



Arboricultural impact Assessment

Prepared for:

Galway County Council

Proposed site:

Farrannamartin, Tuam, Co. Galway

Prepared by:

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1 Summary

1.1 This arboricultural report has been commissioned by Galway County Council to provide information to assist with the planning process in relation to the proposed development at the above location.

1.2 This report includes:

- an assessment of the trees, their quality and value in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction;
- the site context and observations on the trees;
- local planning policies relevant to the consideration of trees on the site;
- the impact of the proposed development upon the tree population in and around the site;
- methods of reducing impacts on trees; and
- measures to be taken to protect trees during the proposed works.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Instructions

Arbor-Care Ltd (Professional Consulting Tree Service) was retained to undertake an on-site inspection of all trees and vegetation that could be potentially be impacted by the proposed development works within the site extents (Figure 1), the findings of the report will be used to inform the design team of development works and support a planning application for same.

The objective of the impact assessment was to identify the areas that contained trees, groups of trees, and to ensure where possible that these areas would be retained and to identify the trees that are to be removed to facilitate the scheme.

The below impact assessment report is based on the British standard *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction recommendations*, this standard gives recommendations and guidance on the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees, including shrubs, hedges and hedgerows, with structures. It sets out to assist those concerned with trees in relation to construction to form balanced judgements.

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment and a tree protection plan was prepared for the site identifying trees that may be impacted on by the proposed development based on the proposed design.

2.2 Methodology

An initial tree survey and visual condition assessment was on the 18th of March 2024. The purpose of this report and in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations* only trees with diameters of 75mm or greater were surveyed. Also in accordance with section 4.4.2.3 of the British standard document where trees formed obvious groups these were assessed and recorded as groups. All trees were individually tagged with a metal disc. This was placed on the northern side of the tree where practical.

Section 4.4.2.3 of BS 5837: 2012 states:

Trees growing as groups or woodland should be identified and assessed as such where the arboriculturist determines that this is appropriate. However, an assessment of individuals within any group should still be undertaken if there is a need to differentiate between them, e.g. in order to highlight significant variation in attributes (including physiological or structural condition).

NOTE: The term “group” is intended to identify trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically (e.g. trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g. avenues or screens) or culturally, including for biodiversity (e.g. parkland or wood pasture), in respect of each of the three subcategories.

The survey concentrated primarily on the significant trees/ groups located within and adjacent to the proposed development area. The objective of this survey was to gather information regarding the trees within or adjacent to the development area and the impact the proposed scheme may have on the trees. **Please refer to Appendix A for the tree inventory.**

Significant trees can be equated as those trees whose visual importance to the surrounding area are sufficient to justify special efforts to protect/preserve and whose loss would have an irremediable adverse impact on the local environment. Significance can also be placed depending on the trees age, another variable to imply significance can be the aesthetic merit of the tree based on its unusual size, intrinsic physical features or outstanding appearance or occurring in a unique location or context, and thus provides a special contribution as a landmark or landscape feature.

All above parts of the trees were visually examined. Tree diameters (DBH) were estimated at 1.5 meter above grade as per standard arboricultural practice. Tree height was measured with

the use of a clinometer (Where practical). A generalised system was employed to describe the overall health of the trees. The system uses a three tier rating scale with the following descriptors:

Specimen condition 3-tier rating system

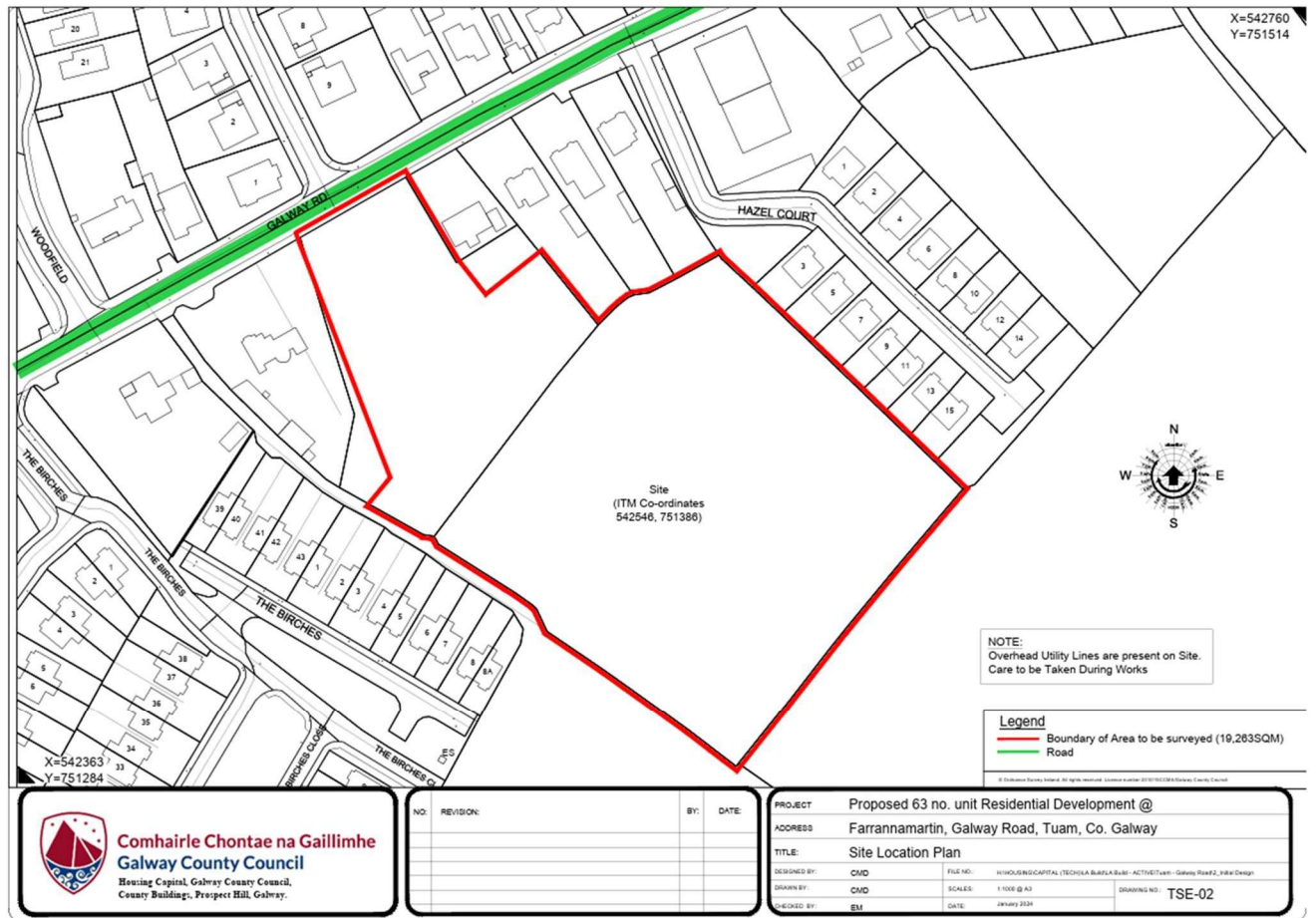
- Poor- 1-30%
- Fair- 31-60%
- Good- 61-100%

3.0 Initial Tree Survey Overview

3.1 The Site

Currently the site is a green field site. The site contains several large mature along the boundaries trees.

Figure 1. Site Location, highlighted in red



4.0 The Trees.

A total of trees were individually surveyed , the majority of the trees are of high quality

A breakdown of the Tree Categories on site as per BS 5837 2012 is set out in the table below:

Category	Quantity	Category %
A-Tree of high quality		0%
B-trees of good quality	14	21%
C (Low quality or trees less than 75mm diameter)	12 + 1 tree group	8%
U (remove due to poor condition)	0	0%
Total trees	16 plus tree groups	100%

**In accordance with BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations.,*

Category A signifies those trees of high value and in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution.

Category B signifies those trees of a “moderate value and in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution

Category C signifies those trees/hedgerows of “a low quality and value that are currently in an adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established

Category U. This category signifies those trees that are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

View of the Trees.

Front boundary trees that may require removal to allow for sightlines



Rear boundary trees that provide good screening, it is advised to remove the larger Poplars trees





5.0 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

The National Planning Framework (NPF)

The National Planning Framework (NPF) seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable and underlines the importance of Green Infrastructure, of which trees form an integral part. This encompasses recognition of the importance of trees in relation to the management of air, soil and water quality along with other associated ecosystem services and climate change adaption. The NPF also seeks to achieve the protection and enhancement of landscapes and a net gain in biodiversity.

