



# Survey of Trees in Towns and Villages of County Clare

December 2015

Clare County Council



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FINAL

December 2015

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- 1.1 The Study Brief
- 1.2 Purpose of the Study

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 The Study Brief

The overall aim of the study is to survey and record the existing trees in chosen settlements of County Clare. The survey will:

- Categorise trees suitable (or otherwise) for retention and assess their quality and value;
- Analyse the contribution that the trees make to the place; and
- Make recommendations to Clare County Council for tree management and enhancement.

The study, or part thereof, is to be made available to the general public and used as guidance for all those who are involved in the design or development in towns and villages.

The work is funded by the Heritage Council and Clare County Council.

### 1.2 Purpose of the Study

The main purpose is to highlight and raise awareness of the amenity value of trees and hedgerows and to show how trees and hedgerows can contribute to street design in the towns and villages of County Clare.

The study is intended to inform:

- The designers and developers who produce feasibility studies and design options for Planning Authority pre-planning enquiries - the survey should also be seen as an important part of the evidence base for Design Statements that are submitted with planning applications;
- The community groups (e.g. Tidy Towns and local development associations) who plan, implement and maintain public realm projects;
- The Local Authority of the value of specific trees in the public realm that are under their control - including Local Authority Architects and Engineers in the design of the public realm; and
- The Planning Authority of the value of specific trees in lands zoned for development or lands considered for development.

Accordingly, it is intended that the study will assist the Planning Authority by avoiding reliance on planning conditions to secure a tree survey.

It is also envisaged that the format of the study may be used by Clare County Council as a template for additional surveys of towns and villages not included in the subject study, and may be used in preparing and making of tree protection orders, or trees for preservation areas. The study will also influence future tree planting and management practice and policy in Clare County Council and add to policy development in the County Development Plan and Local Area Studies.



Survey Towns and Villages - Clare County Development Plan 2011-2017, Map 3A: Settlement Hierarchy

The Tree Survey will initially consider the following settlements:

Settlement Hierarchy	Tree Survey locations
Service Towns	Scariff / Tuamgraney
Small Town	Killaloe
Large Village	Sixmilebridge
	Mountshannon
	Bridgetown / O'Briensbridge
Small Village	Ogonelloe



- 2.1 Heritage Value
- 2.2 Environmental Benefits
- 2.3 Social Value and Well-being
- 2.4 Economic Value to Development
- 2.5 Community Benefits and Amenity

## 2. The Importance of Trees



The white blossom of the Hawthorn or May Tree marks the arrival of summer in Ireland, and is associated with the festival of Bealtaine (the Burren in County Clare)



Historic parkland at Vandeleur Walled Garden

## 2.1 Heritage Value

Trees are a precious part of Ireland's heritage, remarkable for their age or size, location or aesthetic appeal, historical or folklore connections. Such trees are found in native woodlands, historic parklands, along roadsides, in hedgerows, fields, in towns and villages and in housing estates and domestic gardens.

Historically, trees were of vital importance for the provision of necessities such as shelter, medicine, and tools. Many were considered as sacred and had important symbolic value in mythology and folklore. Trees often signified significant places in the landscape, such as royal inauguration sites or holy wells.

Many place names in County Clare are derived from trees, such as:

- Derrymore or *Doire Mor*, 'Great Oak Wood';
- Ardkreagh or *Ard Screah*, 'Hill of the Hawthorns';
- Ardkyle, the 'High Wood';
- Culleen, the 'Little Holly Wood';
- Spencilhill or *Cnoc Fhuar Choille*, 'Cold Wood Hill';
- Moyhulion or *Magh Chuilleann*, the 'Plain of Holly'.
- Beakelly or *Béal na Coille*, 'The Mouth of the Wood'
- Cratloe or *An Chreatalach Creatalach*, 'Sallow Wood' or 'A Place of Sally Trees'.

## 2.2 Environmental Benefits

### Improved air quality

Trees improve air quality by acting as natural filters removing dust, smoke and fumes from the atmosphere by trapping them on their leaves, branches and trunks. Poor air quality can have an adverse impact on health, especially heart and lung conditions, including asthma. High particulate matter concentrations from air pollution have also been linked to lower test scores and achievement in school children. Just 1 hectare of beech woodland can extract 4 tonnes of dust per year from the atmosphere.

Trees can remove the pollutants which cause greatest concern: particulate matter (PM), oxides of nitrogen, and ground-level ozone. Planting in areas of high pollutant concentration, such as traffic junctions, can have the greatest benefit. A single tree has been estimated to reduce PM concentration by 15-20%.

### Mitigating climate change

Increasing tree cover in urban areas can help mitigate the urban heat island effect through direct shading and by reducing ambient air temperature through the cooling effect of water evaporation from the soil via plant leaves. The shading provided by trees can also reduce energy use for heating and cooling buildings.

Trees can also help reduce the 'Greenhouse' effect by removing carbon dioxide from the air and releasing oxygen, and therefore play an important role in Green Infrastructure and urban climate change strategies.

Each year a mature tree produces enough oxygen for 10 people.

### Reducing flooding

The planting woods and trees in urban areas is becoming an increasingly important factor in helping to reduce flooding and poor quality water issues, e.g. as an integral part of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).

Hard surfaces increase the speed and volume of water runoff which can quickly overwhelm conventional drainage systems, particularly during storm periods, resulting in urban flooding.

- Trees absorb and store rainwater which reduces runoff and sediment deposit after storms. This helps the ground water supply recharge, prevents the transport of chemicals into streams and lowers the risk of surface water flooding.
- Planting trees can slow the flow of water and considerably reduce surface run-off: a single young tree planted in a small pit over an impermeable asphalt surface can reduce runoff by around 60 per cent, even during the winter when it is not in leaf.
- By reducing the amount of water running into drains, trees can help reduce the quantity of water that needs treating.
- Far reaching roots hold soil in place and can fight erosion by increasing infiltration rates in compacted soils.
- Fallen leaves make excellent compost that enriches soil for further vegetation growth.

### Reducing noise

Trees can provide an effective sound barrier and limit noise pollution in an urban environment. Using a natural barrier of trees can increase the distance between the noise and the receiver, and provide a more pleasing aesthetic alternative to artificial barriers constructed of concrete or wood. Trees can reduce surrounding noise through a combination of reflection and absorption of sound. Larger leaved trees in particular, such as beech, are more effective than smaller leaved ones, with low shrubs and hedges also providing good sound barriers. The denser a natural barrier and the closer it is to the source of the noise, the more effective it will be at lessening the impact.

### Biodiversity

Trees in themselves benefit the environment and the landscape, but they are also an integral part of the ecosystem providing huge benefits to wildlife and biodiversity. Natural spaces such as parks, gardens and woodland within urban areas can support a range of habitats and provide havens for all sorts of wildlife, including birds, bats and insects.

One mature oak can be home to as many as 500 different species.



*New street tree planting*



*Residential tree planting*

### 2.3 Social Value and Well-being

The provision of high quality green spaces can benefit both physical and mental health, reduce health inequalities and consequently reduce the wider costs of health care. The role that green space can play in helping to tackle public health issues and deliver wide-ranging benefits to people's well-being is now widely acknowledged.

#### **Education**

Urban woodland can be used as an educational resource and to bring groups together for activities like walking and bird watching. Trees are also invaluable for children to play in and discover their sense of adventure. Learning outdoors has many developmental benefits including increasing confidence, self-esteem and team building, while connection with nature as a child can influence attitudes to the environment as an adult.

### 2.4 Economic Value to Development

Provision of green space has both direct and indirect economic benefits. Good quality green space can enhance the appearance of developments and improve people's perceptions of an area. Several studies have also shown investing in green space and tree planting increases property and land values and encourages further investment. Others indicate buyers are willing to pay more for views of trees and the natural environment.

### 2.5 Community Benefits and Amenity

Trees are an essential part of our towns and villages. They play an especially important role in enhancing our quality of life in the urban environment and, as the longest living species on earth, in giving us a link between the past, present and future.

Townscapes and landscapes generally benefit from the presence of trees, not least because they soften the line of buildings, but they act as wildlife habitats and corridors and provide scale to buildings and streets. They also bring colour and contrasts into urban areas, screening unsightly views and structures, and providing privacy and shelter around the home.

With over 80 per cent of the population living in urban areas, the importance of trees and green spaces in delivering high quality places to live, work and spend leisure time in cannot be under-estimated and is now widely recognised.

- Trees strengthen the distinctive character of a place and encourage local pride.
- Carefully chosen trees can have an important role in forming spatially distinct places, either on their own or in conjunction with built elements, thus enhancing the urban landscape.
- Trees increase our quality of life by bringing natural elements and wildlife habitats into urban settings.

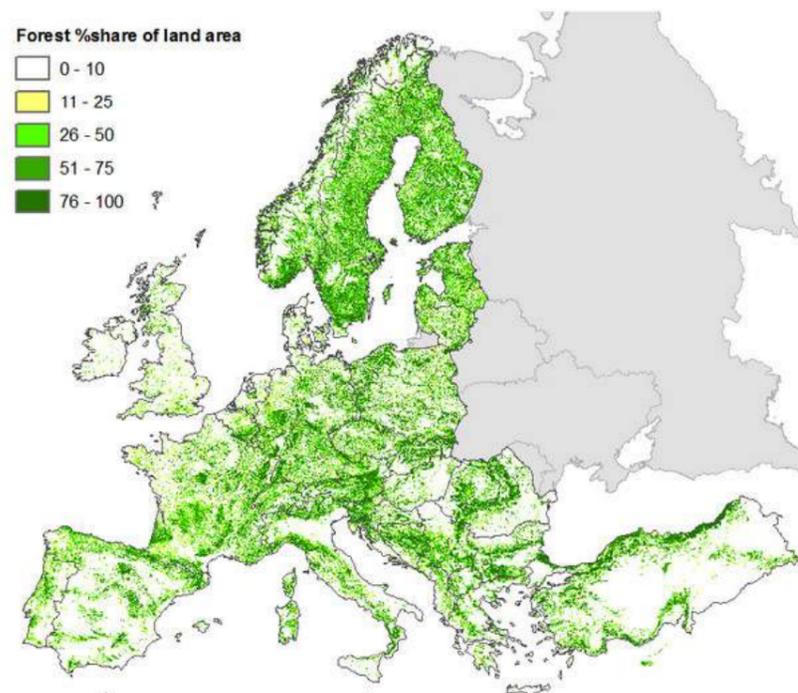
- Very old trees can serve as historic landmarks and create a great source of local pride.
- The presence of trees is perceived as indicating a more cared for neighbourhood and often associated with a decreased incidence of crime.
- Trees can play a significant aesthetic role, helping to integrate new developments into existing ones and creating a local identity.
- Trees can create an environment in which road and hazard awareness of road users is improved. Trees along roads help motorists judge their speed more effectively and can be used as part of traffic calming measures.
- Children prefer to play in natural areas but these are increasingly being lost. Green areas with trees are proven to increase activity levels, enhance creativity and help physical development, as well as increase social skills.
- Encouraging the use of outside space and maintaining its quality can be used to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Open green space and widely spaced trees are preferred to dense vegetation.
- No two trees are alike - different species display a seemingly endless variety of shapes, forms, textures and vibrant colours.
- Even individual trees vary their appearance throughout the course of the year as the seasons change.
- The strength, long lifespan and regal stature of trees can give them a monument-like quality.
- Most of us react to the presence of trees with a pleasant, relaxed, comfortable feeling.



*Woodland path in Dromore Wood*

- 3.1 The National Perspective
- 3.2 County Clare Trees and Woodlands
- 3.3 County Clare Landscape Character Assessment

## 3. Trees in County Clare



Forest Map of Europe: IRS- and SPOT-based forest cover map of the EC Joint Research Centre (Kempeneers et al. 2011), aggregated to 1km x 1km

### 3.1 The National Perspective

Despite a high level of planting in recent years, Ireland remains the least forested country in the European Union. By the end of the year 2004, the national forest estate stood at 680,000 ha. This represents almost 10% of Ireland's total geographical area, compared to the 35% average throughout the other EU Member-States.

Over the centuries, Ireland experienced a near-total destruction of its forests mainly because of human activity combined with a deterioration of the climate. These woodlands consisted largely of Oak and Pine forests. The traditional Irish Oak is the Sessile Oak, which was the main species to be found in most ancient woodlands. Ancient woodland refers to those woods that have had a continuous history of cover since before the period when planting and afforestation became common practice (mid-1600s). These woodlands are important in terms of their biological and cultural value, and may even form links with prehistoric wildwoods

Centuries of heavy deforestation meant that by the end of the 19th century the area of woodland and forest cover in Ireland was estimated to be approximately 69,000 hectares, or 1% of the national land area. The National Survey of Native Woodlands in Ireland (NSNW; Perrin et al. 2008), included the survey of 1,217 woodland sites across all 26 counties of Ireland during 2003-2007. The Survey showed that the area of native woodland is highly fragmented and most stands are small - 50% of sites surveyed were less than 6ha and only 3.3% exceeded 50ha. The greatest density of native woodlands was found in Waterford, Offaly and Wicklow and the lowest in Dublin, Louth and Carlow.

Supported by Tetra Pak, the Tree Council has recently launched Tetra Pak Tree Day, when schools and families nationwide are invited to spend the day learning about trees and being outside enjoying their natural environment. As part of the 2015 campaign, over 1,000 native tree saplings were made available free of charge for primary schools to help teach children about the importance of planting trees to improve biodiversity on the school grounds.

Another useful source of information on tree planting is Crann 'Trees for Ireland'. Established in 1986, Crann is Ireland's leading voluntary tree organisation, dedicated to planting, promoting, protecting and increasing awareness of trees, hedgerows and woodlands. The organisation provides advice on why it is important to plant trees and hedgerows, the requirements for successful planting, and grants for tree planting. It is also actively involved with the 'Tidy Towns Assist Programme' and the 'Bring a Tree to School' Programme.

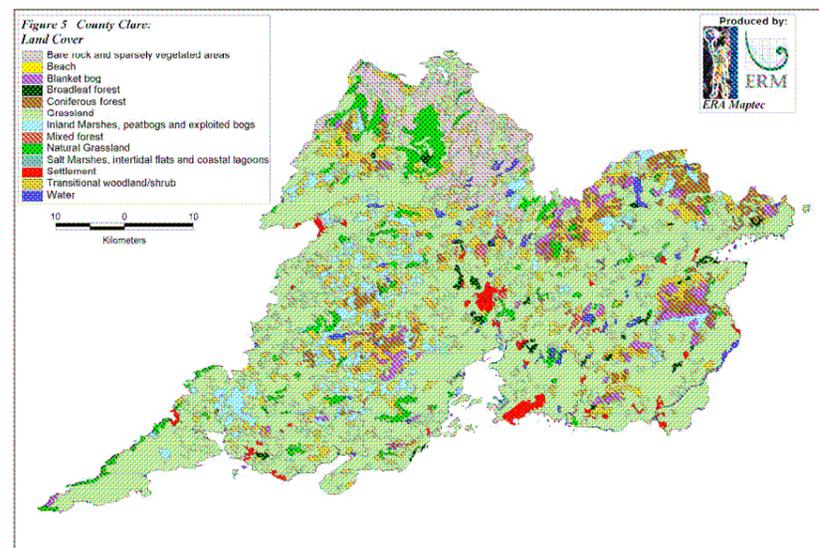
### 3.2 County Clare Trees and Woodlands

County Clare possesses a high diversity of landscapes (as shown on the adjoining Figure), reflecting a wide range of landscape forms and a mosaic of vegetation and habitat types that has evolved in response to the underlying and surface geology, topography, soil and human activities. The predominant land cover within the county is grassland, accounting for approximately 64% of total land area. This reflects the strong agricultural activity within the county and in particular the move to dairy farming over the past thirty years.

Woodlands are the most important habitat in County Clare, in terms of amenity, nature conservation, recreation, and as an economic resource. Remaining woodland habitats are mostly oak-ash-hazel woodland, wet woodland, scrub and hedgerow. Only small pockets of ancient woodland remain. Sites designated in County Clare by the National Survey of Native Woodlands as containing stands of Ancient Woodland, or Possible Ancient Woodland, comprise:

NPWS Ref.	Location
1497	Bealkelly Woods
1549	Cahiracon South
1520	Carrowdotia South
1500	Dromore Nature Reserve
1515	Garranon Woods
1571	Killinaboy/ Poulivaun Wood
1708	Violethill Clare

Hedgerows also represent a significant habitat of the County and have been a characteristic feature of the landscape for centuries. They provide a habitat for many species and also wildlife corridors for animals to move through for breeding and feeding, and as reservoirs for wider biodiversity. Hedgerows are particularly important on the road approaches to towns and villages, forming links with the wider landscape structure and helping to visually define the transition from countryside to urban area.



County Clare Landcover

Government policy is to bring the national forest cover to 17%. The development of forestry within Ireland is the responsibility of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. In addition to forestry operations, the Service is responsible for ensuring that forestry is developed in a manner and to a scale that maximises its contribution to national socio-economic well-being on a sustainable basis that is compatible with the protection of the environment. The Forest Service also administers Grants & Premiums Schemes and oversees Forestry and the Law (see also Section 6.4 Planning Permission).

New planting in Ireland is also actively supported by The Tree Council, an umbrella body for organisations involved in tree planting, management and conservation. The main role of the Council is to promote the planting, care and enjoyment of trees, through networking with its members and friends, the organisation of events and tree related activities, the publication of literature, the management of national tree records and through the provision of an information service to the public. The Tree Council can provide expert advice that includes Trees and the Law, Native Species, The Right Tree in the Right Place, and Forest Service Grants.

The Tree Council also co-ordinates a number of national initiatives, such as The Family Tree Scheme (to commemorate an important event or to remember a loved one), the Tidy Towns Tree Project Award, and National Tree Week (a week long programme of events to celebrate trees).



Typical County Clare Landscape

### 3.3 County Clare Landscape Character Assessment

The objective of a Landscape Character Assessment is to analyse the character, value, and sensitivity of landscapes identified within a particular area. By understanding how different landscapes developed and evolved from both a natural and social perspective, decisions relating to the management and planning of the landscape can be made from an informed basis.

The County Clare Landscape Character Assessment (ERM 2004) identified 21 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) in the County. The towns and villages surveyed as part of this Survey of Trees fall within the following LCAs:

7. Lough Derg Basin:
  - Mountshannon, Scarriff, Tuamgraney, Ogonelloe
9. River Shannon Farmland
  - Bridgetown, O'Briensbridge
10. Sixmilebridge Farmland
  - Sixmilebridge

#### The Lough Derg Basin Character Area

This LCA comprises Lough Derg, its shores and lower farmland extending from Clare-Tipperary-Galway Boundary along the Lough terminating at Killaloe and encompassing a number of towns and villages. Lough Derg is designated as a proposed Natural Heritage Area (000011). The northern part comprises Lough Derg (Shannon) Special Protection Area (004058), and to the south is the Lower Shannon candidate Special Area of Conservation (002165).

The landcover of the area is predominantly grassland, with pasture, silage and hay production. Broadleaf forest is frequent along the shore and on the numerous small islands that are scattered on the lough. The undulating lowland farmland comprises of mostly small fields, enclosed by dense hedgerows. Hedgebanks are also evident within this area and create a strong landscape element along the narrow roads and lands.

Key Characteristics of the area are described in the Assessment as:

- Highly scenic area with recognised ecological value.
- Lough shores often enclosed by semi-natural deciduous woodland creating an attractive rural sense.
- Numerous wooded islands scattered around Lough including an important monastic sixth century settlement at Inis Cealtra.
- Settlement is relatively sparse along the shoreline with narrow roads running from shoreline to main road.
- A number of towns and villages such as Tuamgraney, Scarriff and Killaloe reflect the importance of the lough for communications.
- Long views afforded across the Lough to Arra Mountains in Tipperary and Sliabh Bernagh in Clare.

#### The River Shannon Farmland

This Area is dominated by the meandering Shannon, which forms the main landscape feature of the area. This stretch of the river is designated as a proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA). Glenomra Wood, approximately 2km west of Bridgetown, is a semi-natural deciduous woodland and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The landscape is otherwise essentially rural agricultural, with fields often enclosed by hedgerows, hedgebanks and trees, which help to create an intimate, well wooded setting.

The Assessment describes the Key Characteristics of the landscape as:

- Lowland farming area with meandering River Shannon providing key focus.
- Small settlements/villages such as Parteen and Cloonlara.
- Agricultural, rural landscape with intact features and well maintained.
- Framed by undulating lowland farmland with Sliabh Bernagh and Broadford Hills in the distance.
- O'Briensbridge is an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA).

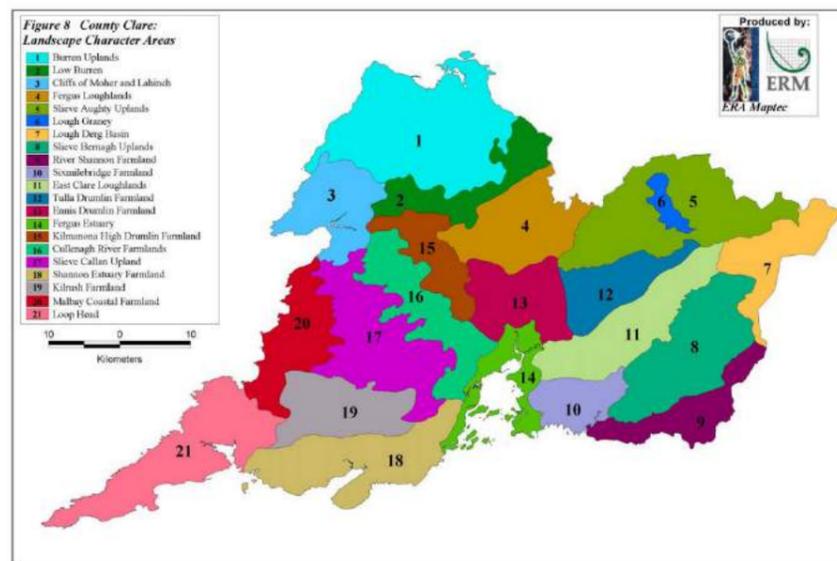
#### The Sixmilebridge Farmland

This Character Area extends south of Newmarket -on-Fergus to Shannon town, east towards Cratloe and north to Ballyculen, including Sixmilebridge and Bunratty. Highly productive grassland is common, combined with tillage in parts and equestrian activities. The landcover is therefore dominated by grassland with pockets of scrub or transitional woodland.

There are also a number of mature specimen trees within the boundaries of estates. The large, often rectangular and square fields are frequently enclosed by well-maintained hedgerows or significant stone walls enclosing estates. Castle Lake, north of Sixmilebridge is notable for its open water and a diversity of associated, adjacent habitats including marsh and ash/oak woodland.

Key Characteristics of the area comprise:

- An undulating, well maintained landscape, with the principal river of Owengarney draining from Doon Lough in the north.
- An area of considerable archaeological and historical interest testifying to its strategic location and good land resources.
- Principal roads cross through this area such as the N18 and there is a significant urban and commercial centre at Shannon, as well as the smaller settlement of Sixmilebridge.
- Quin and Sixmilebridge are designated ACA (Architectural Conservation Areas).



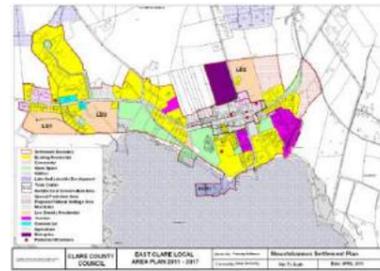
Landscape Character Areas, County Clare Landscape Character Assessment



4.1 Tree Survey  
4.2 Tree Inventory

## 4. Methodology

**1. IDENTIFY CONTEXT and GENERAL TREE LOCATIONS**



Settlement Plan



Aerial photo

**2. UNDERTAKE TREE SURVEY**

- Confirm locations
- Identify nearby reference features
- Tag individual trees
- Photographic record

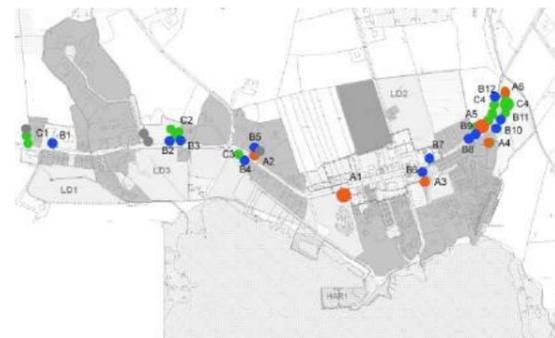


Identify tree locations

**3. CATEGORISATION BS 5837:2012**

- Category A**  
Trees of high quality
- Category B**  
Trees of moderate quality
- Category C**  
Trees of low quality
- Category U**  
Trees unsuitable for retention

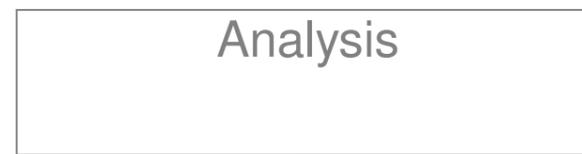
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Tree Survey and Categorisation

**4. ASSESSMENT**

- Ecological
- Hydrological
- Amenity
- Historical
- Place Making



General Methodology

**4.1 Tree Survey**

The overall aim of the study is to survey and record the existing trees in chosen settlements of County Clare. The extent of survey was confined to within the Settlement Boundary. The survey:

- Categorises trees suitable (or otherwise) for retention and assesses their quality and value;
- Assesses the contribution that the trees make to the place; and
- Makes recommendations to Clare County Council for tree management and enhancement.

