dying stems	1 to10	C1	Medium	Medium, path or lawn
H47	Elder, Hawthorn	8	300	6	6	6	6	0	M	Multi stem, Spreading crown	Fair	None	None	Maintain as hedge	>40	B1	Routine	Low, unmanaged or farm land
G48	Larch, Black pine, Scots pine	18	640	7	7	7	7	1	M	Single main stem with heavy side branches	Fair	Thinning crown	None	Crown clean, Remove ivy	20 to 40	B1	Medium	High, road or building
T49	Hawthorn	8	350	5	3	4	4	1	M	Multi stem	Fair	Excessive ivy	None	Remove ivy	>40	B1	Routine	Low, unmanaged or farm land
H50	Privet	3	100	1	1	1	1	0	M	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	Maintain as hedge	>40	B1	Routine	Medium, path or lawn
G51	Beech	20	770	8	8	7	7	1	M	Multi stem from 2.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	Buildings	No recommendations are given	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
G52	Alder, Bay willow, Crack willow, Goat willow	9	350	6	6	6	6	2	AM	Multi stem	Fair	Root plate failure	Path	Crown lift to 2.4m Over path	20 to 40	B1	Routine	Medium, path or lawn
H53	Ash, Hawthorn, Sycamore	13	250	4	4	4	4	2	SM	Multi stem	Poor	Excessive deadwood	Buildings	Crown clean, Clear back from building, Monitor for death, Maintain as hedge, Fell dead or dying stems	10 to 20	C1	Medium	High, road or building
54	Apple	4	60	3	3	3	3	1	Y	Multi stem from 1.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	None	No action is required	>40	B1	Not applicable	Medium, path or lawn

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy

Tree Survey Report Sheet

Site: Roosky Lands, Monaghan

Client: Monaghan County Council

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	ULE	Category	Priority	Target
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
G55	Field maple	3	50	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Single stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	>40	B1	Not applicable	Medium, path or lawn
H56	Hawthorn, Sycamore	8	300	3	3	3	3	1	AM	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	Maintain as hedge	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
G57	Sycamore, Goat willow	6	170	4	4	4	4	2	SM	Multi stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
T58	Sycamore	15	660	5	6	6	6	2	AM	Multi stem from 1.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	None	No recommendations are given	>40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
H59	Leyland cypress	2	450	2	2	2	2	0	AM	Multi stem, Recently trimmed	Fair	None	None	Maintain as hedge	10 to 20	B1	Routine	High, road or building
T60	Hybrid poplar	17	470	4	4	2	4	2	AM	2 stems from The ground	Fair	None	None	No recommendations are given	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
T61	Lime	21	840	6	6	5	6	2	M	Multi stem from 2.0m	Fair	None	Path, Buildings, Road sign	Crown clean, Crown lift to 2.4m Over path, Clear back from building, Clear back from road sign	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
T62	Plane	7	130	2	3	2	2	2	Y	Single stem	Fair	None	None	No action is required	>40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
T63	Plane	6	110	2	2	2	1	2	Y	Multi stem from 4.0m	Fair	None	None	No action is required	>40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
T64	Plane	6	130	2	4	3	3	2	Y	Single main stem with heavy side branches	Fair	None	Road	Crown lift to 5.1m Over road	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
T65	Plane	6	140	2	3	3	2	2	Y	Single main stem with heavy side branches	Fair	None	Road	Crown lift to 5.1m Over road	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
T66	Plane	7	200	3	4	3	2	2	Y	Single main stem with heavy side branches	Fair	None	Road, Road sign	Crown lift to 5.1m Over road, Clear back from road sign	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
T67	Plane	7	190	3	4	3	3	2	Y	Single main stem with heavy side branches	Fair	None	Road	Crown lift to 5.1m Over road	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy

