

# **WOODQUAY, GALWAY CITY**

## **TREE SCHEDULE AND CONDITION SURVEY**

Prepared by TBLA July 2023  
Project ref: TBLA-02-WQP-001



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## **1 Introduction**

### **General**

This Tree Schedule and Condition Survey relates to trees within Woodquay, Galway. The survey was carried out by TBLA on 04<sup>th</sup> July 2023 by Tom Bradford a qualified tree inspector on behalf of LUC.

Trees were inspected from ground-level without the use of specialist equipment. All trees surveyed were within the public domain with none located on third party land.

### **Purpose of the Report**

The survey was carried out in connection with the proposals for the site. The aim was to identify the quality and value of the trees, to categorise them in respect of their suitability for retention, and to inform any future design layouts. This was undertaken in accordance with recommendations provided in BS 5837:2012, Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.

## 2 Statutory Designations & Requirements

### Designations

Trees can be afforded statutory protection in a number of ways, including:

- Tree Preservation Orders
- Being in a Conservation Area
- Planning Conditions
- Felling Licences

Protected trees can only be removed or pruned if permission is granted either as part of a planning permission, or if a separate application is made to the local authority (or the Forestry Commission).

Restrictions on cutting hedgerows are set out in Section 40 of the Wildlife Act 1976 as amended by the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 and the Heritage Act 2018. These Acts stipulate that it is an offence to destroy vegetation on uncultivated land between the 1st of March and the 31st of August each year.

The existence of a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area does not automatically mean that a tree is worthy of being a material constraint in a planning context. Trees can be formally protected but in a poor physiological or structural condition, making them unsuitable for retention; in that case it is inappropriate that the tree should influence the future use of the site.

Furthermore, a planning consent takes precedent over these forms of protection, making them of secondary importance. For this reason, statutory protection is not checked. However, if any tree works or removals are required prior to detailed planning consent, the local authority should be contacted to check if any statutory designations exist.

### Protected Species

All species of bat and nesting birds are protected in Ireland by *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1976-2012* (as amended), and mature trees and hedgerows can be used by both. If the presence of a legally protected species is suspected whilst undertaking any tree work, the task should be halted immediately, and appropriate advice sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. The bird nesting season is generally assumed to be from 1<sup>st</sup> March to 31<sup>st</sup> July, however this can vary depending on species and location. During these months a careful inspection must be made before work commences, and work must be postponed if active nests are found.

Although features suitable for roosting bats or nesting birds may have been noted, this report is not intended to assess the suitability of trees for protected species.

## 3 Survey Methodology

### General

All trees and tree groups inspected were categorized using the British Standard BS5837:2012, and the enclosed Tree Constraints Plan (Figure 1 see Chapter 5) shows tree positions, numbers, and retention categories. A schedule of the trees recorded on site is included in Table 1, (see Chapter 5), which includes species, physiological and structural conditions, age, recommendations, and retention values.

The survey followed the method described below, with the life expectancy and condition of each tree and group informing its suitability for retention.

The site survey included trees and shrubs, within influencing distance of the proposed development, with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m height above ground level, located within the area shown in Figure 1 (see Chapter 5).

Tree details have been added to the topographical survey in Figure 1, also used as a basis for the tree locations. Where not included on the topographical survey, they have been determined by measuring distances from features shown on the plan. The following information was recorded for each tree, and is shown in the Tree Schedule in Table 1:

### Tree number

An identity number for each tree, prefixed with a "T", which cross reference's locations shown on the plan with the schedule in Table 1. Where several trees, normally of the same species, are located close together and are similar in character and requirements, they have been treated as a Group under a single Number, prefixed with a "G".

### Species

Recorded as the common and Latin name for each species.

### Root Protection Area (RPA)

The area in m<sup>2</sup>, as recommended in BS 5837:2012, to provide sufficient rooting area to ensure tree survival and which, in most situations, should be fenced off to prevent root damage from construction activities. The British Standard (BS5837) defines the root protection area as '*the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability*'.