This firstly involved identifying and plotting the location of likely trees from aerial photos of each settlement. These were then checked 'on the ground', and the plan locations adjusted where necessary. The survey largely concentrated on trees within the public realm, including roads, streets, parks and graveyards under the control of Clare County Council, and also trees located on or adjoining the boundaries of the public realm (located in private ownership) which have, or are likely to have, amenity impact over a wide area. Groups of trees and woodlands within or adjoining the public realm were similarly assessed and categorised. The presence of hedges and hedgerows that make a particular contribution to the character of the public realm was also noted.

The survey was undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist, and involved surveying all trees greater than 5m in height or greater than 150mm stem diameter at 1.5m above adjacent ground level. To ascertain the species and their condition and to recommend any appropriate remedial works, all trees were individually tagged and cross-referenced to maps. The trees were visually examined. Tree sizes were estimated by diameter at breast height (DBH) in millimetres, as per standard arboricultural practice. Tree height was measured in metres, with the use of a clinometer (where practical).

The species, condition, girth, heights of the trees were noted, and categorised according to British Standard *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*, on a Tree Survey Schedule. The British Standard provides recommendations and guidance for arboriculturists, architects, builders, engineers and landscape architects. It is also of interest to land managers, contractors, planners, statutory undertakers, surveyors, and all others interested in harmony between trees and development in its broadest sense.

A generalised system was employed to describe the overall condition (health) of the trees, using the following five tier rating scale:

- Very poor 1-20%
- Poor 21-40%
- Fair 41-60%
- Good 61-80%
- Very good 81-100%

(Where 100% would be a perfect species phenotype).

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
<b>Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)</b>				
<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>			See Table 2
	<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> Trees of high quality 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)	See Table 2
<b>Category B</b> Trees of moderate quality 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	See Table 2
<b>Category C</b> Trees of low quality 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	See Table 2

BRITISH STANDARD

BS 5837:2012

The surveyed trees were categorised in accordance with the adjacent Table 1 (Cascade chart for tree quality assessment) of BS 5837:2012.

Trees in Categories A to C were further assessed under three sub-categories (1,2,3), reflecting Arboricultural and Landscape Qualities, and Cultural Values, respectively. The Tree Survey Schedule lists which sub-category applies. As described in the British Standard, it is intended that each sub-category has equal weight such that, for example, an A1 tree has the retention priority as an A2 tree.

The terminology used in the survey included:

**Mature** - A specimen having attained dimensions typical of a full grown specimen of its species.

**Semi-mature** - A young tree, having attained dimensions that allow it to be regarded independently of its neighbours. Typically such a specimen would be less than 50% of its ultimate size.

**Deadwood** - Wood/tissue that has become dysfunctional.

Minor deadwood - with a diameter less than 100mm.

Moderate deadwood - with a diameter between 100-200mm.

Major deadwood - with a diameter greater than 200mm.

The **Strategy Proposals** provide general recommendations on tree planting and management for each of the settlements based on the Tree Surveys.

## 4.2 Tree Inventory

In order to provide further commentary on the relative contribution made by the surveyed trees to the public realm, each tree was assessed against the following criteria:

<b>Location</b>	General position in the settlement
<b>Ecological</b>	Biodiversity, connectivity value and shelter
<b>Hydrological</b>	Water regulation
<b>Amenity</b>	Positive impact over a wide area
<b>Historical</b>	Cultural and heritage associations
<b>Place Making</b>	Role in reinforcing the 'sense of place'

The assessment adopted the following three tier ranking system:

Major contribution	
Moderate contribution	
Minor contribution	
None/Not applicable	

The Tree Inventory includes a photo of each tree surveyed, wherever possible (trees in compact groups were sometimes unable to be photographed individually).



- 5.1 Scariff
- 5.2 Tuamgraney
- 5.3 Killaloe
- 5.4 Sixmilebridge
- 5.5 Mountshannon
- 5.6 Bridgetown
- 5.7 O'Briensbridge
- 5.8 Ogonelloe

## 5. Settlements



Background  
Townscape Character  
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Scariff

## Background



*Aerial view showing landscape setting*

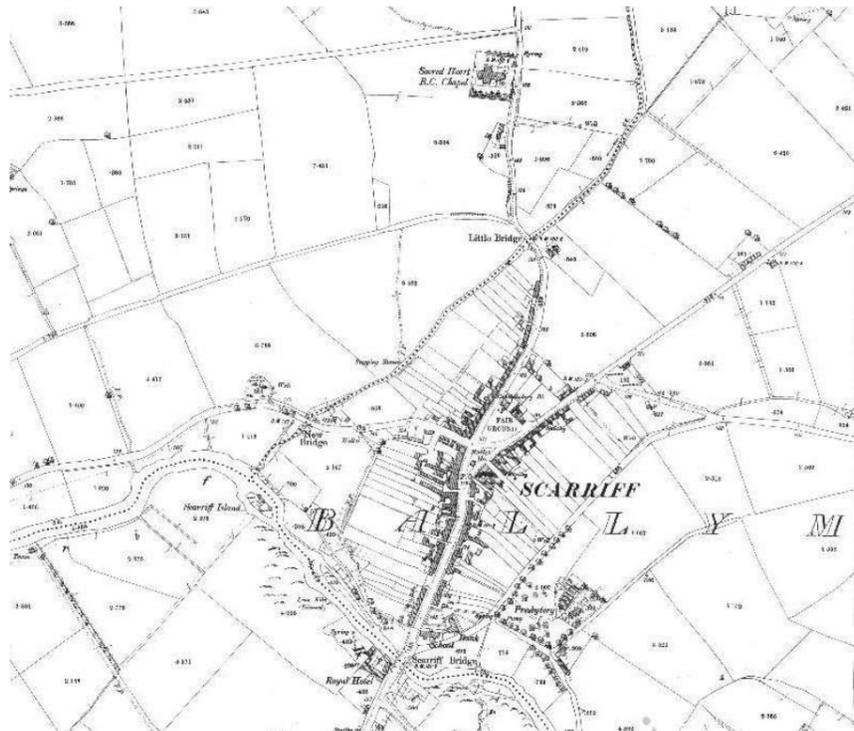
Scariff is located in attractive surroundings in north-east Clare, close to the shores of Lough Derg and inextricably linked with the neighbouring village of Tuamgraney. The two settlements are together identified as a Service Town in the Clare County Development Plan 2011-2017, placed in the settlement hierarchy between the towns of Ennis and Shannon and the small towns. The combined population of the two settlements was 1,137 in 2006, and with a target population of 1,618 by 2017.

Scariff and Tuamgraney are complementary and physically linked by a bridge across the Scarriff River. They have expanded through linear development, although growth has been limited during recent years, and the two settlements have now almost merged, yet continuing to retain their individual identities. The settlements are served by a good road network, comprising the R352 (Ennis to Portumna road) and the R463 (Tuamgraney to Killaloe road), and with convenient links to Killaloe and Limerick.

Scariff and Tuamgraney also have harbours that are connected to Lough Derg by the Scarriff River. Both are small, attractive inlets with berths alongside the navigational channel. The area is reserved in the Local Area Plan for future recreational development and, in particular, for the creation of a linear park/walkway along the river between the two harbours. This is intended to provide the opportunity for a looped walk from Reddan's Quay northwest along the River Graney, with improved fishing access, and providing an important amenity for both locals and visitors to the area.

The town provides a range of administrative, service, social and community facilities. It also has a good range of small-scale convenience outlets, as well as hair/beauty salons, medical and dental services, bars and restaurants, and local professional services, but a limited range of comparison shopping outlets. Recently new civic offices and public library have been developed, together with a fire station and a new community playground, which have added to the attractive traditional character of the town. Considerable investment in service infrastructure has also ensured that further new development can be accommodated into the future.

The General Objective of the Local Area Plan is to promote the development of Scariff as a driver of growth for the north-east Clare region and fulfil its role as a designated Service Town. In support of the objective, lands to the east of the Church (Specific Objective R1) have been identified as being suitable for medium to high-density housing development. The land is in close proximity to the town centre and also close to many of the services available in the area.



Historic map of Scariff (1888-1913)

Elsewhere the trees of note within the town are associated with the linear open space following the Scariff River. The adjoining Feakle Road is bordered by a mature hedgerow of Ash, Willow, Gorse and Hawthorn, which effectively defines the northern edge of the riverside park. Within the open space there are numerous mixed deciduous trees that include Ash, Cherry, Sycamore, Oak, Willow and Norway Maple, which contribute significantly to the amenity of the riverside space. All of the mature trees are in Good condition and assessed as Category B, while the remainder are more recently planted and, although in Good condition, assessed as Category C – in time it can be expected that these trees will mature into good specimens appropriate to the riverside location.

On the southern side of the river, on private agricultural lands, there are mature groups of Willow, Ash, Alder and Poplar that further contribute to the rural character and visual amenity of the riverside park. Closer to the Scariff River bridge on Main Street are further large clumps of mature Ash, Alder, Sycamore, Willow and spruce which, together with riverside trees to the east of the bridge, help to reinforce the separate identities of Scariff and Tuamgraney.

### Strategy Proposals

As can be seen from the following table, the majority of trees surveyed in Scariff are assessed as being of Low Value, although this is due to their semi-mature state (more recently planted), and as all these trees are in Good condition they can be expected to make an important contribution to the character of the town in the future. Special Quality Category A trees are limited to the group of mature Willow and Ash within the Sacred Heart churchyard, and the large London Plane located at the heart of the town. The Moderate Value trees are all in Good condition and mostly semi-mature specimens or groups with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. Only 1 tree group, more recently planted in the town centre, was assessed as being unsuitable for retention and requiring removal.

Category A	High Quality and Value	4no.
Category B	Moderate Value	14no.
Category C	Low Quality	21no.
Category U	Should be removed	1no. (group)

(Note: for further description of Categories see Section 4.2)



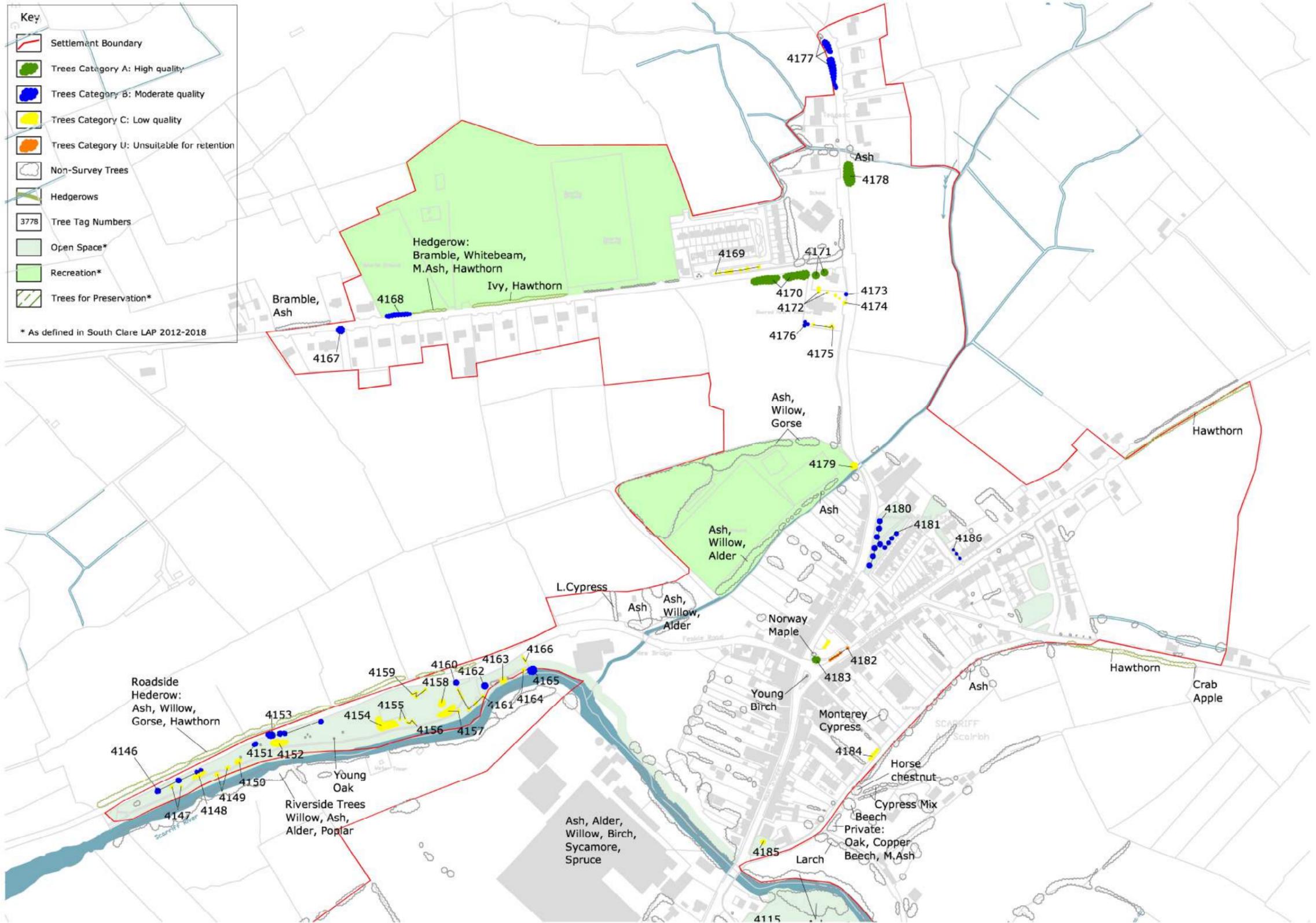
Mixed deciduous trees along Dergview Road

### Townscape Character

The town would benefit from further tree planting opportunities and management that includes:

1. Protecting the London Plane tree in the centre of the town from any damage.
2. Re-planting the row of mixed deciduous trees on Dergview Road – a single, more resilient species will be required (e.g. Hornbeam), with tree pit detailing that should include root cells/barriers and provision for irrigation/aeration.
3. Extend tree planting within the Connaught Road Estate, using a limited range of species appropriate to the context (e.g. Birch, Lime, Hornbeam and Cherry), to enhance the amenity of the area generally.
4. Replace the Cherry tree on the small open space by the Scariff River bridge with a more visually distinctive species (e.g. Copper Beech or fastigiata Oak) that reinforces the entry to the town centre – this also needs to form part of any landscaping scheme to link with linear green spaces along the river on both sides of the bridge.
5. Infill tree planting along Church Street wherever opportunities exist, and encouraged within adjoining private front gardens, and with continuous roadside tree planting as an integral part of development proposals for Residential zoned sites either side of the road.
6. Replacement of the solitary roadside Ash tree, close to the river bridge, with the same species.
7. Roadside tree planting along the boundary of the Sports Ground, linking with the existing mature hedgerow to reinforce the character of the road and definition of the recreation area – suitable species could include Ash, Lime and Birch as a continuation of the existing.
8. Ongoing monitoring of trees within the riverside park, with infill planting of native trees where space allows to further enhance the riverside setting and biodiversity potential – e.g. informal groups of Willow, Alder and Ash.
9. Exploring opportunities for creating an Urban Woodland on zoned Agricultural lands to the east of Dergview Road, to the north of the adjoining Low Density Residential zoned site. Proposals could range from complete tree cover through to reinforcing existing hedgerows with native trees (both singly and in groups), thereby significantly increasing the amenity and nature conservation value of the town.
10. Additional planting of native trees within established residential areas, in groups where space allows and linked to existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible to create a strengthened green network for the town.
11. Explore opportunities for planting suitable trees on build-outs on Main Street as part of an overall landscaping scheme to improve amenity in the town centre.
12. Explore opportunities for planting suitable trees as part of an overall landscaping scheme to improve spatial definition along Back Road (R352) and enhance the junction/gateway into Scariff on this road from the Mountshannon side.

Tree Survey Plan



## Tree Survey

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4146	Ash	500	16	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	3 large mature ash trees on the feakle road bounding the park. Displaying a good overall condition.	No works required	B2
4147	Cherry	250	7	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Two semi-mature cherries within the park appropriate for the setting, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4148	Mixed deciduous	200	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A cluster of 10 young hawthorn and ash	No works required	C2
4149	Ash	280	18	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Two semi-mature ash trees displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4150	Mixed deciduous	250	8	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mixed deciduous cluster of silver birch, aspen and alder, displaying a good overall condition, appropriate for their setting	No works required	C2
4151	Sycamore	350	9	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature roadside sycamore, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4152	Mixed deciduous	180	5	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A deciduous cluster o young mountain ash, displaying a good overall condition appropriate for their setting	No works required	C2
4153	Ash	380	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Three roadside ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4154	Common alder	200	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A cluster of 30 young hawthorn and alder, along the river very appropriate for their setting, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4155	Common oak	280	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents two young oak displaying a good overall condition.	No works required	C2
4156	Ash	250	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Good	Represents 4 semi-mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4157	Mixed deciduous	220	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A mixed deciduous cluster of cherry, oak and mountain ash	No works required	C2
4158	Mixed deciduous	200	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A deciduous cluster o young ash and oak, displaying a good overall condition appropriate for their setting	No works required	C2
4159	Ash	200	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents 5 semi mature trees three alder, a silver birch and mountain ash all displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4160	Ash	400	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature ash at the entrance of the playground, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4161	Mixed deciduous	180	5	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Good	Represents oak, cherry and birch these are newly planted young trees in the car park all appropriate for the setting	No works required	C2
4162	Ash	480	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4163	Ash/willow	220	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a young ash and willow along the river bank, appropriate for the setting	No works required	C2
4164	Goat willow	340	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A willow along the river bank adjacent to the mart, appropriate for its setting	No works required	C2
4165	Ash	580	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4166	Cherry/Norway maple	280	7	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a semi-mature cherry and maple displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4167	Sycamore	650	16	N=4 S=4 E=4W=4	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4168	Hedge	300 approx	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A low lying hedge in private property of ash,lime and birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4169	Deciduous mix	300	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a mix of poplar, whitebeam birch and mountain ash and cherry	No works required	C2
4170	Goat willow	620	18	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Consists of 7 large mature ash trees displaying good overall condition, fantastic specimens ample head clearance for high vehicles	No works required	A2
4171	Ash	580	18	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents two large mature ash within the church grounds, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2
4172	Mixed	280	7	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents 4 young trees a mountain ash, whitebeam and a mountain ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4173	Ash	300	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature ash displaying a good overall condition a good future tree	No works required	B2
4174	Cherry	350	8	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	A mature cherry displaying a fair overall condition, appears to be in the early stages of decline	No works required	C2
4175	White beam	250	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Good	Represents 4 semi-mature white beam along southern boundary of the church appropriate for their setting	No works required	C2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4176	Italian alder	300	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents three mature alder s/w corner of the church, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4177	Poplar	500	16	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents three mature poplar there is also semi-mature beech birch Norway maple and alder in this cluster	Remove the poplar as they are inappropriate for the setting	B2
4178	Ash	700	24	N=4 S=3 E=4 W=5	Good	Represents three large mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2
4179	Ash	260	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	A semi-mature ash displaying a fair overall condition	No works required	C2
4180	Silver birch	350	8	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents 7 large mature birch, displaying a good overall condition, high amenity value	No works required	B2
4181	Lime/birch	350	8	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents 4 trees two mature lime and two mature birch displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4182	Mixed deciduous	200	5	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Poor	Represents semi-mature apple, Norway maple, whitebeam, displaying a fair overall condition, appear to be struggling. It would be prudent to remove these and replace with similar species	Remove and replace	U
4183	London plane	450	10	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature Plane, it is the most dominant tree in the village, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2
4184	Birch	220	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents 4 small birch trees, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4185	Cherry	450	7	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	A mature cherry displaying a fair overall condition, appears to be in the early stages of decline	No works required	C2
4186	mixed	250	6	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Good	Represents 3 semi-mature trees a birch an alder and a purple plum, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2

Tree Inventory

TAG: 4146	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Ash				
TAG: 4147	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal colour	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
Cherry				
TAG: 4148	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Mixed Cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
Mixed Deciduous				
TAG: 4149	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
Ash				

TAG: 4150	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Mixed cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
TAG: 4151	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Non native mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Sycamore				
TAG: 4152	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Mixed cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
Mixed Deciduous				
TAG: 4153	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	raditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Ash				

TAG: 4154	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
TAG: 4155	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
Common Oak				
TAG: 4156	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
Ash				
TAG: 4157	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Mixed cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
Mixed Deciduous				

TAG: 4158	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Mixed cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
Mixed Deciduous				
TAG: 4159	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native,	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces park setting	
Ash				
TAG: 4160	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Ash				
TAG: 4161	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Mixed species	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Car park boundary feature trees	
Mixed Deciduous				

TAG: 4162	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Ash				
TAG: 4163	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces riverside setting	
Ash/Willow				
TAG: 4164	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Adjoins river	
		Amenity	Riverside tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces riverside setting	
Goat Willow				
TAG: 4165	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Adjoins river	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces riverside setting	
Ash				

TAG: 4166	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent colours	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define boundary. Provides screening	
Cherry/Norway Maple				
TAG: 4167	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Near Sports Ground	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Defines entry to village	
Sycamore				
TAG: 4168	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Sports Ground	
		Ecological	Linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary hedgerow	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines boundary, provides screening	
Mixed Deciduous Hedge				
TAG: 4169	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Housing Estate Near School	
		Ecological	Part of linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines estate boundary	
Mixed Deciduous				

TAG: 4170	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Goat Willow</p>		Location	Near Sacred Heart Church	
		Ecological	Native, mature, part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines Boundary. Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 4171	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Ash</p>		Location	Sacred Heart Church	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	On boundary of church grounds	
		Place Making	Defines church boundary	
TAG: 4172	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Mixed Deciduous</p>		Location	Sacred Heart Church	
		Ecological	-	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature trees of Church grounds	
TAG: 4173	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Ash</p>		Location	Sacred Heart Church	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines church boundary	

TAG: 4174	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Cherry</p>		Location	Sacred Heart Church	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal colour	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines roadside boundary of church	
TAG: 4175	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Whitebeam</p>		Location	Sacred Heart Church	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Cluster feature, will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature trees of Church grounds	
TAG: 4176	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Italian Alder</p>		Location	Sacred Heart Church	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines church boundary	
TAG: 4177	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Poplar + Mixed Deciduous</p>		Location	Near Teagasc	
		Ecological	Non Native cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village. Poplar to be removed	

TAG: 4178	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Ash</p>		Location	Near Teagasc	
		Ecological	Mature, Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village as well as sense of place.	
TAG: 4179	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Ash</p>		Location	Near Sports Ground	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Adjoining stream/ditch	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces village backdrop	
TAG: 4180	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Silver Birch</p>		Location	Connaught Road Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent trees in public space	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Housing Estate green feature trees	
TAG: 4181	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Lime/Birch</p>		Location	Connaught Road Estate	
		Ecological	Mixed species	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent trees in public space	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Housing Estate green feature trees	

TAG: 4182	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Mixed Deciduous</p>		Location	Village Centre	
		Ecological	Mixed species	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Colours	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define public space. Trees seem to be struggling in location	
TAG: 4183	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>London Plane</p>		Location	Village Centre	
		Ecological	Non native mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Dominates village centre. Highly prominent	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Defines public space.	
TAG: 4184	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Birch</p>		Location	R352 near library	
		Ecological	Native linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent row of trees along boundary	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place and provides screening	
TAG: 4185	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Cherry</p>		Location	Bank of Ireland	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines green area to the side of bank and softens gable end of building	

TAG: 4186	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Mixed Deciduous</p>		Location	Connaught Road Estate	
		Ecological	Mixed species	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define estate entrance	



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## Tuamgraney

## Background



*Aerial view showing landscape setting*

Tuamgraney is located in attractive surroundings in north-east Clare, close to the shores of Lough Derg and inextricably linked with the neighbouring village of Scariff. The two settlements are together identified as a Service Town in the Clare County Development Plan 2011-2017, placed in the settlement hierarchy between the towns of Ennis and Shannon and the small towns. The combined population of the two settlements was 1,137 in 2006, and with a target population of 1,618 by 2017.