Galway County Council Development Plan 2023-2029

I have reviewed the above development plan and there are no tree preservation orders on site

allow for the successful retention of significant trees or to compensate for trees to be removed, where appropriate. The arboricultural impact of the proposed development on the site will be high the majority of the tree on site are to be removed

A summary of trees to be removed, related to the Proposed Scheme are detailed within the table below:

Table 1: Schedule of trees to be removed to accommodate the design

(To be read in conjunction with Appendix 1 and the Tree Protection Plan).

Tree number	Species	Age Class	Tree category
Tree line 1 x 10	Beech	Early Mature	B2
2339	Ash	Mature	C2
2341-2342	Poplar	Mature	C2
2343	Ash	Early-Mature	C2

Tree Line 2	Ash Poplar	Mature	C2
Tree line 3	Sycamore,beech ash	Mature	C2
Tree line 4	Sycamore beech and ash	Mature	C2

In accordance with *BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations..* Category B signifies those trees of a “moderate value and in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (A minimum life expectancy of 20 yrs is suggested).” Category C signifies those trees/hedgerows of “a low quality and value that are currently in an adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum life expectancy of 10yrs is suggested).” Category U. This category signifies those trees that are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

- **Arboricultural works** –No further tree pruning works have been identified at this stage. All trees to be removed on receipt of planning permission.
- Following the completion of the development, a **tree condition assessment** maybe carried out on all retained trees for health and safety purposes. If so requested by the local authority.
- **Tree protection measures** - All retained trees can be successfully protected during the proposed development by using robust fencing which complies with the recommendations outlined within BS5837:2012.
- No materials or equipment other than those required to install tree protection will be delivered to the site until all fencing is in place.
- For details of the tree protection measures required during construction, please refer to the Tree Protection Plan.
- **Compound area** – The proposed site compound has not been designed; there is sufficient space available throughout the site to avoid any unnecessary impacts to retained trees, provided the tree protection measures as detailed within this report are carried out.
- **Site access.** Accessed from the existing road entrance.
- **Daylight and sunlight levels** - Shading by trees have not been assessed in relation to this proposal.
- **Drainage and services** – All new service runs should be located outside the RPAs of retained trees to avoid impacting their condition. If it is found necessary to locate services within tree RPAs, it is recommended that these works are carried out under arboricultural supervision. Methods of work should follow the recommendations in the BS5837 (2012)
- **Boundary treatments** – Please refer to the landscape plan for further information
- **Landscape operations** - Landscaping operations will typically take place at the end of the construction period. These works will normally require the removal of protective



fencing to facilitate access for works. There is a risk that plant and machinery may damage soil structure where tree roots are growing. These risks can be managed by maintaining good professional standards of work and working to a method statement. The principle of avoiding soil disturbance or changes in levels within the RPAs of retained trees should be followed unless arboricultural advice has been sought.

8.0 Discussion & Conclusion

General Change

- 8.1 The arboricultural impact of the proposed scheme is high as the majority of the trees will be removed.

Proposal in relation to local planning policy

- 8.2 The proposed development complies with local planning policy as it relates to trees. A tree survey has been carried out in accordance with best practice and where possible trees have been retained and can be successfully protected during construction.
- 8.3 The proposal has been assessed in accordance with BS5837:2012
- 8.5 Retained trees have been assessed and can be successfully protected during development by following the information provided within this report and adhering to industry best practice.
- 8.6 Provided the recommendations and methods of work, as outlined within this report, are adhered to, the proposed development can be successfully carried out without having a negative impact on the character or appearance of the surrounding landscape.

9.0 Recommendations

- 9.1 The proposal should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations outlined within this report.
- 9.2 The positioning of tree protective barriers should be installed as detailed within the Tree Protection Plan.



Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION
Professional Member

Appendix A: Key to Abbreviations Used in the Survey

Ref No	Specific identification number given to each tree or group. T=Tree/H=Hedge/G=Group/W=Woodland/S=Shrub.	
Tag No.	Tree marked with individual tree tag of this reference number on site.	
Species	Common name followed by botanical name shown in <i>italics</i>	
RPA	Root Protection Area (As defined by BS5837)	
Stem diameter	Diameter of main stem, measured in millimetres at 1.5 m above ground level. (MS = Multi-stem tree measured in accordance with BS5837 Annexe C)	Av / Average: indicates an average representative measured dimension for the group or feature
Spread	The width and breadth of the crown. Estimated on the four compass points in metres.	
Crown clearance	The estimated height (in metres) above ground level of the lowest significant branch attachments.	
#	Estimated dimensions	
*	Indicates estimated position of tree (not indicated on topographical survey).	
P	Privately owned tree (e.g. tree not located in the public highway or adjacent public land).	
Category	Categorisation of the quality and benefits of trees on Site as per Table 1 and 2 of BS5837:2012. 1=Arboricultural quality/value 2=Landscape quality/value 3=Cultural quality/value (including conservation) A=High quality/value 40yrs+ (light green). B=Moderate quality/value 20yrs+ (mid blue) C=Low quality/value min 10yrs/stem diameter less than 150mm (grey). U=Unsuitable for retention (dark red).	
Life stage	Young (Y): Newly planted tree 0-10 years. Semi-Mature (SM): Tree in the first third of its normal life expectancy for the species (significant potential for future growth in size). Early Mature (EM): Tree in the second third of its normal life expectancy for the species (some potential for future growth in size) Mature (M): Tree in the final third of its normal life expectancy for the species (having typically reached its approximate ultimate size). Over Mature (OM): Tree beyond the normal life expectancy for the species. Veteran (V): Tree which is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its condition, size or age.	
Structural condition	Good: No significant structural defects Fair: Structural defects which can be resolved via remedial works. Poor: Structural defects which cannot be resolved via remedial works. Dead: Dead.	
Physiological condition	Good: Normal vitality including leaf size, bud growth, density of crown and wound wood development. Fair: Lower than normal vitality, reduced bud development, reduced crown density, reduced response to wounds. Poor: Low vitality, low development and distribution of buds, discoloured leaves, low crown density, little extension growth for the species. Dead: Dead Fair/Good = Indicates an intermediate condition Fair – Good = Indicates a range of conditions (e.g. within a group)	
Preliminary management recommendations	Works identified during the tree survey as part of sound arboricultural management, based on the current context of the Site (where relevant reference has been made to tree management based on the potential future context of the site).	
Works to facilitate the development	Tree works identified as necessary to facilitate the Proposed Development following a desk top analysis of the proposals in relation to tree constraints.	



Appendix A: Tree Survey Schedule-Tuam

Tree #	Species Botanical Name	Age class	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Sp. (M)	Crown Cl.(M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Impact of the development	PMR	Category	R.P.A. Meters
Tree line 1	Beech x 10	EM	250	8	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	.5	Good	a row of early mature beech located along the front boundary	Remove for sightlines	Remove	B2	
2336	Cherry	M	220	4	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	1	Good	A mature cherry displaying a good overall condition	No impact	Retain	B2	3.2m
2337	Norway maple	EM	220	4	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	1	Good	An early mature maple	No impact	Retain	B2	3.2m
2338 x 3	Hawthorn	Em	100	4	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	3	Fair	A group of early mature trees 1 tree within the group is dead	No impact	Remove	C2	
Tree group 1	Lawson cypress	M	400	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	1	Fair	A cluster of mature cypress they have suffered from storm damage, they do provide screening. A tree of low ecological value	2-3 to be remove	Retain Remove 2-3	C2	
2339	Ash	M	300	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	2	Fair	A mature ash contained within group 1, in decline	Remove to facilitate the development	Remove	C2	

Tree #	Species Botanical Name	Age class	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Sp. (M)	Crown Cl.(M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Impact of the development	PMR	Category	R.P.A. Meters
2340 x 4	Norway maple x 2 Ash x 2	EM	250	4	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	1	Fair	A cluster of early mature trees in fair condition	Remove to facilitate the development	Remove	C2	
2341-2342	Lombardy Poplar	M	300	16	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	1	Fair	A row of mature Poplar, they have aggressive root systems and are susceptible to windthrow. Not appropriate for a new development as they will be a hazard	Remove to facilitate the development	Remove	C2	
2343	Ash	EM	250	6	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	1	fair	An early mature ash located within the Poplars in decline	Remove	Remove	C2	
2344	Beech	EM	200	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	1	Good	An early mature beech	No impact	Retain	B2	3m
Tree line 1	Beech x 10	EM	250	8	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	.5	Good	A group of early mature beech	Remove to facilitate sightlines	Remove	B2	
Tree line 2	Beech Poplar Ash Maple	M	280	16	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	1	Good	A mature tree line located along the rear boundary, it is recommended to remove the Poplar and retain the understorey of beech	Remove the Poplar and ash	Retain beech	B2	3.8m
Tree line 3	Sycamore Beech Ash	M	250	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	2	Good	A mature mixed tree line displaying a good overall condition	Remove to facilitate a boundary wall	Remove	C2	
Tree line 4	Sycamore Beech Ash	M	250	8	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	1	Good	A mature mixed tree line displaying a good overall condition	Remove to facilitate a boundary wall	Remove	C2	

Section 2: Arboricultural Method Statement

Introduction

This report has been prepared in accordance with British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (2012) which provides a methodology for the assessment and protection of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites.