### Stem diameter

The tree trunk stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level in millimeters. (On sloping ground this is 1.5m above ground level. Where two or more figures are given below 1.5m trees and bushes will be surveyed immediately above the root flare.) Where there is more than one stem a combined stem diameter (CSD) would be calculated.

### Tree height

Approximate tree height above ground level expressed in metres. (Groups of trees will be surveyed the average height given. Where accurate heights are required, these can be obtained with optical instruments.)

### Canopy clearance

Approximate height of the canopy above ground. Where a significant, low lateral branch is present, its height and direction of growth is included in the Condition column.

### Branch spread

The approximate extent of the spread of branches in the crown taken from the tree trunk to outer edge of general crown of individual trees or the canopy spread of the multiple trees and groups. Measured along the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the dimensions. (The figure is the distance of the general crown line. In certain cases, an exceptional or etiolated branch may extend beyond the stand figure.) Approximate spread in metres to N,S,W and E of the trunk. The approximate branch spread is drawn on the plan.

## Life stage

<b>Y</b>	<b>Young</b>	Recently planted or established tree that could be transplanted with the correct equipment.
<b>S/M</b>	<b>Semi-mature</b>	An established tree, but with some growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. A tree within its first third of life span.
<b>E/M</b>	<b>Early-mature</b>	A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. A tree in its second third of life span.
<b>M</b>	<b>Mature</b>	A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final third of life span.
<b>O/M</b>	<b>Over-mature</b>	A senescent (declining/degradation) or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of expected life span. Possibly containing sufficient structural defects with safety and/or duty of care implications.
<b>V</b>	<b>Veteran</b>	Specimen exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the specimen concerned.
<b>D</b>	<b>Dead</b>	The tree is dead and cannot be clarified as a veteran tree. Its age up till death is of no significance.

## Physiological condition

<b>G</b>	<b>Good</b>	Generally in good health typical of the species needing little, if any attention. Few minor defects of little overall significance such as physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no adverse risk of failure/defects.
<b>F</b>	<b>Fair</b>	A tree or trees of minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. Showing minor signs of deterioration. This could include a major defect in its early life stage, or multiple minor defects. A tree that may require work to remove or improve a defect.
<b>P</b>	<b>Poor</b>	A tree or trees with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be a risk to retain in its current or future known situation. Unlikely to return to a good condition given time or remedial work.
<b>D</b>	<b>Dead/Failed</b>	A tree or trees no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover, or are becoming or have become dangerous.

## Dead / wound wood

<b>Definition / Size</b>	
Minor	Up to 5 cm in diameter.
Medium	5 cm to 10 cm in diameter.
Major	10 cm in diameter and above.

## Structural condition

Features that affect the safe useful life expectancy and amenity of the tree. The presence of any decay pathogens and/or physical defects and problems following inspection of the root and buttress area, trunk, branches, both primary and secondary and crown including twigs, leaves and buds.

## Preliminary recommendations

Recommendations to ensure the health and safety of the tree, within the future development.

## Recommendations (remedial action)

To identify priorities and assist in tree management, recommended works are categorized according to the perceived level of urgency that the recommended treatment requires.

## Prioritization considers:

- Significance of any identified defect e.g. the presence of any decay and/or physical defect based on root and buttress area, trunk, scaffold limbs and crown
- Tree size, or tree part considered likely to fail.
- Nature of target area vulnerable to direct impact from tree or part, considered likely to fail and apparent frequency of target area usage.
- Apparent imminence of failure of the identified tree or part. Included are any recommendations for further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment, decay defection, Ivy removal and other obstruction or potential for wildlife habitat.

Arboricultural works are specified and should be carried out in accordance within the guidelines of the British Standard **BS3998: 2010** 'Recommendations for Tree Works' or according to the best course of action agreed with the arborist.