Tuamgraney and Scariff are complementary and physically linked by a bridge across the Scarriff River. They have expanded through linear development, although growth has been limited during recent years, and the two settlements have now almost merged, yet continuing to retain their individual identities. The settlements are served by a good road network, comprising the R352 (Ennis to Portumna road) and the R463 (Tuamgraney to Killaloe road), and with convenient links to Killaloe and Limerick.

Scariff and Tuamgraney also have harbours that are connected to Lough Derg by the Scarriff River. Both are small, attractive inlets with berths alongside the navigational channel. The area is reserved in the Local Area Plan for future recreational development and, in particular, for the creation of a linear park/walkway along the river between the two harbours. This is intended to provide the opportunity for a looped walk from Reddan's Quay northwest along the River Graney, with improved fishing access, and providing an important amenity for both locals and visitors to the area.

Tuamgraney is an important employment centre for the local area, containing a number of small businesses located in a Business Park at the southern edge of the village. Retail facilities are limited to a supermarket/filling station. There is also a national school, community college, equestrian centre, churches, craft enterprises, GAA facilities, pubs and visitor accommodation.

The Local Area Plan proposes that future development in Tuamgraney should encourage further employment-generating development on suitably zoned lands. The Plan also emphasizes the provision of support services, such as visitor accommodation, building on its tourism potential arising from the monastic heritage and attractive character, and complementing the more significant service provision proposed for Scariff. A large site to the south-east of the road to Reddan's Quay is proposed in the Local Plan (Specific Objective R2) for medium density residential development, preferably to be pursued as a series of smaller developments or in a clearly phased manner.

## Townscape Character

Tuamgraney is an historic settlement, noted for the 10<sup>th</sup> century St. Cronán's Church (reputedly the oldest church in constant use in Ireland). The village has expanded considerably northwards in a linear fashion towards Scarriff.

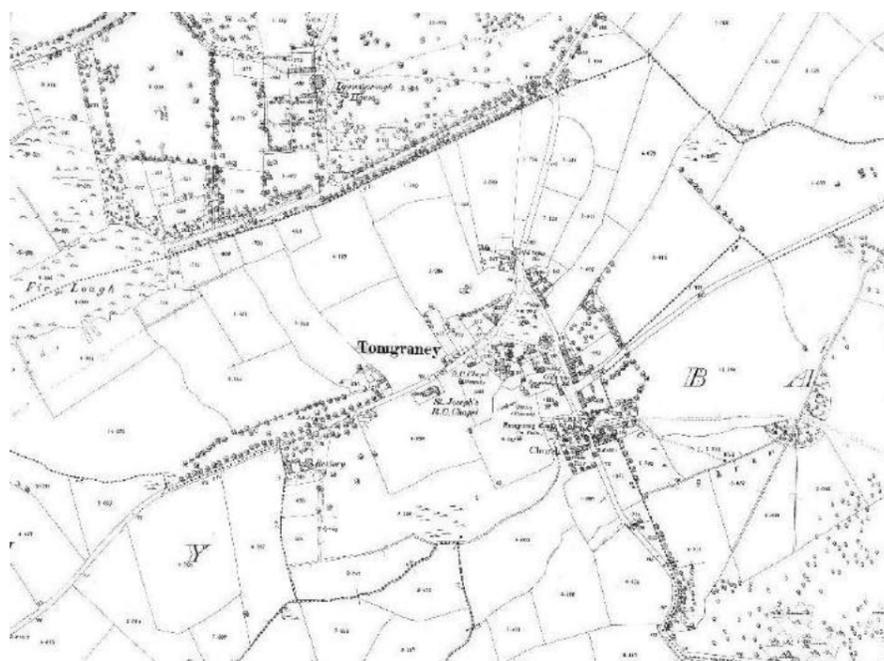
Historic maps of the area show an extensive Deerpark extending south-eastwards from the village, surrounding Raheen Manor (which no longer exists), the ancient seat of the O'Grady's/Brady's, linked to the centre by an old driveway. Also to the east of the village is Raheen Woods, the last surviving remnant of the former forest of Suidain, an ancient oak woodland of the Sliabh Aughty Mountains. A nature walk allows easy access through the wood, and the 'Brian Boru' oak which is over 1,000 years old can also be seen here. To the west of the village lies Drewsborough House (latterly Edna O'Brien's childhood home), with an adjacent formal garden and surrounded by parkland trees and small woodlands. Northwards from the house, Drewsborough Road is shown as a tree-lined avenue as far as Scarriff, passing a former workhouse. Other significant areas of tree planting are evident along the R352 Ennis Road, in the vicinity of Glebe House, and around Tuamgraney Castle close to the village centre.

The core of the village is defined by an attractive triangular open space, forming a Garden of Remembrance at the junction of the R352 (Ennis to Portumna road) and the R463 (Tuamgraney to Killaloe road), commemorating the men and women of East Clare who fought for Ireland's independence. The focal point in the garden is 'The Calvary Group'. The space supports a collection of mature trees in Good condition and important amenity value, including Sycamore, two variegated Yews, two Limes (one of which comprises the most prominent tree in the village), as well as mature and semi-mature Cherry and Apple trees of lesser townscape significance. The two formal Yew trees are especially distinctive elements defining the Garden entrance and visually. The centre of the village has been designated as Architectural Conservation Area (ACA).

There are few trees along the outer western approach (R352 Ennis road), apart from mature Ash trees located opposite the Sports Ground, along an embankment in private ownership, which although widely spaced are visually prominent and help signify the entry to the village. Further eastwards, staggered each side of the road, are two long formal rows of semi-mature mixed deciduous trees, planted in well-maintained grass verges and backed by neat hedges. The trees are in Good condition, comprising mostly Limes with occasional Ash to the south side, and mostly Cherry with some Lime and Ash to the north side, which together create a well-cared avenue approach to the village centre. At the start of the built-up area there is a small mixed woodland on private land to the south side of the road, containing mature Sycamore, Lawson Cypress, Yew, Ash and Horse Chestnut. Between here and the village centre there are several trees in private front gardens, such as Cherry, Robinia, Norway Maple, Lawson Cypress, Ash, Birch and Sitka Spruce, which further contribute to the green character of the route.



*Existing trees and open spaces*



Historic map of Tuamgraney (1888-1913)

On the southern approach to the village (R463 Killaloe road) there is a visually important group of trees in St. Cronan's churchyard, close to the Croaghrum River bridge, including large mature Beech trees (A2 rating), mature Ash and Scots Pine, all in Good condition and contributing significantly to this part of the village. Apart from the occasional Ash, Sycamore and Lawson Cypress in adjoining properties, there are no other trees of note on the Killaloe road approach.

Trees along the Scariff road are widely dispersed and mostly located within front gardens of the linear settlement pattern, including Copper Beech, Ash, Birch, Maple and Lawson Cypress. More significant tree groups occur in private grounds in the vicinity of the school, such as Beech, Sycamore, Walnut, Cherry, Purple Plum and rows of Lawson and Leyland Cypress. Further north, opposite the Garda Station, there is a group of 4 mature Sycamore, with an under-storey of Hawthorn, forming an important visual accent along the road.

Elsewhere in the village, the most significant groupings of trees are on the open space next to the harbour, comprising a mixture of mostly mature Norway Maple, Silver Birch, Lime, Sycamore, Ash, Cherry, Yew and Horse Chestnut. The majority of these trees are in Good condition, although 3 are dead or in poor condition (Ash and Maple) and require removing. A small number of semi-mature trees (Maple and Horse Chestnut) are expected to develop into mature specimens. Along the access road to River View estate, there are mature Sycamore and Ash forming important boundary features with the adjoining riverside open space.



Large mature Lime in the garden of Remembrance

### Strategy Proposals

As can be seen from the following table, the majority of trees surveyed in Tuamgraney are assessed as being of Moderate Value. Special Quality Category A trees are limited to the Lime in the Garden of Remembrance and a Sycamore and 2 large Beech in St. Cronan's churchyard. The Moderate Value trees are all in Good condition and mostly semi-mature specimens or groups with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. The trees assessed as Low Quality are mostly immature specimens or groups, currently unremarkable but generally in Good condition and capable of making a more positive contribution as they continue to mature. Only 3 trees were assessed as being unsuitable for retention and requiring removal.

Category A	High Quality and Value	4no.
Category B	Moderate Value	37no.
Category C	Low Quality	15no.
Category U	Should be removed	3no.

(Note: for further description of Categories see Section 4.2).

The village would benefit from further tree planting opportunities and management that includes:

1. Protecting the existing mature trees in the Garden of Remembrance, and replacing the smaller 'domestic' species (Apple and Cherry) with larger, native specimens that will provide a greater visual presence and continuity within this important open space.
2. Continuous tree planting along the R352 Ennis road, linking the dispersed Ash trees opposite the Sports Ground to the two long formal rows of semi-mature mixed deciduous trees either side of the road, thereby creating a tree-lined western approach to the village of high amenity and biodiversity value. The trees should be planted wherever opportunities allow, including the Sports Ground frontage, verges, adjoining agricultural field margins and private front gardens. Suitable species would include Ash and Lime.
3. Roadside tree planting along the R463 Killaloe road, complementing the existing high value trees at St. Cronan's Churchyard and creating a green southern approach to the village. New trees should form an integral part of the development proposals for the small Low Density Residential and Tourism sites zoned along the road, and also encouraged within adjoining private front gardens. Suitable species would include Beech and Ash.
4. Infill tree planting along the Scariff road wherever opportunities exist, including an integral part of development proposals for Low Density Residential and Enterprise zoned sites, and also encouraged within adjoining private front gardens.
5. Exploring opportunities for creating Urban Woodlands on zoned Agricultural lands either side of the Scariff road, adjoining Tourism, Community and Residential sites. Proposals could range from complete tree cover through to reinforcing existing hedgerows with native trees (both singly and in groups), thereby significantly increasing the amenity and nature conservation value of the village.
6. Substantial riverside tree planting associated with Open Space proposals OS1 (allowing for the seasonal changes in water level in the Scarriff River) and OS2 (as part of the linear park/walkway proposed along the river between the two harbours). The Open Spaces present a major opportunity for increasing the tree cover along this important recreational resource, possibly linked to or forming part of the Urban Woodland proposed above. Suitable species would include native species such as Lime, Sycamore, Ash and Silver Birch, combined with Willow and Alder on the wetter areas.
7. Protection of existing trees on the open space next to the harbour, with ongoing management to remove the dead trees and, within time, selective thinning to favour the best trees.
8. Additional planting of native trees within established residential areas, in groups where space allows and linked to existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible to create a strengthened green network for the village.



## Tree Survey

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4085	Horse chestnut	320	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A semi-mature chestnut displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4086	Norway maple	320	8	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Fair	A semi-mature maple, displaying symptoms of decline in the upper canopy	Remove deadwood only	C2
4087	Norway maple	320	8	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Fair	A semi-mature maple, displaying symptoms of decline in the upper canopy	Remove deadwood only	C2
4088	Horse chestnut	320	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A semi-mature chestnut displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4089	Horse chestnut	200	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A semi-mature chestnut displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4090	Silver birch	180	8	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	GOOD	A SEMI-MATURE SILVER BIRCH displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4091	Ash	320	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Dead	A semi-mature ash that is dead	Remove	U
4092	Norway maple	320	8	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Dead	A semi-mature maple that is dead	Remove	U
4093	Norway maple	420	12	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Fair	A semi-mature maple, displaying symptoms of decline in the upper canopy	Remove deadwood only	C2
4094	Common lime	380	9	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature LIME displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4095	Common lime	450	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature LIME displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4096	Norway maple	500	14	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	GOOD	A mature Norway maple displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4097	Horse chestnut	600	16	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	A large mature chestnut displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4098	Horse chestnut	450	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A large mature chestnut displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4099	Norway maple	400	12	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	A semi-mature maple, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4101 (4100 missing)	Norway maple	400	12	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Fair	A semi-mature maple, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4102	Common lime	450	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature LIME displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4103	Common lime	450	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature LIME displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4104	Norway maple	400	12	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	A semi-mature maple, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4105	Horse chestnut	550	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A large mature chestnut displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4106	Silver birch	300	8	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature Birch, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4107	Norway maple	400	12	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Fair	A semi-mature maple, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4108	Mountain ash	180	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Poor	Young mountain ash displaying poor overall condition, it has been suppressed by larger trees	Remove	U
4109	Norway maple	400	12	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Fair	A semi-mature maple, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4110	Norway maple	280	8	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature maple, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4111	Silver birch	300	10	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A semi-mature Birch, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4112	Common lime	380	10	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature Lime, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4113	Sycamore	400	12	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	Represents two mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition, growing in an embankment.	No works required	B2
4114	ash	350	14	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature ash displaying good overall condition, located at an entrance to a field	No works required	B2
4115	Sycamore	400	10	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4116	Sycamore	400	12	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	Represents 4 mature sycamore with an understorey of hawthorn, displaying good overall condition, high aesthetic value	No works required	B2
4117	Cherry	260	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Fair	A mature cherry that has been overpruned in the past	No works required	C2
4118	Yew	380	7	N=1, S=1, E=1, W=1	Good	Represents two variegated Yew displaying good overall condition, high amenity value	No works required	B2
4119	Lime	380	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature lime displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4120	Apple	300	7	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A mature apple displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4121	Cherry	280	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature cherry, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4122	Lime	700	12	N=6, S=6, E=6, W=6	Good	A large mature lime, displaying good overall condition. This is the most prominent tree in the town with a high amenity value	No works required	A2
4123	Cherry	300	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature cherry, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4124	Ash	400	16	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	Represents three mature ash displaying a good overall condition, growing in an embankment on private land overhang the public domain	No works required	B2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4125	Ash	500	18	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	Represents a mature ash displaying a good overall condition, growing in an embankment on private land overhang the public domain	No works required	B2
4126	Ash	500	16	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	Represents a mature ash displaying a good overall condition, growing in an embankment on private land overhang the public domain	No works required	B2
4127	Mixed deciduous	220	9	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents a mixed deciduous planting, predominantly lime with a scattering of ash all displaying a good overall condition. Approximately 50 in the row	No works required	C2
4128	Mixed deciduous	200	9	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents a mixed deciduous planting, predominantly cherry, lime and ash all displaying a good overall condition. Approximately 30 in the row	No works required	C2
4129	Sycamore	500	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature sycamore contained within the above cluster, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4130	Mountain ash	300	7	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature mountain ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4131	Yew	400	12	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents two yew displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4132	Ash cluster	320	9	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents a cluster of 6 semi-mature trees 7x ash and 1 horse chestnut displaying a good overall condition,	No works required	B2
4133	Silver birch	240	10	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A mature silver birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4134	Mixed deciduous	200	9	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a mixed deciduous planting, predominantly young lime x4 Norway Maple x35	No works required	C2
4135	Alder	280	10	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature alder displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4136	Ash	300	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	3x semi-mature mountain ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4137	Sycamore	380	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents two sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4138-39	Beech	700	22	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents a cluster of large mature beech x7 trees with grounds of St Cronans church. Fantastic trees some of the most dominant trees in the area	No works required	A2
4140	Ash	650	22	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Two large mature ash displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4141	Beech	700	26	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature beech displaying good overall condition .fantastic specimen	No works required	A2
4142	Beech	700	26	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature beech displaying good overall condition .fantastic specimen	No works required	A2
4143	Ash	300	9	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4144	Scots pine	650	18	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature scots pine displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4145	Whitebeam	280	6	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature whitebeam displaying good overall condition, appropriate street tree	No works required	B2

Tree Inventory

TAG: 4085	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Horse Chestnut</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
TAG: 4086	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Norway Maple</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
TAG: 4087	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Norway Maple</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
TAG: 4088	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Horse Chestnut</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	

TAG: 4089	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Horse Chestnut</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees Non	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
TAG: 4090	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Silver Birch</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
TAG: 4091	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Ash</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Dead	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	-	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	To be removed	
TAG: 4092	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Norway Maple</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Dead	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	-	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	To be removed	

TAG: 4093	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
TAG: 4094	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>(Within Cluster) Common Lime</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
TAG: 4095	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>(Within Cluster) Common Lime</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
TAG: 4096	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>(Within Cluster) Norway Maple</p>		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	

TAG: 4097	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
(Within Cluster) Horse Chestnut				
TAG: 4098	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
Horse Chestnut				
TAG: 4099	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
Norway Maple				
TAG: 4101	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
Norway Maple				

TAG: 4102	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
(Within Cluster) Common Lime				
TAG: 4103	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
(Within Cluster) Common Lime				
TAG: 4104	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
(Within Cluster) Norway Maple				
TAG: 4105	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
(Within Cluster) Horse Chestnut				

TAG: 4106	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
(Within Cluster) Silver Birch				
TAG: 4107	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
(Within Cluster) Norway Maple				
TAG: 4108	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Seems to be struggling.	
Mountain Ash				
TAG: 4109	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define and form harbour park area	
(Within Cluster) Norway Maple				

TAG: 4110	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define harbour entrance	
TAG: 4111	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define harbour entrance	
TAG: 4112	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Common Lime		Location	Scariff Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of grove of trees	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Riverside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define harbour entrance	
TAG: 4113	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sycamore		Location	Near River View Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 4114	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash		Location	Near River View Est	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Roadside Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 4115	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sycamore		Location	Near River View Est	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Roadside Tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 4116	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sycamore		Location	Opposite Garda Station	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 4117	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Cherry		Location	Garden of Remembrance	
		Ecological	Non native, fruit	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal colour, prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature specimen tree within garden	

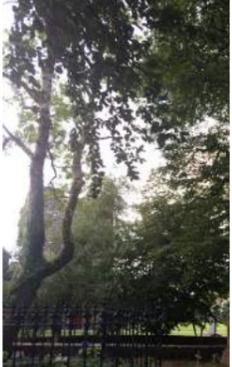
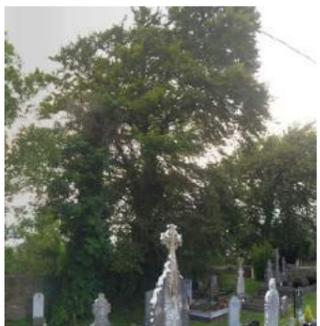
TAG: 4118	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Yew		Location	Garden of Remembrance	
		Ecological	Berries	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Long life species	
		Place Making	Feature specimen trees within garden. Define main garden entrance	
TAG: 4119	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Lime		Location	Garden of Remembrance	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Rooted into rocky outcrop, prominent location	
		Historical	Mature tree within remembrance garden	
		Place Making	Defines public space	
TAG: 4120	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Apple		Location	Garden of Remembrance	
		Ecological	Fruit, non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Provides Seasonal colour and fruit within prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature specimen tree within garden	
TAG: 4121	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Cherry		Location	Garden of Remembrance	
		Ecological	Non native, fruit	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal colour, prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature specimen tree within garden	

TAG: 4122	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Garden of Remembrance	
		Ecological	Non Native mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Dominates centre of village, rooted into rocky outcrop. Highly prominent	
		Historical	Mature tree within remembrance garden	
		Place Making	Defines centre of village	
<b>TAG: 4123</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Garden of Remembrance	
		Ecological	Non native, fruit	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal colour, prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature specimen tree within garden	
<b>TAG: 4124</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Opposite Sports Ground	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry and village backdrop	
<b>TAG: 4125</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Opposite Sports Ground	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry and village backdrop	

TAG: 4126	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Opposite Sports Ground	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry and village backdrop	
<b>TAG: 4127</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	R352 Approach	
		Ecological	Form part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary grove	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
<b>TAG: 4128</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	R352 Approach	
		Ecological	Part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary trees	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
<b>TAG: 4129</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	R352 Approach	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines corner and junction	

TAG: 4130	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Josephs Church	
		Ecological	Native, mature, berries	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal colour, prominent location	
		Historical	Within church grounds	
		Place Making	Church garden boundary feature	
<b>TAG: 4131</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	St Josephs Church	
		Ecological	Berries	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Long life species	
		Place Making	Feature specimen trees within church garden.	
<b>TAG: 4132</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Reddan's Quay	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Harbour boundary cluster, will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 4133</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Reddan's Quay	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Harbour boundary cluster, will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 4134	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Reddan's Quay	
		Ecological	Mixed species cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Harbour boundary cluster, will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Mixed Deciduous				
TAG: 4135	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Reddan's Quay	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Alder				
TAG: 4136	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Reddan's Quay	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Ash				
TAG: 4137	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Raheen Rd	
		Ecological	Non native mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Roadside Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village centre	
Sycamore				

TAG: 4138 - 39	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Cronan's Church	
		Ecological	Non-native, veteran	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Highly visually prominent	
		Historical	Within historic church grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines graveyard	
Beech				
TAG: 4140	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Cronan's Church	
		Ecological	Native, veteran	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Highly visually prominent	
		Historical	Within historic church grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines graveyard	
Ash				
TAG: 4141	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Cronan's Church	
		Ecological	Non native, veteran	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Highly prominent	
		Historical	Within historic church grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines graveyard	
Beech				
TAG: 4142	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Cronan's Church	
		Ecological	Non Native, veteran	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Highly prominent	
		Historical	Within historic church grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines graveyard	
Beech				

TAG: 4143	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Cronan's Church	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary tree	
		Historical	Within historic church grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Ash				
TAG: 4144	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Cronan's Church	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary tree	
		Historical	Within historic church grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Scots Pine				
TAG: 4145	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Opposite Castle	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent on street tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Whitebeam				



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## Killaloe

## Background



*Aerial view showing landscape setting*

Killaloe (Irish: *Cill Dalua*, meaning 'Lua's Church') was the home to the legendary Brian Ború, the High King of Ireland from 1002 to 1014 and a former capital. The town is inextricably linked with Ballina on the opposite shore of the Shannon River. The two settlements are physically linked by an historic bridge at the southernmost tip of Lough Derg, and although in adjoining counties, retain a complementary nature. Killaloe is identified as a small town in the Clare County Development Plan 2011-2017, with a population of 1,121 persons in 2006, and a target population of 1,525 persons by 2017.

Killaloe-Ballina occupies a highly scenic location between Slieve Bearnagh and the Arra Mountains and over-looking the lough. Brian Ború's fort or Béal Ború, is located about 1km north of Killaloe on the edge of the river at its narrowest point where Lough Derg flows into the river Shannon. This was a strategic location which allowed the river crossing and movement along the river to be monitored. The 13-arch stone bridge dating from c.1760 which spans the waterway, linking County Clare to County Limerick, is a significant historic feature. The two settlements experienced an upsurge in prosperity, beginning early in the 19th century with the development of commercial traffic on the Shannon Waterway. Killaloe-Ballina are designated as a Heritage Town.

Today the historic importance of the settlements, their surviving features, and their attractive location are a major visitor attraction. Together with Portumna, Killaloe-Ballina are the key visitor gateways to Lough Derg. The towns share a Tourist Information Centre. Limerick City is only 30-minutes drivetime from Killaloe-Ballina, and has a strong accommodation base. There are also a series of walking trails including the Lough Derg Way (which extends from Dromineer to Limerick City via Killaloe-Ballina). The main attraction in the Killaloe Ballina area is the Brian Ború Heritage Centre. Although Lough Derg is an important visitor destination in Ireland, it is generally recognised that it has yet to realise its full potential.

The towns continue to act as a service and retail centre for the surrounding hinterland in East Clare and North Tipperary. Due to the scenic location, proximity to Limerick and the presence of one of the few crossings over the Shannon River, Killaloe-Ballina have experienced significant pressure for development. There are a number of small industrial units in Killaloe, providing employment and services to the surrounding community. The Local Area Plan has identified extensive lands within the town as being suitable for residential use, but the scope for further residential development is limited until such time as the service infrastructure is upgraded.

Killaloe-Ballina suffers from chronic traffic congestion, due mostly to restricted width on the historic bridge, and it is a General Objective of the Local Area Plan to secure the provision of a Shannon Bridge crossing and the Killaloe western relief road, and includes an Infrastructure Safeguard for both.



*Existing trees and open spaces*

Lands at Ballyvally have been identified as being suitable for sensitive tourism and heritage development and the development of short-stay marina/berthing facilities, linked to the River Shannon via a single access channel. Any proposals for development are required to provide for the protection of specimen trees on the site.