Sequence of Operations

- Proposed tree works.
- Installation of tree protection measures.
- Enabling works.
- Construction of proposal and the installation of drainage and services.
- Landscaping.

Alternative sequences can be discussed and agreed with the local authority and project manager if required.



Supervision

All key / critical activities that will affect trees during construction will be inspected and monitored by the approved arboricultural consultant. If so requested by the Local Authority

- Pre-commencement meeting with site manager and local authority to confirm location of tree protection measures.
- Inspection of all tree works and tree protection measures prior to the commencement of works.
- Monthly site visits to inspect tree protection measures are in place and reports issued to the local authority.
- Supervision during the excavation works within the RPAs of retained trees.
- Supervision during the installation of all services within tree RPAs.
- Supervision during any other works that may affect retained trees.
- Inspection upon completion.



Arboricultural Method Statement	
Scope	Methodology
Pre-commencement meeting	Prior to the commencement of works, a meeting between the arboricultural consultant, local authority and the site manager will be held in order to discuss the tree protection measures and proposed works required in close proximity to trees. Contact details of all parties will be circulated to ensure all team members are able to communicate correctly. The site manager will be responsible for the protection of all retained trees for the duration of the project. Whenever necessary, the site manager will engage the arboricultural consultant to ensure trees are adequately protected. The appointed arboricultural consultant will be available for verbal advice throughout site works.
Tree Works	Please refer to the Tree Work Schedule at Appendix A for a list of all proposed tree works. The location of trees to be removed are highlighted on the Tree Removals Plan at Appendix B. It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure all tree works have been approved by the local planning authority. All tree works will be carried out by a reputable arboricultural contractor in accordance with the recommendations given in BS 3998:2010 – Tree Work Recommendations. All tree works should be carried out in accordance with Section 40 of the Wildlife Act 1976 and Section 46 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. It is the responsibility of the arboricultural contractor to ensure that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance or tree surgery works.

Tree Protection	The position of protective fencing for construction is shown on the Tree Protection Plan. Protective fencing will be constructed and installed using fencing in accordance with BS5837:2012, please refer to the attached Tree Protection Plan for the specification. Alternatives to those shown must be agreed in advance by the client approved, arboricultural consultant.
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	Any machinery / site operative within tree RPAs must operate on the appropriate ground protection at all times, this will include the installation and removal of ground protection. Ground protection measures must be installed in accordance with industry best practice guidance as stated within Section 6.2.3.3 of BS 5837:2012. They must be fit for purpose and capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. No materials or equipment other than those required to erect protective fencing will be delivered to the site before the fencing is installed. Signs will be fixed to every third panel stating, <i>'Tree Protection Area Keep Out – Any incursion into the protected area must be with the agreement of the local authority or arboricultural consultant'</i>. The main contractor will inform the local authority and the arboricultural consultant that tree protection is in place before site clearance works commence. No alteration, removal or repositioning of the tree protection will take place during construction without the prior consent of the arboricultural consultant.
Compound Area	The proposed site compound area has not yet been designed; however, the considerations below must be followed: The site compound must be located outside the designated TPZs as highlighted on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. No excavation works within tree RPAs are permitted to install temporary services for site cabins and facilities. Any temporary services within tree RPAs must be above ground and protected accordingly. No operating generators or toxic liquids will be stored within the RPAs of retained trees during construction. Overhanging tree canopies must be taken into consideration when transporting, installing and removing site cabins near tree crowns. A banksman will be present during this process to ensure that all operations are carried out in a controlled manner and no part of the

	cabin meets overhanging tree crowns.
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Installation of fencing within RPAs	The installation of fencing within the RPAs of retained trees will be carried out using the following methodology: Post holes will be carefully positioned as far away from the stem of trees as possible (minimum 50 cm) to minimise contact with tree stems and significant tree roots. Holes will be manually excavated with the use of hand tools only and where roots greater than 25mm in diameter or large fibrous roots are present, the position of the hole will be slightly altered to avoid potential root damage. If the position of the hole cannot be altered, roots greater than 25mm in diameter or large fibrous roots will be protected with flexible plastic pipes and retained within the pit. In some cases, individual roots less than 25mm in diameter may be pruned, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp sterile tool (e.g. secateurs or handsaw). Once the required depth has been excavated, the hole will be lined using 1000-gauge polythene and filled with the appropriate concrete mix.
Landscape Operations	All landscape operations within the protected area will be carried out by hand, using hand tools only, unless otherwise agreed with by the arboricultural consultant.