## Inspection frequency

A period specified in months and/or years that this tree should undergo a full and detailed inspection as could also be determined in the above recommendations and work priority.

## Work priority

The management recommendations are categorized priority in accordance with the below table.

Category	Priority	Response
A	Urgent	Within 24 hours
B	Very High	Within 30 days
C	High	Within 6 months
D	Moderate	Within 12 months
E	Low	Work to be carried out as and when at the owners/managers discretion

## Estimated remaining contribution

<10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, 40+ years.

## Category grading

Tree classification taken from BS 5837:2012, Trees in Relation to Construction (see Appendix C for details), as follows:

- Category U: Unsuitable for retention, trees with less than 10 years life expectancy, normally recommended for removal. (Red).
- Category A: high quality trees, able to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years. (Green)
- Category B: moderate quality trees, able to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years. (Blue)
- Category C: low quality, in adequate condition to remain for at least 10 years, or young trees <150mm stem diameter. (Grey/Uncoloured)

For category A, B and C trees, a subcategory has been allocated, providing information on the reasons for selection of a specific category, as follows:

- Subcategory 1: mainly arboricultural values.
- Subcategory 2: mainly landscape values.
- Subcategory 3: mainly cultural values, including conservation.

The full description is shown in Appendix 1.

Trees have been classified irrespective of the possible proximity to future construction. The BS5837 category is colour coded, as indicated above, on the plan included in Figure 1.

## 4 Survey Constraints

- Trees were viewed from ground level and from within the site boundary only.
- No internal decay devices or other invasive tools to assess tree condition were used.
- No soil excavation, assessment or root inspection was carried out.
- This survey has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of future proposals, through subsidence or heave.
- The tree survey has been undertaken principally for planning purposes. Although any obvious structural defects have been noted, a full 'Tree Hazard Assessment' has not been carried out.
- Trees are living organisms and their health and condition is not static, and so findings and recommendations in this report are only valid for one year. The health and condition of the trees may also change with other factors such as extreme weather conditions or development work.



5 Results

Site Overview

The application site is located within Woodquay, Galway grid reference:

129775 (Easting)  
225652 (Northing)

Woodquay Park is a green public space, predominately comprising lawn and mature trees with a perimeter of hedgerow and railing on all sides. There are residential properties to the west and east. River Corrib to the north and commercial square to the south.

The fenced area is a narrow plot of land approximately 20.0m wide by 75.0m long with an overall area of 1,500m<sup>2</sup>. The site is flat but sits slightly above the outer roads by approximately 20-30cm.

The site can be accessed by two central gates access on the east and west boundary. A footpath provides a route through. It is evident a low retaining wall or upstand kerb wall was once surrounding the site as soil levels are higher within the park than the surrounding road.

There are approximately 18 trees within the fenced area and further trees outside the boundary to the north-west and north. 8 of these trees have been surveyed. The trees have been organized in an avenue formation all except a solitary Grey Alder that sits centrally to the southern end of the site. Large-leaved Lime are the most common species but notably there are two large White Willows that are the largest trees on site and look to have regular tree work to reduce the crown size.

It is understood the proposals would be subject to planning permission and therefore consent would need to be sought before any tree works can go ahead.

Summary

All the trees are largely in good condition with no significant defects. The trees have been planted in evenly spaced rows and help provide definition to the space.

Tree work recommendations are limited to maintaining the ongoing pruning of the two large White Willows which if allowed to grow unchecked would become too large for the space.