The Clariford/Killestry Tourism site has also been identified for Tourism development and, due to its sensitive location, the required masterplan needs to incorporate a habitat and species survey and an ecological assessment. The continuity of trees and hedgerows that serve as wildlife corridors also need to be retained throughout the site and maintained together with an acceptable physical riparian buffer zone.

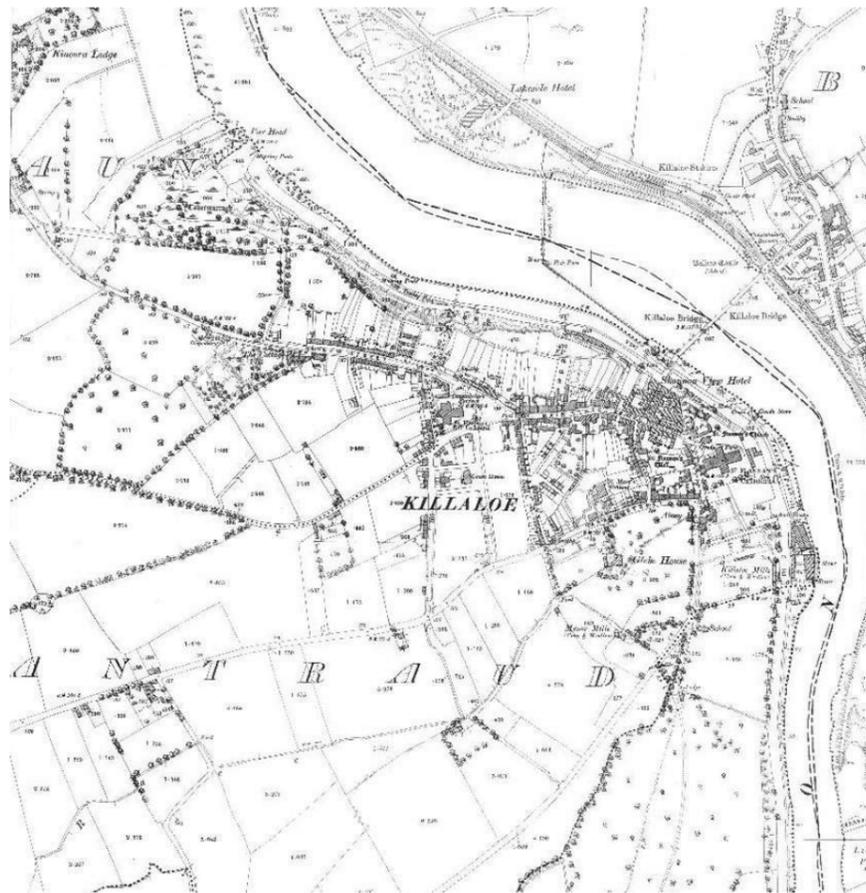
Located at the western entrance to Killaloe on the Lough Derg Road from Scarriff/Tuamgraney direction, is Tobermurragh and Bane Field where there is recognised potential to create a new urban park environment, informed by its industrial, cultural & natural heritage, while enhancing its gateway location at the edge of Killaloe. Tobermurragh Holy Well is associated with the legend of Brian Boru, and is a recorded monument of National importance. Bane Field consists of a tennis club, community playground, community gardens and a green open space.

### Townscape Character

The cultural and maritime history of the area is a major influence on the local sense of place, and the rich cultural heritage of Killaloe is reflected in the urban landscape. In the 18th century, the Killaloe Canal was built to bypass the rapids and eel weirs on the river and the town developed as an important inland port. During the 19th century the town prospered, comprising a square, a main street and several smaller streets, and including around 300 houses and a marble mill. Numerous two and three-storey terraced houses remain, many with traditional timber shop-fronts, on the steep main street of the town.

The predominantly Romanesque style 12th century St. Flannan's cathedral occupies a prominent location beside the waterway. The centre of Killaloe has been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA).

Historic maps of the area show numerous trees on the approaches and around field boundaries to the west of the town, and concentrations of tree cover around Tobermurragh and Kincora Lodge to the north. There are few trees evident in the historic centre, apart from remnant parkland trees around Glebe House to the south, in gardens between Abbey Street and Main Street, and within the northernmost extent of the Clariford Estate bordering the river.



Historic map of Killaloe (1888-1913)



Roadside trees between Bane Field and Tobermurragh

Due to the compact pattern of historic streets lined with traditional terraced buildings, notable trees within the town centre remain limited. In the heart of the town, at The Green, there is a semi-mature Eucalyptus that is unsuitable for its location.

On New Street are 2 semi-mature Birch in Good condition, defining the entrance to Aillebaun. Within the southern part of the town centre, on Marian Place, there are two rows of large Birch that are visually prominent features of the street, and further west on Cross Street a row of semi-mature mixed deciduous trees (mostly Norway Maple) effectively define the entry to the housing estate.

There are few trees along the urban waterfront, apart from a mature Sycamore outside the library which is in decline, and some young Mountain Ash in poor condition. There are several mature trees within the Cathedral grounds which contribute significantly to views of the historic structure and the waterfront, comprising mature Sycamore and a Holly, together with some smaller Yew and a Laurel. Within Clarisford Park, on the site of the former Marble Mills, there is a wide range of mature trees that include Ash and sycamore.

Towards the western end of Thomas Street there are small groups of semi-mature Birch and Ash, together with a large mature Ash and a row of 5 mature Birch trees, and on Courthouse Road there are 2 Purple Plum and a Whitebeam outside the old Court House, all of which contribute to the local streetscene. Further west on Thomas Street there is a continuous hedge of mostly Gorse and Fuscia defining the south side of the road, a row of Lawson Cypress in private property on the north side, and two large Poplars which are unsuitable for the location.

A number of prominent roadside trees occur along the Clonlara approach to the town centre, with possible historic associations with the Clarisford Estate, including mature Ash and Oak, together with a continuous hedgerow of predominantly Ash. Closer to the town centre, in the vicinity of a small Green at the entry to Lakeshore Marina, there is a mixed collection of semi-mature Birch, mature Ash and Sycamore, and 6 semi-mature 'Crimson King' Maples, which collectively reinforce the sense of place around the Green and the junction. South of the Marina, there is substantial mixed planting within the large gardens of properties fronting the shoreline.

The northern edge of the town centre is dominated by Tobermurragh, an area important for its natural heritage and consisting of broadleaf woodland, wetland, grassland and marsh, which has largely been allowed to grow naturally. The area is characterised by large mature specimens of Beech along the road, and a mature Scots Pine, which are all assessed as Category A due to the contribution made to enhancing the western approach to the town centre.

Other notable trees within Bane Field include Norway Spruce in Fair condition; a row of 50 roadside semi-mature Beech in Good condition and high amenity value; clusters of semi-mature Chestnut, Birch and Whitebeam in the Community Garden; a fine mature Red Oak (Category A) to the rear of the tennis courts; and a semi-mature Lime on the south-east corner of the tennis courts.

On the island to the north side of Tobermurragh, between the two canals, there is a large grove of visually prominent trees that include Beech and Sycamore, and low-lying Hawthorn and Willow.

Within the private grounds of a large house adjacent to Bane Field is a magnificent Monterey Cypress, as well as a large mixed collection of mature deciduous trees.

The outer northern approach to the town along the R463 Tuamgraney Road, at the Settlement Boundary, is signified by a grove of large roadside Beech trees, together with 2 large mature Pines (in need of remedial work). To the eastern side of the road there is a visually important woodland of mixed deciduous species, including Ash, Beech, Sycamore and Whitethorn. Within Kincora Marina there is a prominent group of 15 mature Poplars with low lying Ash and Sycamore. Further south, at the junction with a minor residential road, there is a dead Elm within falling distance of the road that needs to be removed, and then trees in front gardens that include Spruce, Sycamore, Beech and 2 Scots Pine.

## Strategy Proposals

As can be seen from the following table, a high proportion of trees surveyed in Killaloe are assessed as being of High Quality and Value, contributing significantly to the character of the town. These are mostly located at Tobermurragh and comprise a fine collection of Beech trees, but also a solitary Red Oak at the Bane Field Tennis Courts and several mature Sycamore in the grounds of the Cathedral. The Moderate Value trees surveyed are all in Good condition and mostly specimens or groups, often in the gardens of private properties but contributing importantly to the public realm, with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. The trees assessed as Low Quality are mostly immature specimens or groups, currently unremarkable but generally in Good condition and capable of making a more positive contribution as they continue to mature. The 5 trees assessed as being unsuitable for retention require removal now or in the near future, and replaced with suitable species.

Category A	High Quality and Value	19no.
Category B	Moderate Value	18no.
Category C	Low Quality	26no.
Category U	Should be removed	5no.

(Note: for further description of Categories see Section 4.2).

The town would benefit from further tree planting opportunities and management that includes:

1. Enhancing the outer northern approach to the town from Scariff through planting of a signature tree species, such as Beech and Sycamore, on verges where space allows or in adjoining front gardens, and with particular emphasis on the roadside open spaces of the Harbourview development, thereby linking the existing woodland at the settlement boundary with the established roadside vegetation of Tobermurragh and Bane Field, and providing a suitable edge to the adjoining tourism developments.
2. Removal of the 2 large Pines at the Settlement Boundary, and the dead Elm at the minor road junction opposite Harbour Close, and planting of suitable replacement species (such as Beech or Sycamore).
3. There is significant potential to enhance the natural woodland setting of Tobermurragh through positive management of existing trees and spaces, in order to secure the important gateway approach to the town centre and complement the more municipal/urban setting of the adjoining Bane Field. Tree works required are mostly limited to removal of deadwood and Ivy, and annual inspections thereafter. Other existing trees within the area would benefit from removal of under-growth and formative pruning as necessary. New tree planting of native species should also be considered as an integral part of the masterplan for the proposed recreation area.

4. Significant tree planting opportunities will be presented through the implementation of the Killaloe western relief road, linking the existing green spaces in the south of the town with the woodlands to the north of the Settlement Boundary, reducing the visual impact of the new road and helping to absorb it into the surrounding landscape. Substantial planting of native tree species in continuous blocks would be appropriate, particularly on cut embankments. The tree planting could be extended into the zoned Agricultural lands which will be severed to the east of the route, possibly as blocks of woodland and/or to reinforce the existing hedgerows and trees, thereby enhancing the amenity and biodiversity of the route will also providing an appropriate buffer between the new road and established and proposed residential areas.
5. Within the historic town centre, the Eucalyptus at The Green should be removed and replaced with a more suitable species, such as fastigate Hornbeam or Lime.
6. Further tree planting should be considered to further enhance the urban waterfront, and the row of poor quality existing Mountain Ash replaced, adopting suitable species such as Sycamore, Field Maple and Hornbeam.
7. Elsewhere in the town centre tree planting opportunities are limited, but wherever space permits, including private front gardens, consideration should be given to introducing new street trees (such as Birch or Hornbeam).
8. The western road approaches to the town centre, along Abbey Street, Thomas Street and the Clonlara approach, would also be enhanced by additional roadside tree planting, on verges between existing specimens and groups and in adjoining private front gardens. The northern boundary of the large recreation area on Abbey Street would especially benefit from a continuous row of trees, enhancing the amenity of the area and visually defining the edge of the open space. Suitable species for all the approaches would include Birch, Mountain Ash, Whitebeam and Norway Maple.
9. For the future Moys/Clariford, Ballyvally and Clariford/Killestry tourism developments, retention of suitable existing trees will be essential, together with proposals for substantial new tree planting linked to existing tree groups and hedgerows as an integral part of the development concept. Suitable species, planted singly and in groups to provide continuous vegetation cover, would include Ash, Sycamore, Beech, Oak, Birch and Hornbeam.
10. Additional planting of native trees within established residential and tourism areas, in groups where space allows and linked to existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible to create a strengthened green network for the town. Suitable species would include Birch, Whitebeam, Mountain Ash and Cherry.



Mature Sycamore within Cathedral grounds



## Tree Survey

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3991	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , Scots pine	750	26	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents two large mature roadside pines, displaying fair condition. There is significant major deadwood within the upper canopy. They are growing on a steep embankment which will increase the potential for failure	Remove not urgent but within 12 months of receipt of this report	U
3992	Poplar	320	20	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents 15 mature poplar and low lying ash and sycamore	No works required	B2
3993	<i>Ulmus</i> , Elm	200	16	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Dead	A dead elm within falling distance of the main road	Remove	U
3994	Scots pine	350	16	N=4 S=4 E=5 W=5	Good	Represents two scot pine on private property overhanging the main road	No works required	B2
3995	<i>Picea abies</i> , Norway spruce	400	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	Represents 10 Norway spruce displaying fair condition	No works required	C2
3996	Scots pine	400	16	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A mature scots pine, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3997	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , Beech	400	16	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3998	Scots pine	700	28	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A large mature pine within the sewerage works, the tree is very top heavy with all the weight in the upper canopy, which will increase the risk of windthrow	Crown reduce to the first large side lateral on the northern side	A2
3999-4000	Beech	250	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a row of 50 semi-mature beech with good overall condition and high amenity value	No works required	B2
4001	Birch x 2 Oak	200	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents three young trees to the rear of the grotto displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4002	Beech	350	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4003	Scots pine	180	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a cluster of birch, ash and willow located at the entrance to the well	No works required	C2
4004	Scots pine	800	20m	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature scots pine adjacent the road, high aesthetic value, deadwood in the upper canopy	Remove all deadwood, reduce weight on side laterals over the road	A2
4005	Beech	1000	28	N=3 S=5 E=6 W=4	Good	A large mature beech along the road, there is ivy growing on the lower third which may mask cavities.	Remove the ivy-inspect annually	A2
4006	Beech x 3	950	30	N=6 S=6 E=6 W=6	Good	Represents three large mature beech, fantastic specimen trees	No works required	A2
4007	Beech	1000	28	N=3 S=5 E=6 W=4	Good	A large mature beech along the road, there is ivy growing on the lower third which may mask cavities.	Remove the ivy-inspect annually	A2
4008	Beech	780	28	N=3 S=5 E=6 W=4	Good	A large mature beech along the road, there is ivy growing on the lower third which may mask cavities.	Remove the ivy-inspect annually	A2
4009	Beech	780	28	N=3 S=5 E=6 W=4	Good	A large mature beech along the road, there is ivy growing on the lower third which may mask cavities.	Remove the ivy-inspect annually	A2
4010	Beech	780	28	N=3 S=5 E=6 W=4	Good	A large mature beech along the road, there is ivy growing on the lower third which may mask cavities.	Remove the ivy-inspect annually	A2
4011	Beech	820	28	N=3 S=5 E=6 W=4	Good	A large mature beech along the road, there is ivy growing on the lower third which may mask cavities.	Remove the ivy-inspect annually	A2
4012	Turkey oak	1000	30	N=6 S=6 E=6 W=6	Good	A large mature oak displaying good overall condition it is leaning away from the road. Fantastic specimen	No works required	A2
4013	Turkey oak	1000	30	N=6 S=6 E=6 W=6	Good	A large mature oak displaying good overall condition it is leaning away from the road. Fantastic specimen	No works required	A2
4015	Beech	780	28	N=3 S=5 E=6 W=4	Good	A large mature beech along the road, there is ivy growing on the lower third which may mask cavities.	Remove the ivy-inspect annually	A2
4016	Red horse chestnut	220	9	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature chestnut located in the community garden displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4017	Silver birch	200	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a cluster of three semi-mature birch in the community garden, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4018	Whitebeam	200	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a cluster of three semi-mature whitebeam in the community garden, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4019	Whitebeam	200	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a cluster of five semi-mature whitebeam in the community garden, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4020	Silver birch	200	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a cluster of three semi-mature birch in the community garden, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4021	Red oak	250	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature red oak to the rear of the tennis courts, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2
4022	Lime	220	12m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature lime displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4023	Sycamore	400	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	A mature sycamore located outside the library, in decline in the upper canopy	Remove deadwood only	C2
4024-25	Mixed deciduous		10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a grove of trees located on the island between the two canals, predominately beech, sycamore and low lying hawthorn and willow	No works required	C2
4026	Silver birch	230	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents two semi-mature birch, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4027	Eucalyptus	200	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	A semi mature eucalyptus that will soon out grow its living space and become hazardous, it is cost effective to remove the tree now	No works required	U
4028	Ash	600	16	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Fair	A large mature ash displaying fair overall condition	No works required	C2
4029	Silver birch	280	12m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a row of 5 mature birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4030	Lawson cypress	450	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	A row of Lawson cypress displaying fair overall condition located in private property	No works required	C2
4031	Lombardy poplar	600	24	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents two large Poplar located within a new development these will not be suitable for their new location	Remove	U
4032	Silver birch	230	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents four semi-mature birch, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4033	Cherry	200	7	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	A semi-mature cherry displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4034	Birch & Ash	250	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	Represent two birch and two ash located on an embankment	No works required	C2
4035	Mixed deciduous	300	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a row of 11 semi-mature mixed deciduous trees predominately Norway maple mature displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4036	Cherry	250	6	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	A row of 6 semi-mature cherries displaying fair overall condition	No works required	C2
4037	Ash	600	22	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	Represents two large Ash located within private property displaying good overall condition	Remove	B2
4038	Silver birch	230	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents four semi-mature birch, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4039	Mixed deciduous	200	7	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A mountain ash, whitebeam and Norway maple displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4040	Whitebeam	250	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represent two whitebeams displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4041	Mixed deciduous	300	9m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a row of 10 semi-mature mixed deciduous trees predominately Norway maple mature displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4042	Norway maple	250	8	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A semi-mature Norway maple displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
4043	Silver birch	380	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents three large silver birch displaying a good overall condition and of high amenity value	Retain	B2
4044	Silver birch	350	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents four-mature birch, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4045	Mixed deciduous	200	7	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Two purple plum and a whitebeam located outside old court house displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4046	Ash	600	18	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature roadside ash, displaying a good overall condition. There is deadwood in the upper canopy and ivy at the base which mask any cavities	Remove all deadwood and the ivy	B2
4047	Common Oak	750	18	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature roadside oak, there are low levels of moderate deadwood contained within the upper canopy	Remove all deadwood	B2
4048	Hornbeam	350	10	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Two mature hornbeam displaying a good overall condition, appropriate for their setting	No works required	B2
4049	Ash	620	16	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=	Good	A large mature ash, located along the road, ample head clearance for vehicles	Retain	B2
4050	Silver birch	350	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Dead	Represents a semi-mature, displaying a good overall condition	Remove	U
4051	Silver birch	280	9	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4052	Ash	600	18	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents three large mature roadside ash, displaying a good overall condition.	No works required	B2
4053	Sycamore	400	12	N=3 S=3 E=4 W=4	Good	Five mature sycamore located in private property displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4054	Norway maple 'Crimson king'	250	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents 6 semi-mature Norway maple 'Crimson king' displaying a good overall condition, appropriate for their setting. Should be maintained at this height	No works required	C2
4055	Sycamore	620	20	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature sycamore located within the grounds of the cathedral. Displaying a good overall condition very appropriate for their setting	Retain	A2
4056-57	Sycamore	620	20	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	Represents 6 large mature sycamore located within the grounds of the cathedral. Displaying a good overall condition very appropriate for their setting	Retain- remove ivy, crown raise lowest limbs off the headstones	A2
4058	Sycamore	620	20	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature sycamore located within the grounds of the cathedral. Displaying a good overall condition very appropriate for their setting	Retain	A2
4059	Sycamore	980	26	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature sycamore located within the grounds of the cathedral. Displaying a good overall condition very appropriate for their setting	Retain-remove the ivy	A2
4060	Sycamore	880	22	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature sycamore located within the grounds of the cathedral. Displaying a good overall condition very appropriate for their setting	Retain-remove the ivy	A2
4061	Holly	250	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a holly tree displaying a good overall condition, appropriate for its setting	No works required	C2
4062	Sycamore	650	20	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature sycamore located within the grounds of the cathedral. Displaying a good overall condition very appropriate for their setting	Retain	A2

Tree Inventory

TAG: 3991	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Norther Approach. R463	
		Ecological	Mature, Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent,	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of Place and entry into Killaloe. Dead wood in canopy.	
<b>TAG: 3992</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Kincora Marina	
		Ecological	Part of large natural cluster feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins Lough	
		Amenity	Boundery and waterside Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Marina boundery feature, screening.	
<b>TAG: 3993</b>	<b>Category: U</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Off R463	
		Ecological	-	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Dead	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	-	
<b>TAG: 3994</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Off R463	
		Ecological	Native, Mature linear cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent Roadside Trees	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of Place	

TAG: 3995	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Opposite Fuel Garage	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines boundary	
<b>TAG: 3996</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Opposite Fuel Garage	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3997</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Opposite Fuel Garage	
		Ecological	Non Native , mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3998</b>	<b>Category: A2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Opposite Nursery	
		Ecological	Mature, Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3999-4000	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Along Bane Field R463	
		Ecological	Part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary trees	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Screening, framing	
<b>TAG: 4001</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	?	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define green area, specimen trees	
<b>TAG: 4002</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Corner of Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Mature, Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines the corner of Tobermurragh	
<b>TAG: 4003</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Native Cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Tobermurragh path entrance cluster	

TAG: 4004	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Mature, Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Scots Pine				
TAG: 4005	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Veteran, Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Beech				
TAG: 4006	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Veteran, Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Beech x3				
TAG: 4007	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Veteran, Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Beech				

TAG: 4008	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Veteran, Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Beech				
TAG: 4009	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Veteran, Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Beech				
TAG: 4010	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Veteran, Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Beech				
TAG: 4011	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Veteran, Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Beech				

TAG: 4012	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Veteran, Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Turkey Oak				
TAG: 4013	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Veteran, Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Turkey Oak				
TAG: 4014	Category:	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tobermurragh	
		Ecological	Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible Historical Context	
		Place Making	Defines southern boundary of Tobermurragh	
Mature				
TAG: 4015	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Bane Field	
		Ecological	Native cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Whitebeam Cluster				

TAG: 4016	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Bane Field Allotment	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Community garden feature	
<b>TAG: 4017</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Bane Field Allotment	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Community garden feature	
<b>TAG: 4018</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Bane Field Allotment	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Community garden feature	
<b>TAG: 4019</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Bane Field	
		Ecological	native	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Bane Field Specimen Trees	

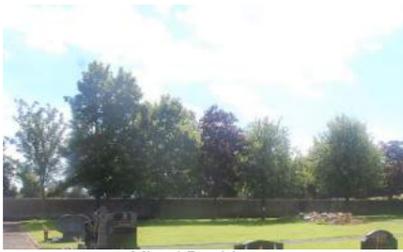
TAG: 4020	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Bane Field	
		Ecological	native	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Bane Field Specimen Trees	
<b>TAG: 4021</b>	<b>Category: A2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Bane Field	
		Ecological	Mature, Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Well shaped, prominent standalone specimen, unusual.	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Bane Field Specimen Tree	
<b>TAG: 4022</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Corner of Tennis Club	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines corner of tennis club	
<b>TAG: 4023</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Near Library	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	Near lough	
		Amenity	Visually prominent waterside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines area to rear of Library	

TAG: 4024-25	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Top of Canal	
		Ecological	Linear natural cluster.	
		Hydrological	Adjoins Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent waterside cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines end of canal. Provides Screening	
<b>TAG: 4026</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Aillebaun Entrance	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines estate entrance. Softens backdrop	
<b>TAG: 4027</b>	<b>Category: U</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Near Church	
		Ecological	Mature, non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Church boundary. Will soon outgrow it's setting	
<b>TAG: 4028</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Lakes Nursing Home	
		Ecological	Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Garden Boundary Feature	

TAG: 4029	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Lakes Nursing Home	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside trees	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Provides some screening.	
<b>TAG: 4030</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Hill Road	
		Ecological	Mature, non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Boundary trees	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Screening	
<b>TAG: 4031</b>	<b>Category: U</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Hill Road	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines entrance to new housing estate. Unsuitable for location	
<b>TAG: 4032</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Hill Road	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Roadside linear feature, screening	

TAG: 4033	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Hill Rd	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Entrance feature	
<b>TAG: 4034</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Hill Rd	
		Ecological	Native cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Roadside boundary feature. Provides some screening	
<b>TAG: 4035</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Cross Street (South)	
		Ecological	Part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Colours	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines estate entrance and provides screening	
<b>TAG: 4036</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Opposite Sports Ground	
		Ecological	-	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal colour	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Roadside linear feature, screening	

TAG: 4037	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Cappagh Approach road	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces backdrop as well as the entry to the village	
<b>TAG: 4038</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Graveyard	
		Ecological	Part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent colours, Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Graveyard Boundary	
<b>TAG: 4039</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Graveyard	
		Ecological	Part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent colours Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Graveyard Boundary	
<b>TAG: 4040</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Graveyard	
		Ecological	Native cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines centre-point of Graveyard	

TAG: 4041	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mixed Deciduous		Location	Rear of Graveyard	
		Ecological	Part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent colours	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Graveyard Boundary	
TAG: 4042	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Sportsground	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Boundary Feature,	
TAG: 4043	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Marian Place	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Frames entry to estate	
TAG: 4044	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Marian Place	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Frames entry to estate	

TAG: 4045	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mixed Deciduous		Location	Courthouse	
		Ecological	Mixed Cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent colour.	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines public space outside courthouse	
TAG: 4046	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash		Location	Clonlara Approach	
		Ecological	Mature, Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent gateway tree	
		Historical	Possibly linked to Clarisford Estate	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 4047	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Common Oak		Location	Clonlara Approach	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent gateway/ roadside tree	
		Historical	Pos Possibly linked to Clarisford Estate	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 4048	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Hornbeam x2		Location	Shantraud Woods Est	
		Ecological	Native,	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Estate Entrance	

TAG: 4049	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash		Location	Clonlara Approach	
		Ecological	Mature, Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Possibly linked to Clarisford Estate	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 4050	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	The Green, Clonlara App.	
		Ecological	-	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Dead	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	-	
TAG: 4051	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	The Green, Clonlara App.	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Specimen tree, defines green area and junction	
TAG: 4052	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash x3		Location	Near The Green, Clonlara App.	
		Ecological	Mature native linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside/boundary trees	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 4053	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore x5</p>		Location	Near The Green, Clonlara App.	
		Ecological	Linear cluster Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Boundary Feature, screening	
TAG: 4054	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Norway Maple x 6</p>		Location	Near The Green, Clonlara App.	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Colour	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines estate boundary	
TAG: 4055	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore</p>		Location	Cathedral Grounds	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Cathedral Grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of place. Defines Graveyard boundary	
TAG: 4056-57	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore x 6</p>		Location	Cathedral Grounds	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Cathedral Grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of place. Defines Graveyard boundary	

TAG: 4058	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore</p>		Location	Cathedral Grounds	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Cathedral Grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of place. Defines Graveyard boundary	
TAG: 4059	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore</p>		Location	Cathedral Grounds	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Cathedral Grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of place. Defines Graveyard boundary	
TAG: 4060	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore</p>		Location	Cathedral Grounds	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Cathedral Grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of place. Defines Graveyard boundary	
TAG: 4061	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Holly</p>		Location	Cathedral Grounds	
		Ecological	Native, Berries	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Graveyard feature	
		Historical	Within Cathedral Grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of place.	