	No dumping of spoil or rubbish, parking of vehicles or plant, storage of materials or temporary accommodation will be undertaken within the TPZs. All tree roots within the RPAs greater than 25mm diameter will be retained and worked around. Soil levels will not be increased or reduced within the RPAs of trees without prior agreement from the arboricultural consultant.
General Principles to Avoid Damage to Trees	All tree works will be carried out in accordance with the recommendations given in BS 3998 (2010). No fires will be permitted within 20m of the crown of any tree. No changes in soil levels will take place within the tree protection zones without prior written consent of the local authority. No materials, vehicles, plant or personnel will be permitted into the tree protection zones at any time without the prior consent of the arboricultural consultant. Any liquid materials spilled on site will be immediately cleared up and removed from the site. If liquid fuel or cement products are spilled within 2m of the tree protection zone, the contractor will report the incident to the arboricultural consultant immediately. The contractor will report any damage to trees or shrubs, whether caused by construction activities or from any other cause, to the arboricultural consultant immediately.

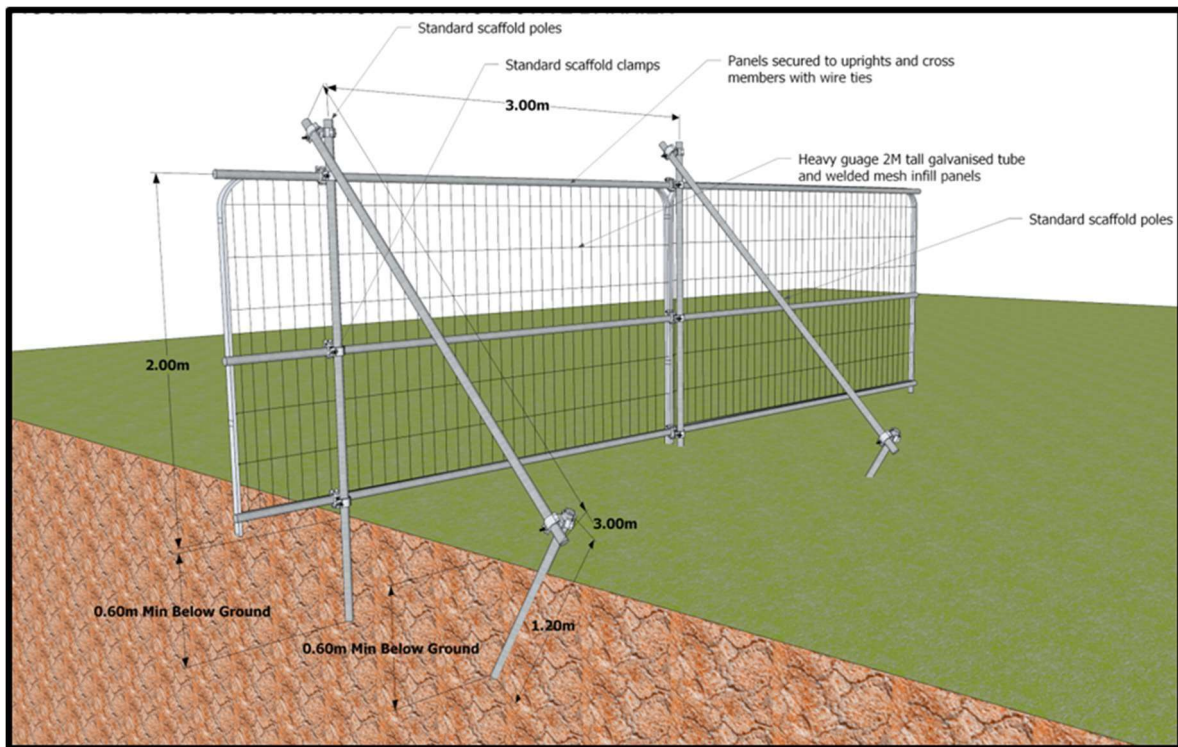


Figure 3 Default specification for tree protection barrier in accordance with BS5837:2012





This report was prepared by:

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Arbor-Care Ltd, Professional Consulting Tree Service

Yours in Conservation,

Michael Garry.

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