Table 1: Tree Schedule

Figure 1: Tree Constraints Plan

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter mm @1.5m height	Height m (approx.)	Clear Stem Height (m)	Spread m (approx.)				Life Stage	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W				
T 01	<b><i>Sorbus intermedia</i></b> (Swedish Whitebeam) <b>(4.2 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	347mm	12.0	1.5	3	3	3	3	Mature	Co-dominant leaders. Natural brace at 2.5m height.	20 + years	B
T 02	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(4.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	382mm	15.0	3.0	3	4	3	4	Mature	Good structure, narrow form, single leader. Shared canopy with T03	20 + years	B
T 03	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(5.7 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 102 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	468mm	15.0	2.5	6	6	4	5	Mature	Broad canopy, single leader. Shared canopy with T02 and T04	20 + years	B
T 04	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(5.4 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 92 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	446mm	16.0	2.0	3	5	4	5	Mature	Broad canopy, single leader	20 + years	B
T 05	<b><i>Sorbus acuparia</i></b> (Rowan) <b>(3.3 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	255mm	14.0	2.0	2	2	1.5	4	Mature	Constrained canopy by T04. Co- dominant leaders	10 + years	C
T 06	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(10.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 346m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	875mm	15.0	3.5	7	8	7	6	Mature	Single leader, leaning to north-west Upstand kerb in close proximity to north. Cordaline palm growing at base	20 + years	B

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter mm @1.5m height	Height m (approx.)	Clear Stem Height (m)	Spread m (approx.)				Life Stage	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W				
T 07	<b><i>Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea</i></b> (Purple Beech) <b>(4.2 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	296mm	12.0	1.5	5	4	3	4	Mature	3 co-dominant leaders @ 2m height	20 + years	B
T 08	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(5.4 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 92 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	432mm	15.0	3.0	3	4	4	4	Mature	Single leader, minor epicormic growth to main stem	20 + years	B
T 09	<b><i>Alnus incana</i></b> (Grey Alder) <b>(5.1 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 81 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	423mm	12.0	3.5	4	4	4	2	Mature	Single leader. Minor lean	20 + years	B
T 10	<b><i>Salix alba</i></b> (White willow) <b>(11.4 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 408 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	939mm	14.0	3.0	4	4	4	4	Mature	Pollarded and part of routine maintenance schedule. Multi-leaders from 2.5m height	40 + years	A
T 11	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(6.6 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 137 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	541mm	15.0	1.2	2	4	5	5	Mature	Multi-leaders at 1.2m height. No sign of bracing or occluded wood	20 + years	B
T 12	<b><i>Alnus glutinosa</i></b> (Common Alder) <b>(4.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	397mm	12.0	2.0	5	4	2	5	Mature	Single leader, some epicormic growth to main stem, Ivy to main stem	20 + years	B

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter mm @1.5m height	Height m (approx.)	Clear Stem Height (m)	Spread m (approx.)				Life Stage	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W				
T 13	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(6.3 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 124 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	509mm	12.0	2.5	3	5	6	6	Mature	Co-dominant leaders. No occluded wood	20 + years	B
T 14	<b><i>Salix alba</i></b> (White willow) <b>(13.2 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 547 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1088mm	15.0	2.0	3	3	4	3	Mature	Pollarded and part of routine maintenance schedule. Multi-leaders from 2.5m height. Minor root flare	40 + years	A
T 15	<b><i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i></b> (Liquidamber) <b>(2.4 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	181mm	12.0	2.5	4	4	4	2	Semi- mature	Single leader. Minor lean	10 + years	C
T 16	<b>Stump</b>											
T 17	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(6.3 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 124 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	525mm	15.0	1.2	3	4	5	4	Mature	Multi-leaders at 1.2m height. No sign of bracing or occluded wood	20 + years	B
T 18	<b><i>Betula pendula</i></b> (Silver Birch) <b>(4.2 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	337mm	12.0	2.0	3	4	4	2	Over- mature	Cavity at 1.5m height. Minor deadwood held in canopy to west.	10 + years	C