TAG: 4061	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore</p>		Location	Cathedral Grounds	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Cathedral Grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of place. Defines Graveyard boundary	



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## Sixmilebridge

## Background

Sixmilebridge (*Droichead Abhann Uí gCearnaigh*, meaning "Bridge of the River of O'Kearney") is an attractive small town located midway between Ennis and Limerick (being on the old "back road" between the two), and a short distance away from the main N18 road. It has consequently expanded as a commuter settlement, reinforced by a recently reopened railway station and also a park-and-ride facility. Sixmilebridge is defined in the settlement hierarchy of Clare County Development Plan 2011-2017 as a 'small town', with a population in 2006 of 1,840 persons and a target growth of 2,192 persons by 2017.

The original village developed around the crossing place on the O'Garney River, and the river trade was an important factor in the former prosperity of Sixmilebridge. Early development was tied to the industrialisation of the area by people of Dutch origin who found the river suitable for milling. By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century the part south of the river became known as Leverstown and the northern part as O'Brien's Town. Boats from Amsterdam continued to sail up the river almost as far as the town until the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The South Clare Local Area Plan identifies that potential remains for further development in the area, particularly at key sites in close proximity to the town centre. It also recognises the importance of ensuring that future urban development is appropriately scaled and designed, and that every effort should be made to improve the public realm in order to make these attractive places to live, work and visit.

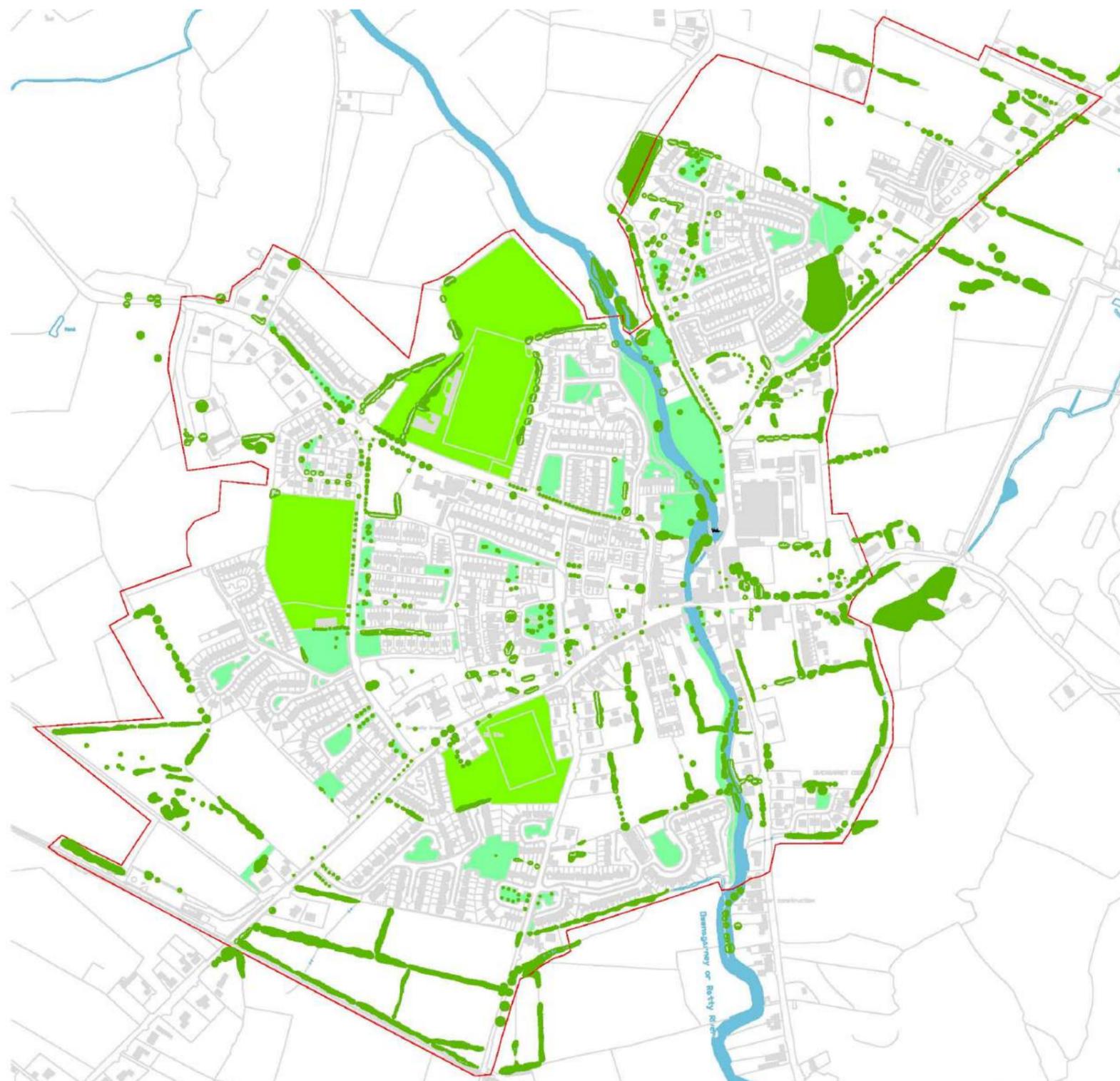


*Aerial view showing landscape setting*



*Central open space and 'The Miller Return' sculpture on the O'Garney River*

## Townscape Character



Existing trees and open spaces

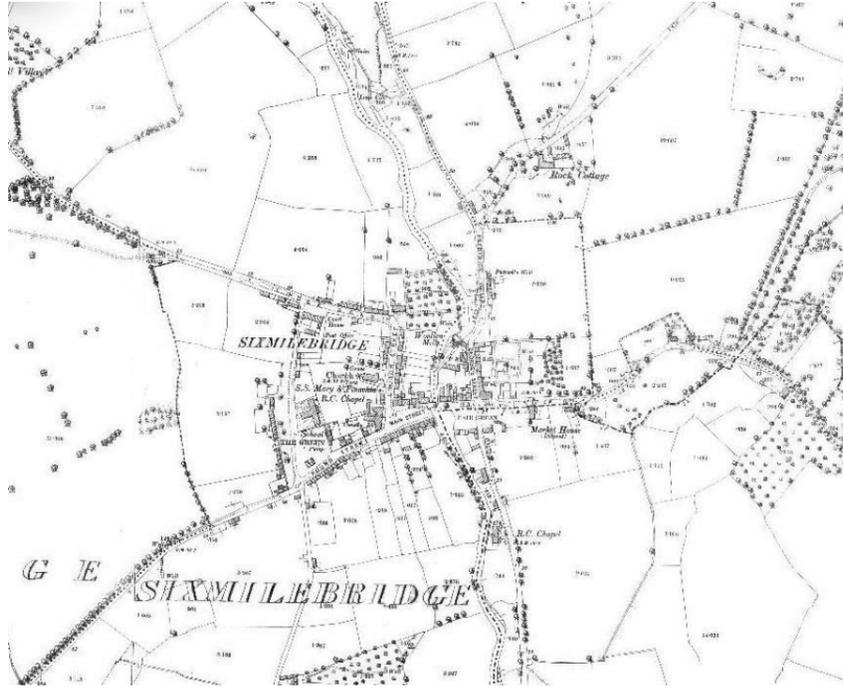
Sixmilebridge is a planned town of significant architectural merit, including wide streets defined by traditional terraced buildings, three squares, a central green area, and the bridge over the river, which remains the main focal point of the town. The town centre is designated as an Architectural Conservation Area. The upper or western part was laid out by the O'Briens in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, and contains administrative functions such as police barracks, courthouse, bridewell, post office, churches and schools. The O'Brien's lived in Cappagh lodge on the outskirts of the town. The eastern side was developed by the levers in the 1730s and comprises the commercial part of the town, with water-powered mills, a brewery, market house and a fair green. Hanover Square to the south of the river comprises part of 18th century leverstown. The levers residence was at Mount levers Court, an imposing early 18th century three-story house in Queen Anne style.

Historic maps of the area show that most of the roads leading into the town were tree-lined, particularly the Limerick Road to the south, the R471 to the east connecting Mount levers Estate to the town centre, and the R471 to Cappagh Lodge and Russell Villa in the west. The trees would have been most probably reinforced by continuous hedgerows defining the fields and interspersed with small woodlands and orchards close to the built-up area. The planned landscape of Mount levers is evident in formal rows of trees and woodland clumps. Larger woodlands are found around the historic properties of Cappagh Lodge and Russell Villa.

The Local Area Plan identifies the opportunity for a significant riverside amenity park to the north of the town centre, straddling the O'Garney River. The larger portion of the site lies on the eastern riverbank and fronts Frederick Square/Kilmurry Road to the east, while the southern section adjoins residential developments to the north and west. The creation of a footbridge linking the two open space areas would facilitate pedestrian connectivity between the newer residential areas to the north and the established town centre and older residential areas to the south and west.

To the west of the town centre is a small area of green space, including a grotto, which serves an established residential area. Also around the western side are three Recreation areas, with provision for a GAA pitch, clubhouse and associated facilities, Bridge United Grounds, and a further GAA pitch and clubhouse.

Due to the presence of the river, the open spaces and recreation areas, there are numerous trees of note within the town that contribute importantly to its sense of place. The local community has also been very active in the planting of trees throughout Sixmilebridge which has further enhanced the overall appearance of the town.



Historic map of Sixmilebridge (1888-1913)



Mixed deciduous trees forming a dominant feature of the riverbank

Within the main square by the river bridge is a collection of semi-mature Norway Maple, Cherry and Weeping Beech which, although relatively young, effectively define the public space. Along the R471 Clonlara Road approach to the bridge from the east, trees in adjoining private properties, including Monterey cypress, a fine Copper Beech (Category A2), Oak and Sycamore, contribute significantly to the arrival experience, complemented by a hedgerow of Oak, Sycamore, Hawthorn and Ash of high visual and ecological value, and mature Ash and Lime trees, all in Good condition.

To the west of the Square at The Green is a group of mature and semi-mature trees comprising Purple Plum, Whitebeam, Hornbeam, Lime, Birch and Beech, of high amenity value and reinforcing the character of the central area. The Green links northwards to Churchview Green and a grotto, which also has a mixed collection of prominent trees in Good condition that include mature Oak, Horse Chestnut, Cherry, Birch, a semi-mature Cedar (to be removed in time) and a young Lime, contributing collectively to the amenity of the green open space.

Further west on the Bunnratty Road, along the boundary of a Recreation Area and within the frontage of the Garda Station, are 3 mature Cherry trees, 2 large Beech and a mature Oak. Together with trees on the opposite side of the road, to the front of the Community Creche and on a small open space by the junction, comprising a semi-mature Sycamore and Birch and a mature Oak and 3 large Lime, this local group are prominent and contribute importantly to the character of this part of the road. To the south-west of the junction is a row of 15 semi-mature Birch, presenting a visually distinctive approach to the town centre.

Along Shannon Road northwards from the R471 junction, also named, towards the western boundary of the Community Creche, there is a mature Oak and mature Lime in Good condition and forming the most dominant trees in the locality. Further north, along the eastern edge of school grounds opposite Cappa Lodge housing estate, there is a dispersed row of semi-mature Birch and Whitebeam, continuing past Beechwood Grove with 2 mature Birch, a mature Beech and a semi-mature Sycamore. Across the road, along grass verges by Cappa Lodge, there are clusters of semi-mature Birch, Mountain Ash, young Beech, a mature Cherry and Birch, and a semi-mature, together with a row of 12 semi-mature Birch on school grounds continuing towards the R470 junction. The trees each side are in Good condition and reinforce the residential character of the road.

A prominent mix of mature deciduous trees in generally Good condition signify the R470 junction with Shannon Road, comprising Oak, Horse Chestnut and Beech, and with a discontinuous row of trees continuing northwards along a grass verge comprising mature Willow and Oak, a semi-mature Beech and a clump of predominantly Sycamore and Ash, which collectively enhance the visual character of the road and the green setting of adjoining houses.

Eastwards along the R470 towards the town centre, there are few trees of note apart from a row of 20 semi-mature roadside Maples along a grass verge of the Oakwood housing estate, and 2 semi-mature Limes on the opposite side of the road. Although not visually dominant at present, the trees are suitable for their location and can be expected to mature in the future. Occupying a prominent location at the sharp corner on Lodge Road are 3 semi-mature Purple Plum and a large mature Birch. Further south on Church Street, outside the Library, is a dominant Horse Chestnut (Category A) which positively contributes the street and the churchyard and is of high amenity value.

Towards the southern edge of the town, along Rosemanagher Road between Sycamore Close and the railway line, there is a mature group of trees comprising Beech and Ash in Good condition, and a Pine and 2 large Horse Chestnut on an adjoining property (in Fair condition and subject to over-pruning). Together with mature hedgerows extending along boundaries of adjacent fields, the tree group could be associated with the planting of the Mount levers Court and strongly reinforces the southern approach to the town centre.

Other trees of note surveyed within Sixmilebridge include a group of prominent trees on the R462 Limerick Road, opposite Owengarney Court, comprising mature roadside Sycamore, and a large Lime (Category A) located on adjoining property, which reinforce the southern entry to the town. Several other mixed deciduous trees are present along the banks of the southern and northern stretches of the Owengarney River, including a distinctive group in the vicinity of Gleeson's car park comprising Monterey Cypress, Willow and Sycamore and a semi-mature group of Whitebeam, Purple Plum, Ash and Alder.

Along the southern edge of Castlequin Road is a continuous hedgerow of mostly Hawthorn and Sycamore with occasional Ash trees and terminated by a group of 4 fine mature Beech trees (Category A) in adjoining private property, providing an attractive approach to the town centre from the east. Another notable hedgerow extends along the western edge of the Tulla Road approach, together with prominent roadside trees that include Ash and Norway Maple. Within the adjoining Mount levers housing estate there are numerous mature and semi-mature trees, including Norway Maple, Mountain Ash, Birch, Horse Chestnut, Oak and Ash, which contribute significantly to the sense of place.

## Strategy Proposals



*Rural landscape setting*



*Young mixed deciduous trees in residential area*



*New trees along George's Street*

As can be seen from the following table, the majority of trees surveyed in Sixmilebridge are assessed as being of Moderate Value. Special Quality Category A trees are limited to the group of 4 large Beech on the Castlequin Road approach and a Copper Beech on the Shannon Road approach to the bridge from the east (both in private property), a Lime opposite Owengarney Court and a Horse Chestnut outside the Library. The Moderate Value trees are all in Good condition and mostly semi-mature specimens or groups with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. The trees assessed as Low Quality are mostly immature specimens or groups, currently unremarkable but generally in Good condition and capable of making a more positive contribution as they continue to mature. Only 5 trees were assessed as being unsuitable for retention and requiring removal.

Category A	High Quality and Value	4no.
Category B	Moderate Value	84no.
Category C	Low Quality	40no.
Category U	Should be removed	3no.

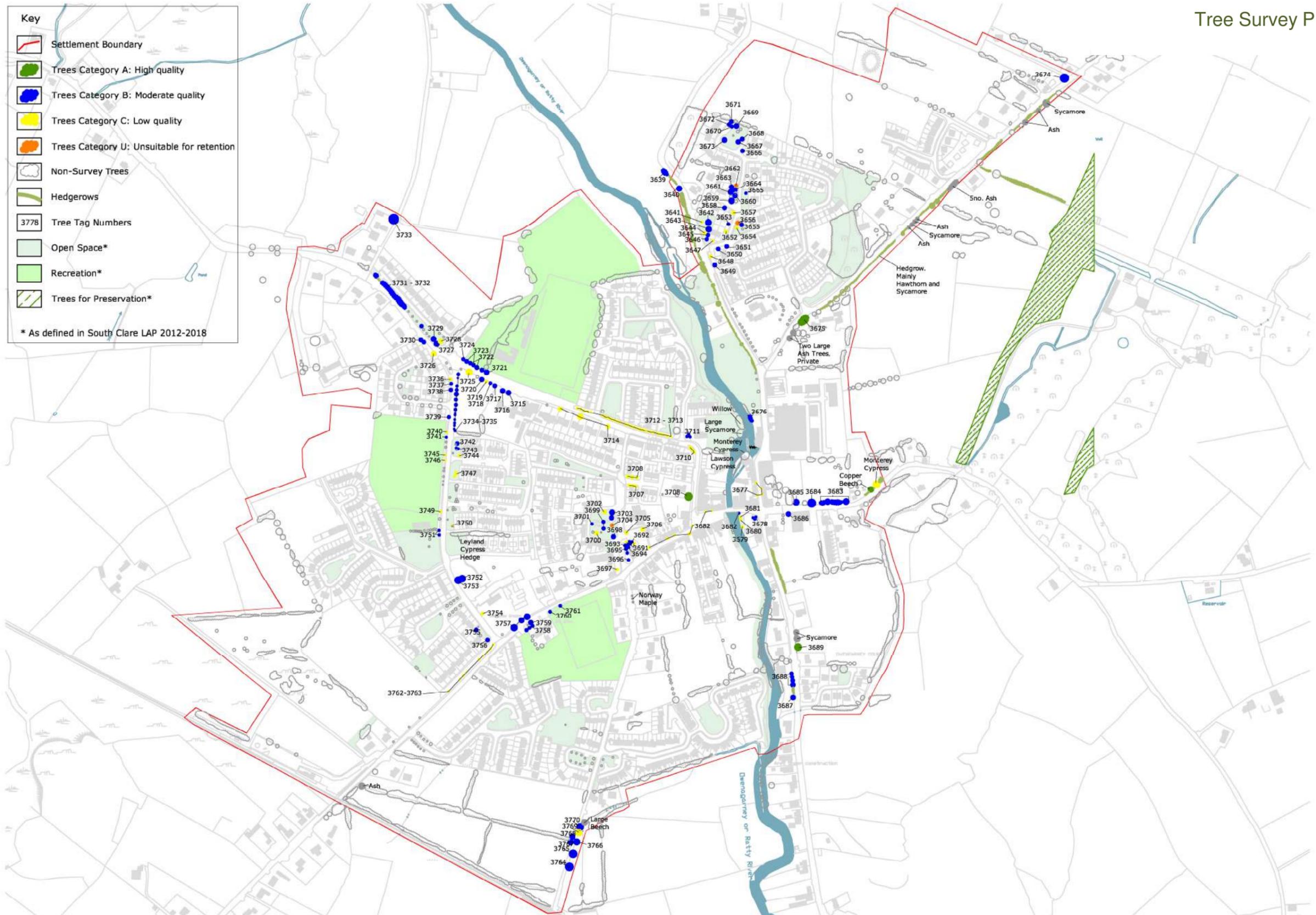
(Note: for further description of Categories see Section 4.2).

The town would benefit from further tree planting opportunities and management that includes:

1. The large open space extending northwards from the town centre along the river, as identified in the Local Area Plan for a significant riverside park, offers huge potential for tree planting that would enhance the experience of the space while also providing an amenity and biodiversity resource of importance to the whole town. Trees should be planted in continuous blocks, linked to the existing vegetation pattern wherever possible, as well as singly to suit the design of the new amenity area. Species should be predominantly native, and include Ash, Oak, Sycamore, Willow, Alder, Mountain Ash and Wild Cherry.
2. Other extensive tree planting opportunities could be presented through future Mixed Use development as zoned along the south-western side of the river, enhancing the linear open space and providing an appropriate buffer between the river and new urban uses.
3. The other open space identified in the Local Area Plan to the west of the town centre, and including a grotto, already has a mixed collection of trees in Good condition. A semi-mature Cedar, although currently in Good condition, has a structural weakness and will in time out-grow its position and should be removed.

4. Significant tree planting opportunities will be presented through implementation of the future southern relief road and the northern link roads, particularly in association with zoned Low Density Residential sites each side of the Infrastructure Safeguard, reducing the visual impact of the new roads and helping to absorb them into the surrounding landscape. Substantial planting of native tree species in continuous blocks would be appropriate, thereby enhancing the amenity and biodiversity of the routes while also providing an appropriate buffer with established and proposed residential areas.
5. Existing trees along the R471 Clonlara Road approach to the bridge from the east, located in adjoining private properties, should be protected and incorporated positively into future Mixed Use development of the sites identified in the Local Area Plan (MU1 and MU2).
6. Along Bunratty Road existing trees are sparse, apart from those to the frontage of the Garda Station, and the visual character of the road would be greatly improved by additional planting, particularly along the northern edge of the Recreation Ground (REC 2 of the LAP) and westwards on the large open space between Ashview Drive and the R471 (COM 1 of the LAP, identified as being suitable for a petrol filling station), where new trees could be supplemented with native hedges. Suitable species would include Beech, Oak, Cherry, Lime and Birch.
7. Similarly northwards along Shannon Road, the western boundary of the Community Creche and the eastern edge of the Recreation Ground (REC 3 of the LAP), together with the southern edge of R470 Recreation Ground (REC 1 of the LAP) and the northern edge of the future National School site (C2 of the LAP), would all benefit from additional tree planting to enhance the appearance of the roads and provide green links with existing roadside trees.
8. Substantial new tree planting as an integral part of all future residential development proposals, reinforcing the existing vegetation structure where possible and providing green links to the surrounding countryside.
9. Additional planting of native trees within established residential areas, in groups where space allows and linked to existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible, to create a strengthened green network for the village. Suitable species would include Birch, Whitebeam, Mountain Ash and Cherry.