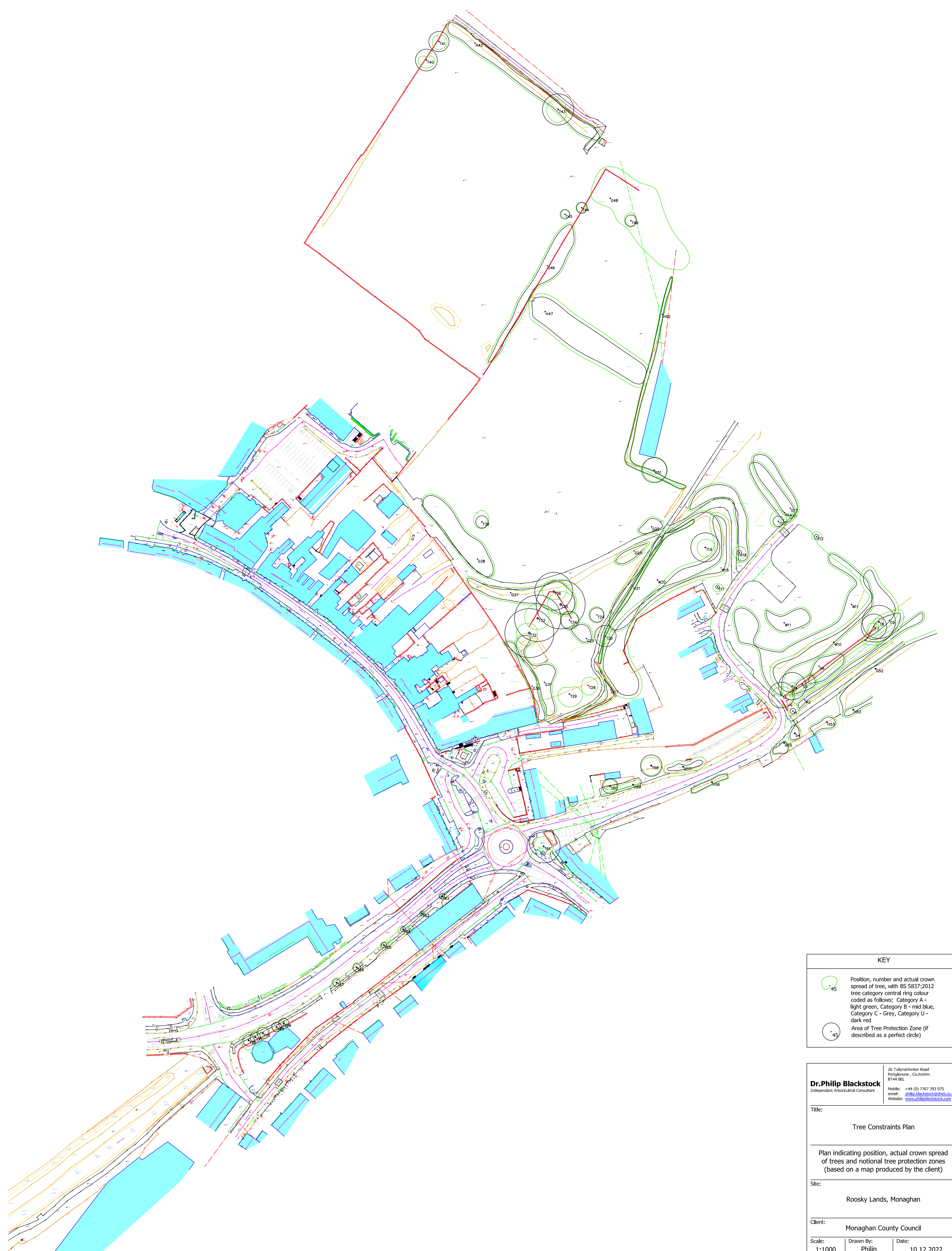
Tree Survey Report Sheet


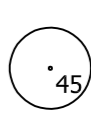
Site: Roosky Lands, Monaghan

Client: Monaghan County Council

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age	General Observations				Action	ULE	Category	Priority	Target
				N	E	S	W			Crown form	Condition	Defect	Obstacle					
T68	Norway maple	4	270	1	2	1	1	1	Y	Multi stem from 2.0m, Recently trimmed	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
T69	Norway maple	6	250	3	3	1	3	2	Y	Multi stem from 2.0m, Recently trimmed	Fair	None	None	No action is required	20 to 40	B1	Not applicable	High, road or building
T70	Plane	10	300	5	4	3	3	2	SM	Multi stem from 3.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	Driveway	Crown lift to 5.1m Over road	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
T71	Plane	11	270	4	5	5	3	2	SM	Multi stem from 4.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	Path, Buildings	Crown lift to 2.4m Over path, Clear back from building	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
T72	Plane	11	290	5	3	6	4	2	SM	Multi stem from 3.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	Path, Buildings	Crown lift to 2.4m Over path, Clear back from building	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building
T72	Plane	11	290	5	3	6	4	2	SM	Multi stem from 3.0m, Spreading crown	Fair	None	Path, Buildings	Crown lift to 2.4m Over path, Clear back from building	>40	B1	Routine	High, road or building

ULE: Estimated and approximate Useful Life Expectancy



KEY	
	Position, number and actual crown spread of tree, with BS 5837:2012 tree category central ring colour coded as follows; Category A - light green, Category B - mid blue, Category C - Grey, Category U - dark red
	Area of Tree Protection Zone (if described as a perfect circle)

Dr. Philip Blackstock Independent Arboricultural Consultant		26 Tullynahinlon Road Portlengone, Co. Antrim BT14 4SL Mobile: +44 (0) 7767 393 075 email: phil@blackstock.net Website: www.philipblackstock.com	
Title:			
Tree Constraints Plan			
Plan indicating position, actual crown spread of trees and notional tree protection zones (based on a map produced by the client)			
Site:			
Roosky Lands, Monaghan			
Client:			
Monaghan County Council			
Scale:	Drawn By:	Date:	
1:1000	Philip	10.12.2022	