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter mm @1.5m height	Height m (approx.)	Clear Stem Height (m)	Spread m (approx.)				Life Stage	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W				
T 19	<b><i>Sorbus intermedia</i></b> (Swedish Whitebeam) <b>(4.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	382mm	6.0	1.5	2	1	1	2	Over- mature	Within hedge row. Heavily Ivy clad. Multi-stem at 1.2m height	10 + years	C
T 20	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(3.9 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	311mm	15.0	2.0	4	4	4	3	Mature		20 + years	B
T 21	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(8.1 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 206 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	668mm	12.0	2.5	4	7	7	7	Mature	Minor lean to south	20 + years	B
T 22	<b><i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i></b> (Sycamore) <b>(4.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	369mm	13.0	3	3	3	3	3	Mature	Pollarding, poor form	10 + years	C
T 23	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(5.4 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 92 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	429mm	14.0	2.5	4	6	3	4	Mature		20 + years	B
T 24	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(4.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	337mm	14.0	3.0	4	3	2	3	Mature		20 + years	B

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter mm @1.5m height	Height m (approx.)	Clear Stem Height (m)	Spread m (approx.)				Life Stage	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W				

T 25	<b><i>Tilia platyphyllos</i></b> (Large leaved Lime) <b>(6.3 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 124 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	509mm	14.0	3.0	3	3	2	3	Mature	Heavily pruned to south to remove obstruction from road	20 + years	B
T 26	<b><i>Platanus x hispanica</i></b> (London Plane) <b>(5.1 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 81 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	423mm	15.0	2.5	5	5	2	2	Mature	Heavily pruned to south to remove obstruction from road	20 + years	B
T 27	<b><i>Platanus x hispanica</i></b> (London Plane) <b>(4.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	356mm	14.0	2.5	5	3	2	3	Mature	Heavily pruned to south to remove obstruction from road	20 + years	B
H 01	<b>Hedgerow 1</b> <b>(1.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA na)</b>	150mm	1.5	na					Over- mature	Historic hedgerow now inundated with ivy growth. Requires restoration.	10 + years	C
H 02	<b>Hedgerow 2</b> <b>(1.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA na)</b>	150mm	1.5	na					Over- mature	Historic hedgerow now inundated with ivy growth. Requires restoration.	10 + years	C
H 03	<b>Hedgerow 3</b> <b>(1.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA na)</b>	150mm	1.5	na					Over- mature	Historic hedgerow now inundated with ivy growth. Requires restoration.	10 + years	C

## Appendix 1

Cascade chart for tree quality assessment, from BS 5837:2012

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
<b>Trees unsuitable for retention</b> (see Note)			
<b>Category U</b> Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)</li><li>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li><li>• Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality</li></ul> <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>		
	<b>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</b>	<b>2 Mainly landscape qualities</b>	<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>
<b>Trees to be considered for retention</b>			
<b>Category A</b> <b>Trees of high quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
<b>Category B</b> <b>Trees of moderate quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
<b>Category C</b> <b>Trees of low quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

## Appendix 2

### Tree Constraints Plan





**LEGEND**

T 01 Tree Numbers

**Tree Root Protection Area (RPA)**  
Tree Root Protection Area calculated and specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'

**Category A**  
Trees of high quality and value with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 40 years.

**Category B**  
Trees of moderate quality and value with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 20 years.

**Category C**  
Trees of low quality and value with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm.

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the Tree Schedule and Condition Survey TBLA-02-WQP-001 by TBLA.

Survey date: 04th July 2023  
Report date: 10th July 2023  
Project reference: TBLA-02-WQP

All in conjunction with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in relation to design demolition and construction - Recommendations'

Note: This drawing is to be read in colour and a monochrome copy should not be relied on.

A 10.07.23 First Issue		TD	TD	TD
Iss	Date	Description	Drn	Chk
Scale 1:250				
Do not scale from this drawing All dimensions are to be verified on site © Drawing & design copyright TBLA				
Project <b>Woodquay Park</b>				
Client Galway County Council				
TBLA Job Nr	Scale @A1	Status		
02-WQP	1:250	Information		
Drawing Title Tree Constraints Plan				
Drawing Nr TBLA-02-WQP-002				Issue A