Tree Survey Plan



**Key**

- Settlement Boundary
- Trees Category A: High quality
- Trees Category B: Moderate quality
- Trees Category C: Low quality
- Trees Category U: Unsuitable for retention
- Non-Survey Trees
- Hedgerows
- 3778 Tree Tag Numbers
- Open Space\*
- Recreation\*
- Trees for Preservation\*

\* As defined in South Clare LAP 2012-2018

## Tree Survey

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3639	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	300	10	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Represents two mature roadside ash growing in an embankment, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3640	Ash	320	10	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Represents two mature roadside ash growing in an embankment, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3641	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Mountain Ash	200	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Semi-mature mountain ash located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	C2
3642	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway maple	550	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	B2
3643	Norway maple	550	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	B2
3644	Mountain Ash	2230	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Semi-mature mountain ash located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	C2
3645	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver birch	450	14	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A large mature birch displaying a good overall condition, it is appropriate for its setting	No works required	B2
3646	Norway maple	550	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	B2
3647	Mountain Ash	200	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Semi-mature mountain ash located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	C2
3648	Mountain Ash	230	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Semi-mature mountain ash located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	C2
3649	Silver birch	350	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A large mature birch displaying a good overall condition, it is appropriate for its setting	No works required	B2
3650	Silver birch	300	7	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature multi-stemmed birch displaying a good overall condition, it is appropriate for its setting	No works required	B2
3651	Silver birch	300	14	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A large mature birch displaying a good overall condition, it is appropriate for its setting	No works required	B2
3652	Mountain Ash	200	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Semi-mature mountain ash located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3653	Norway maple	400	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	B2
3653	Mountain Ash	230	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Semi-mature mountain ash located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	C2
3654	Mountain Ash	280	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Semi-mature mountain ash located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	C2
3655	Norway maple	420	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for lawn maintenance	No works required	B2
3656	Norway maple	420	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Fair	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a fair overall on the south side there is a stem wound from ground level to 2m with a cavity and the tree is splitting	Remove	U
3657	Norway maple	360	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Fair	A mature maple it has suffered lower stem damage however it is not impacting on its health and safety	No works required	C2
3658	Norway maple	560	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3659	Norway maple	560	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3660	Norway maple	560	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3661	Norway maple	420	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3662	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Horse chestnut	420	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Fair	A mature horse chestnut displaying a fair overall condition, co-dominant at 1m and is beginning to split at this point	Remove	U
3663	Norway maple	560	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No Mountain Ash works required	B2
3664	Norway maple	430	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3665	Mountain ash	320	12	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	A mature mountain ash, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3666	Norway maple	560	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3667	Silver birch	320	9	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature silver birch located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3668	<i>Quercus petraea</i> Sessile oak	280	10	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	A mature Oak displaying a good overall condition,	No works required	B2
3669	Common oak	400	14	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=5	Good	Large mature Oak located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3670	Silver birch	320	9	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature silver birch located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3671	Common oak	400	14	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=5	Good	Large mature Oak located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3672	Silver birch	240	12	N=4, S=4, E=3, W=3	Good	Large mature silver birch located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3673	Norway maple	430	14	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Norway maple located within a public green space, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3674	Ash	600	16	N=6, S=6, E=5, W=5	Good	A large mature ash tree located along the Castlequin Road, there is deadwood within the upper canopy	Remove all deadwood	B2
3675	Beech	850	24	N=6, S=6, E=6, W=6	Good	Represents four large mature beech trees on private land, high aesthetic value. All displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2
3676	Mixed deciduous	220	5	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents a mixed deciduous semi-mature trees consisting of whitebeam, purple plum x2 ash and alder	No works required	B2
3677	Lime	170	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents 4 semi-mature limes located on the main street, these could be replaced with more appropriate plantings	No works required	C2
3678	Norway maple	240	9	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents 4 semi-mature maples located in the main square, displaying a good overall condition high amenity value	No works required	B2
3679	Cherry	220	7	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Semi-mature cherry located along the riverbank, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3680	Norway maple	150	6	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A semi-mature Norway maple, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3681	Cherry	150	5	N=2, S=2, E=3, W=3	Good	Semi-mature cherry located along the riverbank, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3682	Weeping beech	260	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A semi-mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> Monterey cypress	170	16	N=6, S=5, E=4, W=4	Fair	A large mature cypress located in private land, significant storm damage in the upper canopy over the public road	Remove all broken/dead limbs	C2
	Copper beech	600	24	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	A large mature copper beech located within private lands high aesthetic value	No works required	A2
	Oak,sycamore x 3		22	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	A group of oak and sycamore located on private lands, displaying a good overall condition high aesthetic value	No works required	B2
3683	Mixed deciduous	400	18	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A hedgerow containing Oak, sycamore hawthorn and elder and ash. A hedgerow of high aesthetic and ecological value	No works required	B2
3684	Ash	750	24	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	A large mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3685	Ash	550	14	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	A multi-stemmed ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3686	Common lime	380	12	N=3, S=3, E=4, W=4	Good	A mature lime located on private land, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3687	Sycamore	450	16	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3688	Sycamore	450	16	N=4, S=4, E=5, W=5	Good	Represents three large mature roadside sycamore, displaying a good overall condition with ample head clearance for high vehicles	No works required	B2
3689	Lime	750	25	N=6, S=6, E=6, W=6	Good	A large mature lime located on private property displaying a good overall condition high amenity value	No works required	A2
3690	Lime	150	7	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Fair	Represents 4 semi-mature lime trees these could be replaced with more appropriate plantings	No works required	C2
3691	Purple plum	180	5	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature plum displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3692	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i> Swedish whitbeam	280	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Represents 3 semi-mature whiteneams, growing in a cluster which increases their aesthetic value	No works required	B2
3693	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> Hornbeam	300	10	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Represents two mature hornbeam, displaying a good overall condition appropriate for their settings	No works required	B2
3694	Lime	300	10	N=4, S=4, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature lime displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3695	Silver birch	380	7	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Represents two silver birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3696	Hornbeam	280	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature hornbeam displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3697	Beech	280	9	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Fair	A mature beech displaying a fair condition it has been heavily pruned in the past to accommodate overhead power lines	No works required	C2
3698	Common Oak	280	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3699	Horse chestnut	300	7	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Represents two mature horsechestnut, displaying a good overall condition appropriate for their settings	No works required	B2
3700	Cherry	320	6	N=4, S=4, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature cherry displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3701	Silver birch	380	10	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Represents two silver birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3702	Cherry	320	6	N=4, S=4, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature cherry displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3703	Common Oak	280	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Two mature oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3704	<i>Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'</i> Blue atlas cedar	280	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature cedar, in time it will outgrow its living space, displaying a good overall condition, on the southern side at 1m there is a significant stem wound which is a structural weakness	Remove	U
3705	Lime	150	5	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A young lime tree displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3706	Whitebeam	150	5	N=1, S=1, E=1, W=1	Good	A young whitebeam, appropriate for its setting	No works required	C2
3707	Swedish whitebeam	200	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents three semi-mature whitebeams displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3708	Swedish whitebeam	200	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents three semi-mature whitebeams displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3709	Horse chestnut	800	20	N=8, S=6, E=8, W=8	Good	A large mature horse chestnut, the most dominant tree in the area, displaying a good overall condition, high amenity value	No works required	A2
3710	Purple plum	200	5	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents three semi-mature purple plum, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3711	Silver birch	420	10	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A large mature birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3712-13	Norway maple	200	5	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents a row of 20 semi-mature maples displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3714	Lime	200	7	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents two semi-mature lime displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3715	Horse chestnut	450	12	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A large mature chestnut located along front boundary of the school, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3716	Silver birch	450	9	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A large mature birch located along front boundary of the school, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3717	Lime	300	10	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A large mature lime located along front boundary of the school, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3718	Beech	380	10	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A mature beech located along front boundary of the school, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3719	Cherry	200	5	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A mature cherry located along front boundary of the school, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3720	Beech	280	9	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Fair	A mature beech located along front boundary of the school, displaying a fair overall condition, they have been overpruned in the past	No works required	C2
3721	Oak	250	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3722	Horse chestnut	350	9	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Represents 4 mature chestnuts displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3723	Silver birch	300	10	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Two mature birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3724	Oak	250	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3725	Beech	1000	24	N=6, S=6, E=6, W=6	Fair	A large mature beech displaying fair overall condition this tree has been 'Topped' in the past which is inappropriate tree works, the tree is co-dominant and the two main stems are pulling apart.	Crown reduce by 30%	C2
3726	Whitebeam	250	9	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A mature whitebeam, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3727	Willow	300	10	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature willow displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3728	Beech	250	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3729	Oak	250	12	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3730	Lime	250	8	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature Lime displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3731-32	Mixed deciduous	400	14	N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	A grove of deciduous trees predominately sycamore x 12 and ash, displaying good overall condition high aesthetic value	No works required	B2
3733	Ash	250	14	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Fair	A mature ash, displaying a good overall condition it is a boundary tree that has been pruned in the past to accommodate high vehicles	No works required	B2
3734-35	Silver birch	220	10	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents 12 semi-mature birch on the school grounds, displaying good overall condition and provide good screening and privacy	No works required	B2
3736	Sycamore	250	10	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3737	Beech	250	10	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature Beech displaying a good overall condition may outgrow its living space in the future	No works required	B2
3738	Silver birch	290	7	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature birch displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
3739	Silver birch	290	7	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature birch displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
3740	Swedish whitebeam	250	10	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature whitebeam displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3741	Silver birch	220	10	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature birch on the school grounds, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
3742	Oak	420	9	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature Oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3743	Ash	250	8	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents two semi-mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3744	Cherry	290	7	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature Cherry displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
3745	Swedish whitebeam	250	10	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature whitebeam displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
3746	Silver birch	220	7	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature birch, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
3747	Copper beech	220	6	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A cluster of 4 young beech, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
3748	Silver birch	220	7	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature birch, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
3749	Silver birch	220	7	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Two semi-mature birch, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
3750	Mountain ash	290	7	N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A cluster of three mountain ash	No works required	C2
3751	Silver birch	320	8	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3752	Oak	370		N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	A large mature oak displaying a good overall condition the most dominant tree in the area	No works required	B2
3753	Lime	660		N=4, S=5, E=4, W=4	Good	A large mature Lime displaying a good overall condition the most dominant tree in the area	No works required	B2
3754	Sycamore	220		N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature Sycamore, displaying good overall condition	No works required	C2
3755	Silver birch	300		N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature birch, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
3756	Oak	240		N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3757	Lime	560		N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	Represents three large mature limes high amenity value, ample head clearance for high vehicles	No works required	B2
3758	Cherry	370		N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	Represents three mature cherries displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3759	Beech	400		N=4, S=5, E=4, W=4	Good	A large mature beech displaying a good overall condition located outside Garda station	No works required	B2
3760	Common oak	470		N=2, S=3, E=3, W=2	Good	A mature Oak, displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
3761	Beech	400		N=4, S=5, E=4, W=4	Good	A large mature beech displaying a good overall condition located outside Garda station	No works required	B2
3762-63	Silver birch	220		N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents 15 semi-mature birch on the Shannon road important aesthetic trees on entering the town	No works required	C2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3764	Beech	450		N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Good	A large mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3765	Ash	370		N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A large mature ash displaying a good overall condition located outside Garda station	No works required	B2
3766	Beech	300		N=4, S=5, E=4, W=4	Good	A large mature beech displaying a good overall condition.	No works required	B2
3767	Ash	370		N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A large mature ash displaying a good overall condition located outside Garda station	No works required	B2
3768	Ash	370		N=3, S=3, E=3, W=3	Good	A large mature ash displaying a good overall condition located outside Garda station	No works required	B2
3769	Horse chestnut	500		N=4, S=4, E=3, W=3	Fair	Two large mature chestnuts on private property they have suffered from over pruning	No works required	C2
3770	Austrian pine	600		N=4, S=4, E=4, W=4	Fair	A large mature pine on private property they have suffered from over pruning	No works required	B2

Tree Inventory

TAG: 3639	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Tulla Road approach	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
<b>TAG: 3640</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Tulla Road approach	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
<b>TAG: 3641</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Tulla Road Approach, green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal colour	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to residential area	
<b>TAG: 3642</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Tulla Road Approach, green	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to residential area	

TAG: 3643	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Mount Levers Estate Entrance	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to residential area	
<b>TAG: 3644</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Mount Levers Estate Entrance	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal colour	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to residential area	
<b>TAG: 3645</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Mount Levers Estate Entrance	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to residential area	
<b>TAG: 3646</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Mount Levers Estate Entrance	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to residential area	

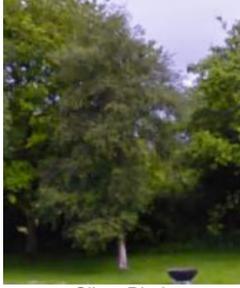
TAG: 3647	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Mount Levers Estate Entrance	
		Ecological	Native, Berries	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Estate Entrance	
<b>TAG: 3648</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Mount Levers Estate Entrance	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to residential area	
<b>TAG: 3649</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Mount Levers Estate Entrance	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to residential area	
<b>TAG: 3650</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Mount Levers Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to residential area	

TAG: 3651	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3652	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mountain Ash		Location	Mount Levers Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal Colour, Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3653	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical		
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3654	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mountain Ash		Location	Mount Levers Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3555	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Estate	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3656	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native, damaged	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3657	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3658	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Cul de Sac	

TAG: 3559	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent and part of cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3660	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3661	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3662	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Horse Chestnut		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	

TAG: 3663	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3664	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3665	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mountain Ash		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3666	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	

TAG: 3667	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3668	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sessile Oak		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3669	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Common Oak		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Estate boundary feature	
TAG: 3670	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	

TAG: 3571	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3672	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3673	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Norway Maple		Location	Mount Levers Housing Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Residential Setting	
TAG: 3674	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash		Location	NE Approach Rd	
		Ecological	Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines entry to village and reinforces rural backdrop.	

TAG: 3575	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Beech x 4</p>		Location	Castlequin Road Approach	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent Boundary tree	
		Historical	Associated with Mountievers Court?	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 3676	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Mixed Deciduous</p>		Location	Gleesons Car Park	
		Ecological	Linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Prominent colours	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Boundary feature	
TAG: 3677	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Lime</p>		Location	R462 near Mill Bar	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent locations	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Softening within their setting.	
TAG: 3678	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Norway Maple</p>		Location	The Square	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines public space	

TAG: 3579	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Cherry</p>		Location	The Square near river	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines public space	
TAG: 3680	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Norway Maple</p>		Location	The Square near river	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	Close to river	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines public space	
TAG: 3681	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Cherry</p>		Location	The Square near river	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	Close to river	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines public space	
TAG: 3682	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Weeping Beech</p>		Location	The Bridge	
		Ecological	Non Native, Semi-Mature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines public space	

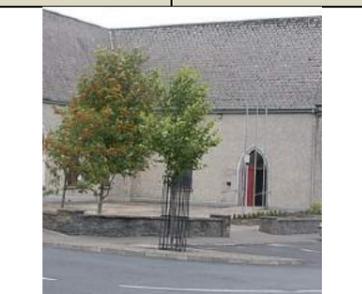
TAG: 3583	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	R471 Eastern Approach	
		Ecological	Linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village as well as backdrop	
TAG: 3684	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Ash</p>		Location	R471 Eastern Approach	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces rural setting	
TAG: 3685	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Multi-stem Ash</p>		Location	Opposite Auction Rooms	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent Boundary tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 3686	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Common Lime</p>		Location	PP Along River	
		Ecological	Non native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3687	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Opposite Owengarney Court	
		Ecological	Non native mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, and entry to village	
Sycamore				
TAG: 3688	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Opposite Owengarney Court	
		Ecological	Non native mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, and entry to village	
Sycamore				
TAG: 3689	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Opposite Owengarney Court	
		Ecological	Non native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, and entry to village	
Lime				
TAG: 3690	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Centre of Village	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Helps define public space and layout	
Lime				

TAG: 3691	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	The green	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Within Prominent Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Purple Plum				
TAG: 3692	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	The green	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Within Prominent Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Swedish Whitebeam				
TAG: 3693	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	The green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Within Prominent Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Hornbeam				
TAG: 3694	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	The green	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Within Prominent Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Lime				

TAG: 3695	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Rthe green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Within Prominent Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3696	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	The green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Within Prominent Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Hornbeam				
TAG: 3697	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	PP Along River	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to the green	
Beech				
TAG: 3698	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Church view green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines estate entrance and corner of green.	
Common Oak				

TAG: 3699	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Church view green	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define centre of green area	
<b>TAG: 3700</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Church view green	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3701</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Church view green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3702</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Church view green	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of place	

TAG: 3703	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Church view green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Estate entrance and corner of green.	
<b>TAG: 3704</b>	<b>Category: U</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Church View Green Grotto	
		Ecological	Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location, Unusual Colour	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Grotto Area	
<b>TAG: 3705</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Near Church	
		Ecological	Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Could eventually define corner of church grounds	
<b>TAG: 3706</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Near Church	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3707	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Lodge Road	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define entry to residential area	
<b>TAG: 3708</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Lodge Road	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define entry to residential area	
<b>TAG: 3709</b>	<b>Category: A2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Library	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Church Grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3710</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Corner of Church Street	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Colour	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3711	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Inis Orga	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines entry to Inis Orga estate	
<b>TAG: 3712-13</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Near Oakwood	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent colours, residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Define Residential Boundary	
<b>TAG: 3714</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Opposite Oakwood along R470	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3715</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	School	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent boundary feature	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines school boundary	

TAG: 3716	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	School	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent boundary feature	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines school boundary	
<b>TAG: 3717</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	School	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent boundary feature	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines school boundary	
<b>TAG: 3718</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	School	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent boundary feature	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines school boundary	
<b>TAG: 3719</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	School	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent boundary feature	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines school boundary	

TAG: 3720	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	School	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent boundary feature	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines school boundary	
<b>TAG: 3721</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Near Shannon Precision Engineering	
		Ecological	Native, forms part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3722</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Near Shannon Precision Engineering	
		Ecological	Non Native, forms part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3723</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Near Shannon Precision Engineering	
		Ecological	Native, forms part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3724	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Oak		Location	Opposite Beechwood Grove entrance	
		Ecological	Native, forms part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3725	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Beech		Location	Corner of School Grounds and Beechwood Grove	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines corner of school property and reinforces entry	
TAG: 3726	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Whitebeam		Location	Near Beechwood Grove Junction	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3727	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Willow		Location	Green R470	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Cluster in prominent location	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines housing estate entrance, and reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3728	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Beech		Location	Green R470	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Cluster in prominent location	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines housing estate entrance, and reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3729	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Oak		Location	Green R470	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3730	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Lime		Location	R470	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent residential tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3731-32	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mixed Deciduous		Location	Green R470	
		Ecological	Linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary trees	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3733	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Russell Villa Approach	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces rural setting	
TAG: 3734-35	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	School Boundary facing Beechwood Grove	
		Ecological	Native, linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary trees	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines school boundary	
TAG: 3736	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sycamore		Location	Beechwood Grove	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3737	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Beech		Location	Beechwood Grove	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	

TAG: 3738	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Silver Birch</p>		Location	Beechwood Grove	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3739	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Silver Birch</p>		Location	Beechwood Grove	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3740	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Swedish Whitebeam</p>		Location	Sportsground Boundary	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential, Boundary Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3741	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Silver Birch</p>		Location	Sportsground Boundary	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential, Boundary Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	

TAG: 3742	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Oak</p>		Location	Near Cappagh Lodge	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential, will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3743	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Ash</p>		Location	Near Cappagh Lodge	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3744	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Cherry</p>		Location	Near Cappagh Lodge	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3745	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Swedish Whitebeam</p>		Location	Sportsground Boundary	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential, Boundary Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	

TAG: 3746	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Sportsground Boundary	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3747	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Copper Beech</p>		Location	Near Cappagh Lodge	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential, prominent colour	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3748	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Silver Birch</p>		Location	Sportsground Boundary	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Boundary Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines sports ground boundary	
TAG: 3749	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Silver Birch</p>		Location	Sportsground Boundary	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Boundary Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines sports ground boundary	

TAG: 3750	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mountain Ash		Location	Near Cappagh Lodge	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3751	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Sportsground Boundary	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3752	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Oak		Location	Shannon Road	
		Ecological	Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3753	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Lime		Location	Shannon Road	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3754	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sycamore		Location	Shannon Road	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Place Making	Defines entry to childcare centre	
TAG: 3755	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	Shannon Road	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces residential setting	
TAG: 3756	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Oak		Location	Shannon Road	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Place Making	Defines corner and entry to residential road	
TAG: 3757	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Lime x 3		Location	Near Creche and Garda Station	
		Ecological	Non-native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place.	

TAG: 3758	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Garda Station	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3759	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Beech		Location	Garda Station	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3760	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Common Oak		Location	Garda Station	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 3761	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Beech		Location	Near Garda Station	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 3762-63	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Pound Street	
		Ecological	Native, linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential Boundary	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines boundary of residential development	
Silver Birch				
TAG: 3764	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Rosemanagher Road	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Associated with Mountievers Court?	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Beech				
TAG: 3765	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Rosemanagher Road	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Associated with Mountievers Court?	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Ash				
TAG: 3766	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Rosemanagher Road	
		Ecological	Non-Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Associated with Mountievers Court?	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Beech				

TAG: 3767	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Rosemanagher Road	
		Ecological	Native, linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Associated with Mountievers Court?	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Ash				
TAG: 3768	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Rosemanagher Road	
		Ecological	Native, linear feature	
		Hydrological	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Amenity	Traditional Context	
		Historical	Reinforces entry to village	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Ash				
TAG: 3769	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Rosemanagher Road	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Associated with Mountievers Court?	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village, frames entrance	
Horse Chestnut				
TAG: 3770	Category B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Rosemanagher Road	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Associated with Mountievers Court?	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village, frames entrance	
Austrian Pine				

TAG: N/A PP	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Village Approach West	
		Ecological	Non-Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Associated with Mountievers Court?	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Copper Beech				
TAG: N/A PP	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Village Approach West	
		Ecological	Non-Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Associated with Mountievers Court?	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Monterey Cypress				



Background  
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## Mountshannon

## Background

Mountshannon (Irish: *Baile Uí Bheoláin*, meaning "Townland of Ó Beoláin"), is an attractive village in east County Clare, situated on the western shore of Lough Derg on the R352 Regional Road between Whitegate to the east and Scarriff to the west. It is identified as a large village in the Clare County Development Plan 2011-2017, with a population of 154 persons in 2006, and a target population of 200 persons by 2017.

In the early decades of the 17th century, Mountshannon formed a minor part of the extensive estate of the First Earl of Cork. The village was further developed in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century by a Limerick linen merchant, who intended it as a purely Protestant settlement separate from the surrounding Catholic population. Fourteen workers cottages were built, together with a place of worship and a school.

The village is located within a highly scenic area of recognised ecological value - Lough Derg is designated as a proposed Natural Heritage Area and a Special Protection Area. The Lough shores are often enclosed by semi-natural deciduous woodland creating an attractive rural scene, and there are several deciduous and coniferous woodlands on higher Slieve Aughties to the north. Numerous wooded islands scattered around Lough are another important landscape feature of the area, including the significant 6<sup>th</sup> century monastic settlement at Inis Cealtra.

Mountshannon has a good small harbour on Lough Derg, which makes it very popular with boating people during the summer months. There is also a bathing area which is popular with local families, and a slipway for launching small craft. The village has experienced considerable growth in recent years, mainly from holiday home and other tourist-related development.

The harbour is the starting point for visiting Inis Cealtra, or Holy Island. Now uninhabited, this was once a monastic settlement with a fine round tower and the ruins of several small churches, as well as part of four high crosses and a holy well. The cemetery on the island is still in use, the coffins being transported from the Clare side in small boats.

Mountshannon is the venue for a Traditional Music Festival, and also a shooting and fishing centre.



*Aerial view showing landscape setting*

## Townscape Character

Mountshannon enjoys an elevated location overlooking the harbour and the lough. It is effectively a one-street village, tree-lined and with 4 pubs (one of which is a hotel), a corner shop/cafe, restaurant, garage/shop and pizzeria. The traditional townscape character is still evident in the uniformity of buildings, and the centre of the village is designated as an Architectural Conservation Area. The picturesque Protestant church is located in a well-wooded churchyard to the west of the village centre.

The village has been regularly successful in the Tidy Towns awards, having won the national prize in 1981, silver in 2004 and 2012 and numerous bronzes over the years.

A particular feature of the central part of the village is the Aistear Iniscealtra, a 4.5 acre Community Park where over 500 trees and shrubs have been planted along the walk between the harbour and the village. The Park includes a maze signifying a pilgrimage through time, measured by the history of spirituality in Ireland. At the entrance to the Park there is a stone with a hole facing toward Holy Island. There is also a picnic area created out of wood carved by local artists and encircled by willow hedging. To the rear of the maze is a labyrinth consisting of lawn cut at different heights, flower beds and hornbeam hedging (modelled on the pavement labyrinth at Chartres Cathedral in France).

Many notable trees in the village are associated with the public open spaces, particularly along the Harbour Road bordering Aistear Iniscealtra, where there are good specimens of Sycamore, Horse Chestnut, Silver Birch and Beech. The northern and western boundaries of the Community Park are lined with good rows of Sycamore and Horse Chestnut and Silver Birch respectively. In the vicinity of the open space at Lakeside Close there is a fine group of mature Oaks, as well as Sycamore and Silver Birch.

Main Street is characterised by several semi-mature trees of Oak and Maple, together with large mature specimens of Beech and Sycamore (Category A) and a couple of mature Oaks in private properties. At the junction of Main Street and the Harbour Road there is a particularly fine group of Scots Pine (Category A), Silver Fir and Oaks, and further west, a mature roadside hedgerow of Ash and Sycamore (Category A). The eastern approach to the village is well-defined by a significant group of trees dominated by mature Birch and an under-storey of Mountain Ash. Along the western approach (just outside the Settlement Boundary) there is a visually important group of mixed trees dominated by Silver Birch with Mountain Ash under-storey and mature specimens of Beech, Ash and Aspen. Within St. Caimin's Churchyard there are a number of mature Sycamore, Silver Fir and Yew.

There are numerous other mature trees and hedgerows along property boundaries and within private gardens that greatly contribute to the green character of the village.



*Existing trees and open spaces*

### Strategy Proposals



Extract from OS 6" Map 1829-1841

Historic maps of the area show the previous extent of tree cover in the vicinity of the settlement, with especially large woodland plantations to the east around the river, and further west at Woodpark and Knockaphort. Numerous parkland trees are evident around what is now the Sandycove development, in gardens extending to the shores of the lough and along the Harbour Road.

As can be seen from the following table, the majority of trees surveyed in Mountshannon are assessed as being of Moderate Value. There are a number of special Quality Category A trees, comprising the mature Ash/Sycamore hedgerow on the main road approach; mature Scots Pine, Silver Fir and Oak around the Monument; a large Oak on the northern approach road; a mature Beech in the village centre; and a mature Sycamore in St. Caimin's churchyard. The Moderate Value trees are all in Good condition and mostly semi-mature specimens or groups with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. The trees assessed as Low Quality are mostly immature specimens or groups, currently unremarkable but generally in Good condition and capable of making a more positive contribution as they continue to mature. Only 5 trees were assessed as being unsuitable for retention and requiring removal, comprising 2 mature Ash to the edge of the park; an Ash and Eucalyptus on the waterfront; and another Eucalyptus beside the park.

Category A	High Quality and Value	11no.
Category B	Moderate Value	55no.
Category C	Low Quality	12no.
Category U	Should be removed	5no.

(Note: for further description of Categories see Section 4.2).

The village would benefit from further tree planting opportunities and management that include:

1. Reinforcing the tree-lined character of the R352 as it passes through the village with a single signature species, such as Beech or Oak (fastigate varieties where space is restricted), on verges and public land where possible, particularly along the road edge of the large triangular open space south-west of the Harbour Road, and also in private gardens fronting onto the street.
2. Urban woodland planting within the triangular open space, comprising mixed deciduous trees that reinforce the green link between Aistear Iniscealtra and the main road, and as an amenity and ecological resource.
3. Reinforcing existing hedgerows at west and east gateways to the village with native trees, planted in gaps, along available verges or in adjoining private front gardens and agricultural lands.

4. Protection of existing hedgerows and tree groups within proposed Low Density Residential site LD1 at Logan's Bridge, supplemented with native tree planting as a landscape structure for the new development.
5. Reinforcement of existing roadside hedgerow with native trees along northern edge of Low Density Residential site LD2, and extending along the south-east boundary towards the lough.
6. Protection and reinforcement of the existing hedgerow and trees on the Derrycon Road, between proposed Enterprise and the Low Density Residential sites.
7. Replacement of trees in decline or inappropriate to their locations (5no.) with specimen deciduous trees (e.g. Beech or Oak).
8. Additional planting of native trees within existing residential areas, in groups where possible and linked to established trees and hedgerows to create a strengthened green network.



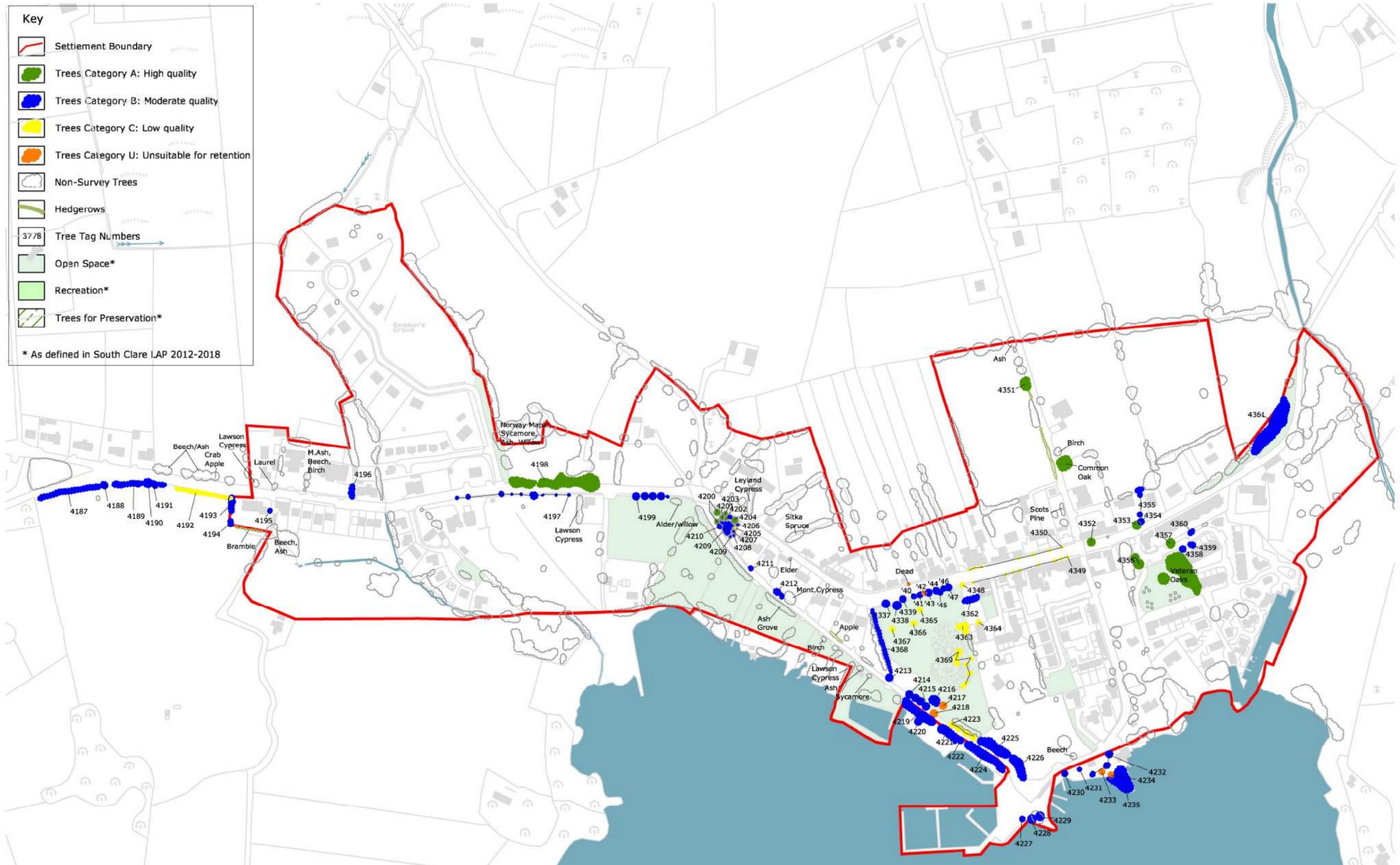
View towards the wooded lough shore and Inis Cealtra



Mature trees off Harbour Road



Trees and hedgerows on western approach



## Tree Survey

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4187	Mixed deciduous	350	14m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mixed deciduous grove of trees dominated by silver birch with an understorey of semi-mature mountain ash	No works required	B2
4188	Beech	380	14m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A mature beech within the above cluster displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4189	Mountain ash	320	9m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a row of 9 mature mountain ash, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4190	Trembling aspen	720	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature aspen contained within the above row displaying a good overall condition, will need to be monitored annually due to its size location and species type	No works required	B2
4191	Norway maple	450	12m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A large mature maple contained within the above row displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4192	Mixed deciduous	320	6	N=32 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	Mixture of Norway maple and birch, displaying a fair condition they have been overpruned to accommodate the overhead wire	No works required	C2
4193	Hedgerow	350	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Containing ash and Lawson cypress with an understorey of elder, provides good screening for the church	No works required	B2
4194	Lawson cypress	380	14m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents 2 cypress, provide good screening for the church	No works required	B2
4195	Lawson cypress	380	14m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents 2 cypress, provide good screening for the church	No works required	B2
4196	Mixed planting	350	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents two silver birch Norway maple and a Lawson cypress	No works required	B2
4197	Birch	350	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents three large mature birch and smaller mountain ash	No works required	B2
4198	Hedgerow	450	15m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Mature ash, sycamore hedgerow displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2
4199	Norway maple	400	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents 5 large mature Norway maples, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4200	Scots pine	550	18m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents two large mature scots pine displaying good overall condition, fantastic specimen	No works required	A2
4201	Silver fir	500	20m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature fir displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2
4202	Scots pine	550	20m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a large mature scots pine displaying good overall condition, fantastic specimen	No works required	A2
4203	Common oak	400	14m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a large mature oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4204	Common oak	550	20m	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature oak displaying a good overall condition, fantastic specimen	No works required	A2
4205	Common oak	400	14m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	Represents a large mature oak displaying a fair overall condition, a cavity was located on the n/w side at 1m it is well contained within the island of trees should whole tree failure occur it would not reach the road.	Further investigation required	C2
4206	Beech	400	18m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4207	Common oak	400	14m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a large mature oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4208	Fir	400	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature fir displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4209	Beech	500	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a large mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4210	Beech	550	18m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature beech displaying a good overall condition, fantastic specimen	No works required	B2
4211	Ash	300	10m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4212	Sycamore	400	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Two mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition. To note adjacent to these trees is a large mature Monterey cypress in a private garden	No works required	B2
4213	Sycamore	400	10m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A mature sycamore growing on an embankment opposite sailing club, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4214	Sycamore	500	18m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represent three large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4215	Horse chestnut	700	16m	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	Represents a large mature chestnut displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4216	Sycamore	550	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents two large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4217	Ash	300	14m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	A mature ash leaning severely contains large dead section	Remove	U

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4218	Ash	400	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	A mature ash, displaying fair conation on the north side at 2m there is a structural weakness increasing the risk of tree failure	Remove	U
4219	Sycamore	400	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a cluster of 5 large ash and a mature sycamore and a London plane	No works required	B2
4220	Oak	300	10m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represent a mature oak displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4221	Mixed cluster	350	10m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a cluster of trees containing sycamore and ash	No works required	B2
4222	Ash	380	14m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a large mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4223	Fir	450	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	Represents four large mature fir , growing on a steep embankment these may become a hazard in the coming years due to the growing conditions and shallow root structure	No works required	C2
4224	Mixed deciduous	380	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A cluster of 22 trees containing sycamore , birch and ash	No works required	B2
4225	Mixed species	380	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A cluster of sycamore, spruce and scots pine located on a steep embankment	No works required	B2
4226	Mixed	500	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents 5 large mature trees, two sycamore and three spruce these are located on private land displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4227	Austrian pine	350	8m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a pine displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4228	London plane	350	10m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a mature plane displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4229	Beech	480	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4230	Beech	480	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4231	Sycamore	320	8m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature sycamore, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4232	Birch	500	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents 3 large mature birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4233	Ash	350	8m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Poor	A mature ash in decline	Remove	U
4234	Eucalyptus	300	10m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Poor	A mature eucalyptus in decline and inappropriate location	Remove	U
4235	Mixed deciduous	250	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Consist of alder, silver birch, scots pine, mountain ash and sycamore all displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4337	Sycamore	600	16	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4338	Sycamore	600	16	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4339	Sycamore	380	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4340	Horse chestnut	400	8	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature co-dominant chestnut there is included bark at the main union which may increase the risk of the tree splitting	Crown reduce by 30% reduce weight on side laterals	B2
4341	Hornbeam	420	9	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature hornbeam displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4342	Eucalyptus	300	18	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Poor	A large mature eucalyptus inappropriate for its location and it is displaying poor condition it has been overpruned in the past to accommodate the wires	Remove	U
4343	Sycamore	500	16	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4344	Sycamore	500	16	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4345	Sycamore	480	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4346	Silver birch	320	16	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4347	Beech	380	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature beech displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4348	Horse chestnut	220	9	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A semi-mature chestnut displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4349	Mixed deciduous	180	5	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	Semi-mature trees on the main street consisting of oak, Norway maple and field maple	No works required	C2
4350	Mixed deciduous	180	5	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	Semi-mature trees on the main street consisting of oak, Norway maple and field maple	No works required	C2
	Common Oak	850	24	N=8 S=8 E=8 W=8	Good	A large mature oak displaying fantastic condition located on private property	No works required	A2
4351	Common oak	700	20	N=6 S=6 E=6 W=6	Good	A large mature oak displaying fantastic condition located on private property	No works required	A2
4352	Beech	600	16	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature beech displaying a good overall condition, growing into a wall with an unusual characteristic	No works required	A2
4353	Sycamore	450	16m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4354	Silver fir	450	20	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature fir displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4355	Yew	380	12	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents two Yews very appropriate for their church setting	No works required	B2
4356	Sycamore	550	16	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2
4357	Sycamore	550	20	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	A2
4358	Ash	400	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature ash displaying fair overall condition	No works required	B2
4359	Sycamore	380	14	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Fair	Represents two sycamore, in fair condition in decline it could be removed in the near future	No works required	B2
4360	Silver birch	300	7	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents two silver birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4361	Mixed deciduous	380	16	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a significant grove of trees dominated by large mature birch with an understorey of mountain ash. A very prominent tree planting	No works required	B2
4362	Lawson cypress	4000	16	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A hedgerow of Lawson cypress displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4363	Alder	320	10	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents two alders displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4364	Ash	300	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature ash displaying fair overall condition	No works required	C2
4365	Mixed deciduous	180	5	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a cluster of young plantings cheery, maple and beech	No works required	C2
4366	Mixed deciduous	180	5	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a cluster of young plantings cheery, maple and beech	No works required	C2
4367	Mixed deciduous	180	5	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a cluster of young plantings cheery, maple and beech	No works required	C2
4368	Silver birch	200	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A double row of semi-mature birch on the boundary of the park displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4369	Ash	220	5	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents young plantings of trees within the labyrinth	No works required	C2

Tree Inventory

TAG: 4187	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mixed Deciduous	Location	Western Approach	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry into village	
TAG: 4188	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Beech	Location	Western Approach	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry into village	
TAG: 4189	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mountain Ash	Location	Western Approach	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry into village	
TAG: 4190	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Trembling Aspen	Location	Western Approach	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Part of visually prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry into village	

TAG: 4191	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mixed Deciduous	Location	Western Approach	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Part of visually prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry into village	
TAG: 4192	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mixed Deciduous	Location	Western Approach	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry into village	
TAG: 4193	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Hedgerow	Location	St Camins Church	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary trees	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Provides screening for church.	
TAG: 4194	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Lawson Cypress	Location	St Camins Church	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines corner of church grounds	

TAG: 4195	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mixed Planting	Location	St Camins Church	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines boundary of church grounds	
TAG: 4196	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mixed Planting	Location	Childcare Centre	
		Ecological	Mixed cluster feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines boundary and frames childcare centre	
TAG: 4197	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Birch	Location	Main Road	
		Ecological	Non native, part of linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 4198	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Hedgerow	Location	Main Road	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside hedgerow	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	

TAG: 4199	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Main Road	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Norway Maple				
TAG: 4200	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Native, Veteran	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually striking, within very prominent position.	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Defines corner of Harbour Road. Reinforces sense of place	
Scots Pine x 2				
TAG: 4201	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Non Native, veteran	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Silver Fir (part of group)				
TAG: 4202	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Scots Pine (part of group)				

TAG: 4203	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Common Oak (part of group)				
TAG: 4204	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Native, veteran	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Common Oak (part of group)				
TAG: 4205	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Common Oak (part of group)				
TAG: 4206	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Non native mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Beech (part of group)				

TAG: 4207	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Common Oak (part of group)				
TAG: 4208	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Fir (part of group)				
TAG: 4209	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Beech (part of group)				
TAG: 4210	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Monument	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Forms part of visually prominent cluster	
		Historical	Very probable historical context	
		Place Making	Helps define corner of harbour road	
Beech (part of group)				

TAG: 4211	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour Road	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 4212</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Harbour Road	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, framing	
<b>TAG: 4213</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Harbour Road (Park)	
		Ecological	Non native mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Defines corner of Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
<b>TAG: 4214</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Harbour Road (Park)	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	Probable historical context	
		Place Making	Defines boundary of Aistear Iniscealtra Park	

TAG: 4215	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour Road (Park)	
		Ecological	Non native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary tree	
		Historical	Probable historical context	
		Place Making	Defines boundary of Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
<b>TAG: 4216</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Harbour Road (Park)	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	Probable historical context	
		Place Making	Feature tree within Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
<b>TAG: 4217</b>	<b>Category: U</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Harbour Road (Park)	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	Probable historical context	
		Place Making	Feature tree within Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
<b>TAG: 4218</b>	<b>Category: U</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	PP Along River	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	Probable historical context	
		Place Making	Defines boundary of Aistear Iniscealtra Park	

TAG: 4219	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour Road	
		Ecological	Mixed species linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 4220</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Harbour Road (Waterfront)	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent position	
		Historical	Berkenheier – Sheedy Oak	
		Place Making	Feature tree within lough side green	
<b>TAG: 4221</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Harbour Road (Waterfront)	
		Ecological	Mixed species linear natural feature	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 4222</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Harbour Road (Waterfront)	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent position	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 4223	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour Road	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Probable historical context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Fir				
TAG: 4224	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour Road (Waterfront)	
		Ecological	Forms Natural LinearFeature	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place. framing	
Mixed Deciduous				
TAG: 4225	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour Road	
		Ecological	Forms Natural LinearFeature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent boundary cluster	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Mixed Species				
TAG: 4226	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour Road	
		Ecological	Mixed species cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Mixed				

TAG: 4227	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines public space	
Austrian Pine				
TAG: 4228	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature tree within public space	
London Plane				
TAG: 4229	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Harbour	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature tree within public space	
Beech				
TAG: 4230	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Waterfront	
		Ecological	Non Native, Semi-Mature	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature tree within public space	
Beech				

TAG: 4231	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Waterfront	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Feature tree within public space	
Sycamore				
TAG: 4232	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Waterfront	
		Ecological	Non native	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature tree within public space	
Birch				
TAG: 4233	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Waterfront	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Visually prominent Boundary tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
Ash				
TAG: 4234	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Waterfront	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Prominent location, inappropriate	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature tree	
Eucalyptus				

TAG: 4235	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Waterfront	
		Ecological	Mixed cluster	
		Hydrological	Near Lough	
		Amenity	Cluster within prominent location	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines public space	
<b>TAG: 4337</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	
<b>TAG: 4338</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	

TAG: 4339	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	
<b>TAG: 4340</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	
<b>TAG: 4341</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	
<b>TAG: 4342</b>	<b>Category: U</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent, but inappropriate roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines park boundary	

TAG: 4343	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Non native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	
<b>TAG: 4344</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	
<b>TAG: 4345</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	
<b>TAG: 4346</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	

TAG: 4347	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree,	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	
Beech				
TAG: 4348	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Alongside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree,	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place, defines park boundary	
Horse Chestnut				
TAG: 4349	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Village Centre	
		Ecological	Mixed Species	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent locations	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Mixed Deciduous				
TAG: 4350	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Village Centre	
		Ecological	Mixed Species	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent locations	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Mixed Deciduous				

TAG: No Tag	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Northern Approach	
		Ecological	Native, veteran	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Highly prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place and rural backdrop	
Common Oak				
TAG: 4351	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Northern Approach	
		Ecological	Native, veteran	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Highly prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place and rural backdrop	
Common Oak				
TAG: 4352	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Village Centre	
		Ecological	Non-Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location, Unusual Colour	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Grotto Area	
Beech				
TAG: 4353	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Caimin's Church	
		Ecological	Non native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	Within church grounds	
		Place Making	Defines graveyard boundary	
Sycamore				

TAG: 4354	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Caimin's Church	
		Ecological	Non native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent location	
		Historical	Within Church grounds	
		Place Making	Defines graveyard boundary	
Silver Fir				
TAG: 4355	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	St Caimin's Church	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent graveyard tree	
		Historical	Long life species, within church grounds	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Yew				
TAG: 4356	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Lakeside Close	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Sycamore				
TAG: 4357	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Lakeside Close	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Probable historic parkland tree	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
Sycamore				

TAG: 4358	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Ash	Location	Lakeside Close	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible historical context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: 4359	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Sycamore	Location	Lakeside Close	
		Ecological	Non native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Possible historical context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
TAG: No Tag	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Oak	Location	Lakeside Holiday Homes	
		Ecological	Native, veteran trees	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Highly prominent trees within private green area	
		Historical	Probable historic parkland trees	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place,	
TAG: 4360	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Silver Birch	Location	Lakeside Close	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Residential	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	

TAG: 4361	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mixed Deciduous	Location	Eastern Approach	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear cluster Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent roadside cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 4362	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Lawson Cypress	Location	Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
		Ecological	Non Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually incongruous	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Forms part of park boundary	
TAG: 4363	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Alder	Location	Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Park tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Forms part of park boundary	
TAG: 4364	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Ash	Location	Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Park Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Forms part of park boundary	

TAG: 4365	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mixed Deciduous	Location	Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
		Ecological	Mixed species cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Park cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature cluster within Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
TAG: 4366	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mixed Deciduous	Location	Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
		Ecological	Mixed species cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Park cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature cluster within Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
TAG: 4367	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Mixed Deciduous	Location	Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
		Ecological	Mixed species cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Park cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Feature cluster within Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
TAG: 4368	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
	Silver Birch	Location	Aistear Iniscealtra Park	
		Ecological	Forms Natural Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Park boundary feature	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines park boundary, and provides good screening	



Background  
Townscape Character  
Strategy Proposals  
Tree Survey Plan  
Tree Survey  
Tree Inventory

## Bridgetown

## Background

Bridgetown is a small rural settlement at the south-eastern edge of the County, located within a mature natural setting of agricultural lowlands.

The meandering Shannon forms the main landscape feature of the area, and this stretch of the river is designated as a Natural Heritage Area (NHA). Glenomra Wood, approximately 2km west of Bridgetown, is a semi-natural deciduous woodland and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The landscape is otherwise essentially rural agricultural, with fields often enclosed by hedgerows, hedgebanks and trees, which help to create an intimate, well wooded setting.

The village is inextricably linked with O'Briensbridge, the bridging point on the River Shannon and the only crossing between Limerick City and Killaloe and thereby acting as an important link between Counties Clare, Limerick and North Tipperary.

Bridgetown is defined in the settlement hierarchy of Clare County Development Plan 2011-2017 as a 'large village'. Such villages generally accommodate a population of up to five hundred people and provide a reasonable range of services and facilities. Due to their existing and envisaged size, the strategy for large villages is to provide for small scale well designed residential, commercial and community developments which have regard to the character of these settlements. A key priority is to retain community and social facilities, and to encourage indigenous enterprise and service provision.

The population of Bridgetown in 2006 was 168, with target growth to 247 persons by 2017. However, both Bridgetown and O'Briensbridge have under-performed in respect of new development growth in recent years, compared to other parts of the Plan area. Although a number of new residential sites are identified within the South Clare Local Area Plan 2012-2018, future residential development in Bridgetown will be subject to upgrading of the existing wastewater treatment plant.



*Aerial view showing landscape setting*



*Black River bridge and the Village Green*



Existing trees and open spaces

## Townscape Character

To the north of the village is the former parkland landscape of Clonboy House, an 18th century residence of the Brown family held from the Westropp in the mid-19th century. Although few features of the designed landscape evident on historic maps remain today, there are several important roadside trees and tree groups that may represent elements of this historic landscape pattern.

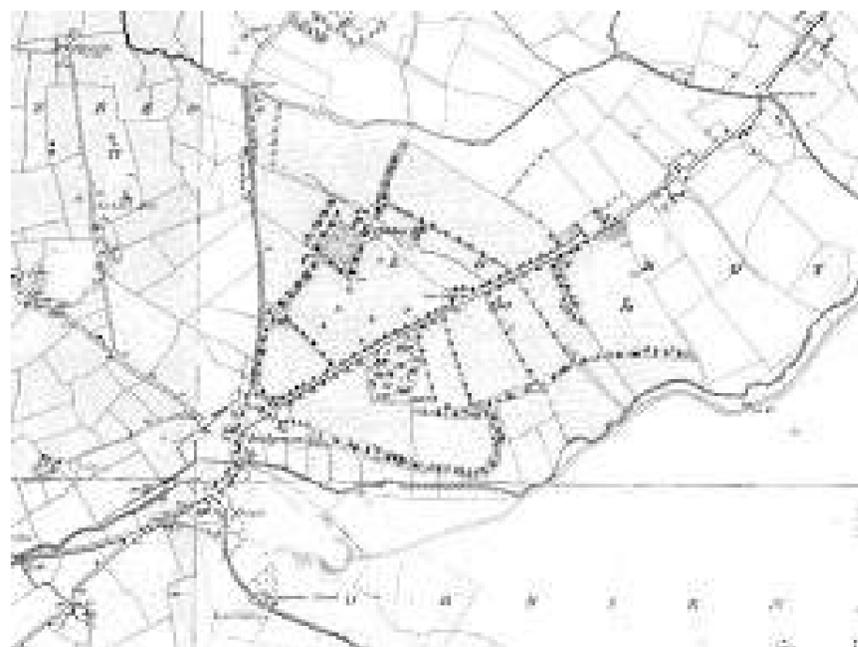
Currently Bridgetown comprises a collection of mostly modern detached houses, with some traditional farm buildings, dispersed around the Village Green, an attractive local amenity area. There is also a Church (St. Thomas) and graveyard; a National School and associated grounds; a small children's playground; tennis courts; open space area and car park. The Black River flows from west to east through the village and is crossed by the Clonboy Estate road.

Existing notable trees are mostly situated around the Village Green where there is a mixture of recently planted and established specimens, including 3 young Whitebeam, a mature Ash, 3 semi-mature 'Crimson King' Maples and a semi-mature Maple and Oak, together with other smaller trees. Collectively the trees provide an important sense of place, but are relatively immature at present. A large Monterey Cypress in an adjoining private garden further contributes to the visual character of the amenity area.

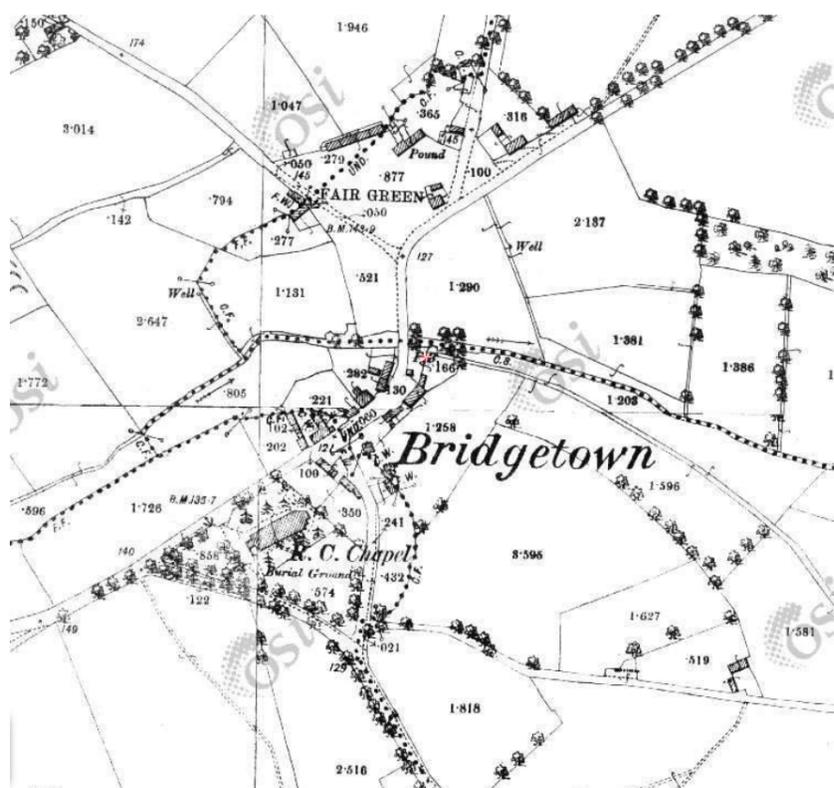
Substantial tree groups occur along the banks of the Black River. Visually prominent specimens occur in the vicinity of the Clonboy Estate road bridge, comprising 2 mature Ash, a grove of 4 large Sycamore and a mature Lime tree, all in Good condition and reinforcing the riverside setting of the village centre. They also form the start of a linear band of mixed deciduous vegetation within the long narrow open space to the south of the river. Notable trees on the Clonboy Road approach to the village, in the vicinity of the Settlement Boundary, are limited to a mature Sycamore and 2 large Ash within private adjoining fields.

Within the school grounds on the southern side of the village is a row of 8 young deciduous trees (Whitebeam, Mountain Ash, Birch and Norway Maple) which will continue to mature as a suitable edge between the school and adjoining road. On the opposite side of the road is St. Thomas's Catholic Church where, according to historic maps, trees used to be plentiful within the surrounding burial ground but now completely absent (apart from a small Yew).

Immediately outside the Settlement Boundary, on a steep embankment to the south side of the Church there is a collection of semi-mature deciduous trees, comprising Cherry, Birch and Alder, which are generally in Good condition, but also 3 mature Spruce which should preferably be removed due to their shallow rooting systems. Further west, at the junction with Broadford Road, are 3 mature Ash (in private land), semi-mature and mature Alders, 3 mature Birch and a large Ash, which collectively signify the western approach to the village. These and the embankment trees also form the start of a substantial linear tree belt (designated as Trees for Preservation in the Local Area Plan) that continues south-eastwards along the local road.



Historic map showing designed parkland at Clonboy House



Historic map showing Fair Green (with no trees) and concentration of trees around Church and Burial Ground

## Strategy Proposals

As can be seen from the following table, the majority of trees surveyed in Bridgetown are assessed as being of Moderate Value. There are no trees of Special Quality Category A identified. The Moderate Value trees are all in Good condition and mostly semi-mature specimens or groups with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. The trees assessed as Low Quality are mostly immature specimens or groups, currently unremarkable but generally in Good condition and capable of making a more positive contribution as they continue to mature. Only 3 trees were assessed as being unsuitable for retention and requiring removal, forming part of a Category C group.

Category B	Moderate Value	18no.
Category C	Low Quality	4no.

(Note: for further description of Categories see Section 4.2).

The village would benefit from further tree planting opportunities and management that includes:

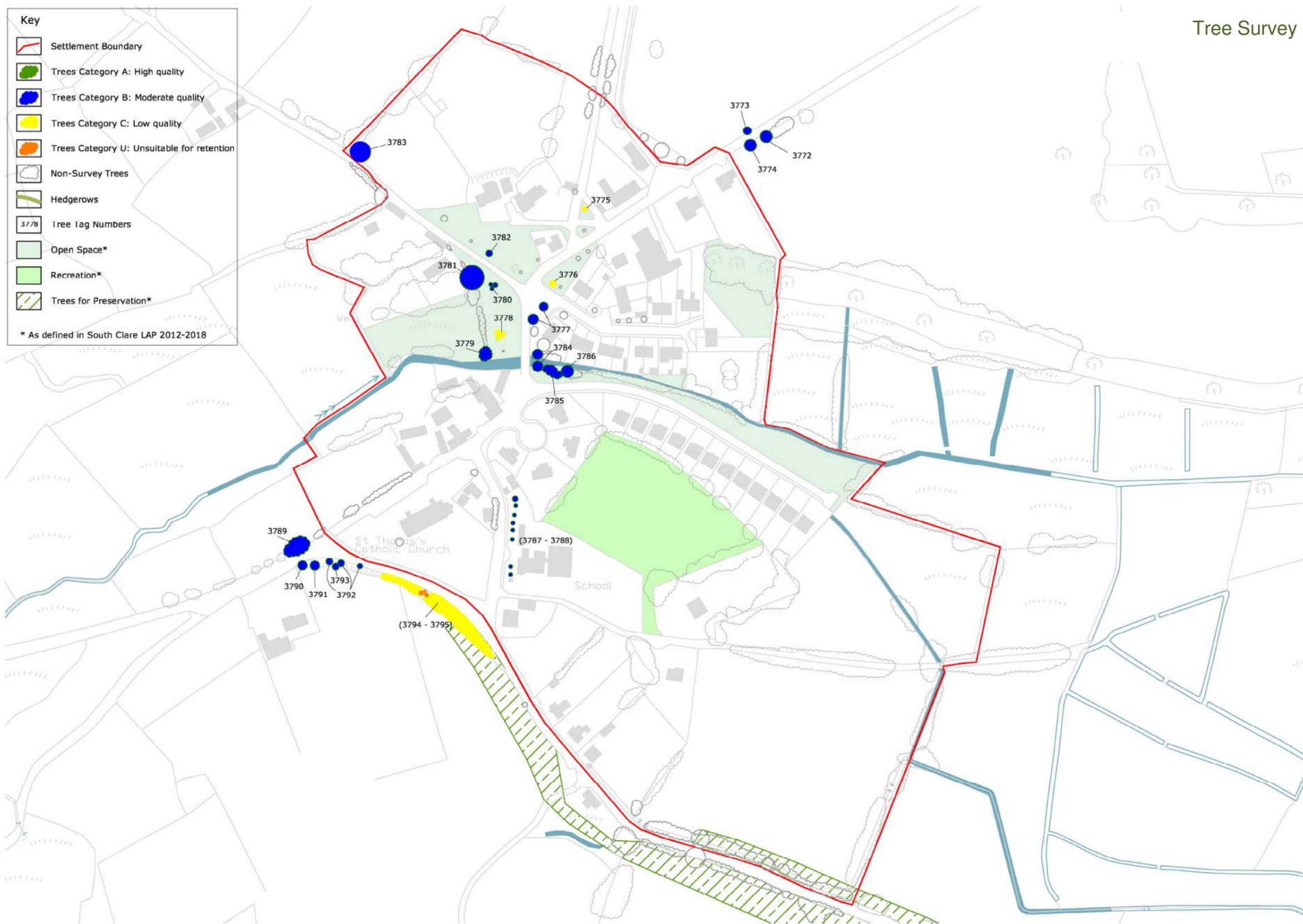
1. The Village Green could be further improved with additional tree planting, particularly along the northern edge as a buffer to existing houses and within the large rectangular field on the north side of the river (west of the bridge). New trees planted singly and in groups would reinforce the amenity and biodiversity value of the open spaces, while also providing hydrological benefits. Suitable species would include Ash, Alder and Birch in proximity to the river, and Whitebeam, Sycamore and Oak on the northern part of the Green.
2. Additional roadside tree planting on the northern approaches to the village, although outside the Settlement Boundary, would enhance the arrival experience as well as reinforce the traditional hedgerow pattern and designed parkland of Clonboy House. Suitable species would include Ash, Oak and Sycamore.
3. Within the narrow linear open space to the south of the river, new tree planting in groups of Ash, Alder and Birch would enhance the visual amenity and biodiversity of the area and also provide hydrological benefits.
4. Within the recreational area to the rear of the school, additional tree planting would help reinforce the buffer with adjoining housing while enhancing the ecological resource. This could possibly be undertaken as a community/school project, entailing linear groups of mixed, predominantly native deciduous species (Ash, Oak, Birch and Sycamore).
5. Wherever possible opportunities should be pursued for re-introducing trees into the St. Thomas's burial ground, particularly around the perimeter, to help reinforce the sense of place and for traditional continuity. Suitable species would include Maple, Birch, Whitebeam and Yew.

6. Existing trees on the embankment to the south of the Church require occasional maintenance, including crown reduction and/or selective thinning to favour the best specimens, and removal of the 3 potentially unstable Spruce.
7. Roadside tree planting on the southern Broadford road approach to the village, although outside the Settlement Boundary, would enhance the arrival experience as well as reinforce the traditional hedgerow pattern. Suitable species would include Ash, Oak and Sycamore.
8. Additional planting of native trees within established residential areas, in groups where space allows and linked to existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible, to create a strengthened green network for the village. Suitable species would include Birch, Whitebeam, Mountain Ash and Cherry.



Mature Monterey Cypress in prominent location on Village Green

Tree Survey Plan



## Tree Survey

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3772	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	500	16m	N=6, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	Large mature Sycamore, contained within a private field but overhangs into the public domain. Displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3773	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	540	16m	N=6, S=4, E=4, W=5	Good	Large mature Ash, contained within a private field but overhangs into the public domain. Displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3774	Ash	540	20m	N=6, S=6, E=6, W=6	Good	Large mature Ash, contained within a private field but overhangs into the public domain. Displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3775	<i>Sorbus aria</i> Whitebeam	240	6m	N=1, S=1, E=1, W=1	Good	A semi-mature white beam displaying a good overall condition. Appropriate street tree	No works required	C2
3776	<i>Quercus robur</i> Common Oak	150	5m	N=1, S=1, E=1, W=1	Good	A semi-mature Oak displaying a good overall condition, in time it will be too large for its setting	Maintain as a pollard	C2
3777	Sycamore	440	8	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents two large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3778	Whitebeam	150	5m	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents three young Whitebeam, displaying a good overall condition. Appropriate trees for the setting	No works required	C2
3779	Ash	300	16m	N=6, S=4, E=4, W=5	Good	Mature Ash, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3780	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King' Norway maple	200	5m	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents three semi-mature Maple, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3781	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> Monterey Cypress	750	20m	N=6, S=6, E=7, W=5	Good	A large mature cypress, contained within private property however it overhangs into the public domain. Displays good overall condition	No works required	B2
3782	Norway maple	200	5m	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Represents a semi-mature Maple, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3783	Ash	440	20m	N=4, S=6, E=4, W=4	Good	A large mature ash located on a steep embankment, which may lead it vulnerable to windthrow. Displaying a good overall condition	Crown reduce by 3-4m max	B2
3784	Ash	450	16	N=2, S=2, E=3, W=3	Good	Two large mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3785	Sycamore	400	16m	N=6, S=4, E=4, W=5	Good	Represents a grove of 4 large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3786	<i>Tilia x europea</i> Common Lime	550	20	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=6	Good	A large mature Lime tree displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3787-88	Mixed species	150	6m	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	Consist of a row of 8 young deciduous trees contained within the school grounds, these are within view of the public realm. The row contains, whitebeam, mountain ash and birch and Norway maple	No works required	B2
3789	Ash	400	18m	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	Represents a cluster of 3 large mature ash contained within private lands overhanging the public domain. Displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3790	<i>Alnus cordata</i> Italian alder	180	8m	N=2, S=2, E=2, W=2	Good	A semi-mature alder displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3791	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Common alder	450	7	N=2, S=2, E=3, W=3	Good	A mature alder. Displaying a good overall condition.	No works required	B2
3792	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver birch	490	16m	N=6, S=4, E=4, W=5	Good	Represents three large mature birch displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3793	Ash	490	16m	N=6, S=4, E=4, W=5	Good	Represents a large mature Ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3794-3795	Mixed species	300	14m	N=5, S=5, E=5, W=5	Good	Represents a collection of semi-mature deciduous trees located on a steep embankment opposite the church, consist of cherry, birch alder. Displaying a good overall condition. There are three trees of concern within this planting there are three mature spruce, due to their shallow rooting system and the fact they are located on a steep embankment within falling distance of the road.	Remove the three spruce	C2

Tree Inventory

TAG: 3772	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Clonboy Road approach	
		Ecological	Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Associated with parkland	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
<b>TAG: 3773</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Clonboy Road approach	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Associated with parkland	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
<b>TAG: 3774</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Clonboy Road approach	
		Ecological	Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Associated with parkland	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
<b>TAG: 3775</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Village Green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforce sense of place	

TAG: 3776	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Village Green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will Increase in Prominence	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3777</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Clonboy Estate	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will Increase in Prominence. Softening	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Estate Boundary	
<b>TAG: 3778</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Village Green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3779</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Village Green	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Adjoins river	
		Amenity	Visually prominent boundary tree	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Defines public space	

TAG: 3780	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Village Green	
		Ecological	Non-native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent colour	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3781</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Village Green	
		Ecological	Non-native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually incongruous	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Garden boundary feature	
<b>TAG: 3782</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Village Green	
		Ecological	Non-native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent colour	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place	
<b>TAG: 3783</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Fahymore Road approach	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry + village backdrop	

TAG: 3784	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash		Location	Village centre	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Riverside	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical		
		Place Making	Reinforces riverside setting	
TAG: 3785	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sycamore		Location	Riverdale	
		Ecological	Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Riverside	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical		
		Place Making	Reinforces riverside setting	
TAG: 3786	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Common Lime		Location	Riverdale	
		Ecological	Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Riverside	
		Amenity	Visually prominent	
		Historical		
		Place Making	Reinforces riverside setting	
TAG: 3787-88	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mixed Species		Location	School grounds	
		Ecological	-	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical		
		Place Making	Defines school boundary	

TAG: 3789	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash		Location	Broadford Road approach	
		Ecological	Native, mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 3790	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Italian Alder		Location	SW Approach	
		Ecological	Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Prominent Roadside Trees	
		Historical		
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 3791	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Common Alder		Location	SW Approach	
		Ecological	Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Prominent Roadside Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 3792	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Silver Birch		Location	SW Approach	
		Ecological	Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Prominent Roadside Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	

TAG: 4193	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash		Location	SW Approach	
		Ecological	Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Prominent Roadside Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	
TAG: 4194-95	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mixed Species		Location	SW Approach	
		Ecological	Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Prominent Roadside Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Field Boundary	



Background  
Townscape Character  
Strategy Proposals  
Tree Survey Plan  
Tree Survey  
Tree Inventory

## O'Briensbridge

## Background

O'Briensbridge is a linear settlement uniquely located on a narrow island surrounded by the River Shannon to the east and the Headrace Canal to the west. Together with neighbouring Bridgetown, the two settlements are identified as a Large Village in the Clare County Development Plan 2011-2017. The population of O'Briensbridge was 425 persons in 2006, and has a target population of 553 persons by 2017.

The village is connected by bridge to Montpellier on the other side of the Shannon (in Tipperary). The bridge provides the only crossing of the river between Limerick City and Killaloe and serves as an important link between Counties Clare, Limerick and Tipperary.

Existing services within the village include public houses, shops, post office, cemetery, childcare facilities and some limited sports facilities. The church, cemetery and primary school are located in neighbouring Bridgetown.

Whereas O'Briensbridge has experienced a number of small and medium sized residential developments in recent years, new development has not been to the same extent as other settlements in the area, due to the restricted land area and limited service infrastructure.

A number of sites are zoned in the Local Area Plan for future residential development, subject to provisions that include incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems and detailed proposals for landscaping / tree retention.



*Aerial view showing landscape setting*



*O'Briensbridge and River Shannon with native willow species growing on riverbank*

## Townscape Character

Historic maps of the area show O'Briensbridge as a small riverside settlement, before construction of the Headrace Canal which effectively created an artificial island and severed roads extending north and south. Tree cover is generally shown as being sparse, apart from along the tree-lined Limerick road extending southwards past Fisher's Lodge.

Today the village centre of O'Briensbridge comprises a single main street, with relatively uniform building lines of traditional two-storey terraced houses. The centre is designated as an Architectural Conservation Area. The Village Green located between the centre and the river provides an important local amenity and an attractive entrance into the village from the Montpellier side. Local residential roads extend to the east and west from the centre, serving mostly low-density ribbon type of development.

Around the perimeter of the island are continuous open spaces with a network of riverside paths, and a wooded area adjacent to the canal that forms a natural backdrop to the village.

Within the Village Green are 2 large Hornbeam (Category A) that contribute importantly to the sense of place, and a semi-mature Whitebeam in Good condition. A semi-mature Birch, which has been heavily pruned, is located to the rear of the adjoining grotto. Along the riverbank to the south of the Green is a mature Lawson Cypress and a semi-mature Apple, which contribute little to the riverside setting, as well as 2 dead Cherry stumps and a semi-mature Purple Plum in decline, which should all be removed and replaced with more suitable species.

Towards the eastern end of Main Street is a deciduous hedgerow along the road edge, and a mixture of deciduous trees in adjoining private gardens, are visually prominent and help define the existing built form on this side of the village. Along Millbrook Road to the west of the village centre is a mixed deciduous hedgerow of Elder, Hawthorn and Sycamore, and a mature Sycamore, in Good condition and enhancing the visual character of the residential street.

Westwards along the River Shannon open space and walkway are groups of semi-mature Ash, Willow and Sycamore planting, a large Sycamore, 7 mature Hawthorn, a continuous substantial and ecologically important hedgerow of mixed deciduous species, and a multi-stemmed Sycamore, all of which are in Good condition and appropriate to the riverside context.

Continuing westwards along the Settlement Boundary and Millbrook Road is a prominent double row of Lawson Cypress, in private property and visually incongruous in the flat river landscape.



*Existing trees and open spaces*

Strategy Proposals

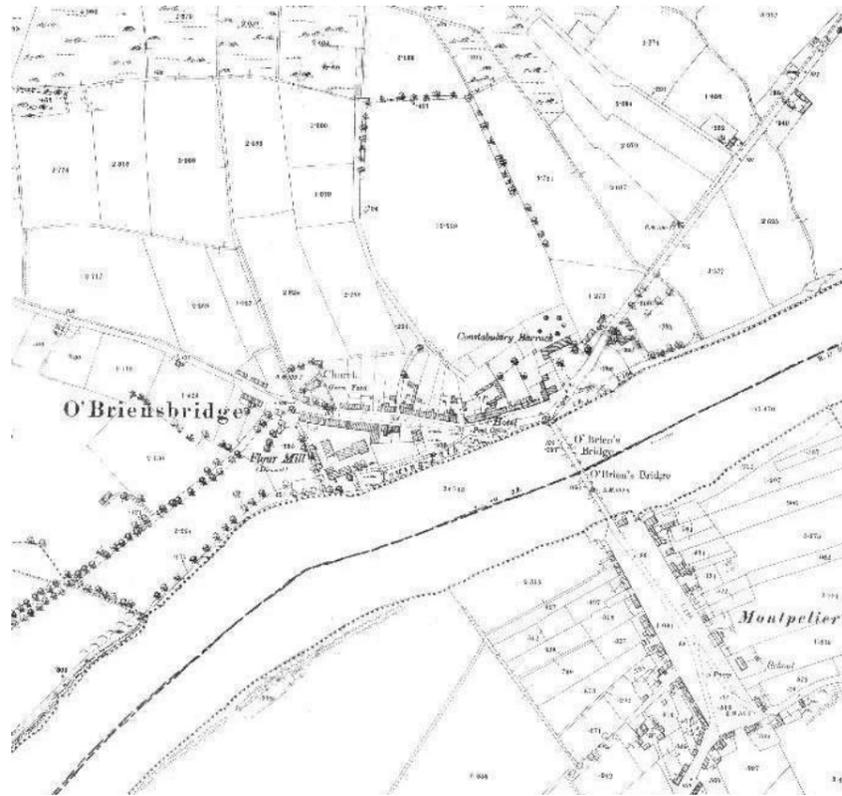
As can be seen from the following table, the majority of trees surveyed in O'Briensbridge are assessed as being of Moderate Value. Special Quality Category A trees are limited to the large dominant Willow on the eastern Shannon walkway and the 2 large Hornbeam on the Village Green. The Moderate Value trees are all in Good condition and mostly semi-mature specimens or groups with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. The trees assessed as Low Quality are mostly immature specimens or groups, currently unremarkable but generally in Good condition and capable of making a more positive contribution as they continue to mature. Only 5 trees were assessed as being unsuitable for retention and requiring removal.

Category A	High Quality and Value	2no.
Category B	Moderate Value	50no.
Category C	Low Quality	7no.
Category U	Should be removed	5no.

(Note: for further description of Categories see Section 4.2)

The village would benefit from further tree planting opportunities and management that includes:

1. Removal of poor and dead trees on the riverside open space south of the Village Green, which is highly prominent in views of the village from the bridge. These should be replaced and supplemented with additional trees as soon as possible, with species that could include Birch, Ash and Crack Willow.
2. New tree planting on the small ancillary open spaces associated with housing areas adjacent to the village centre, with species that could include Birch, Whitebeam, Hornbeam and Mountain Ash.
3. Planting of gaps between existing tree groups along the western Shannon walkway, with species as a continuation of those present, including Ash, Willow and Sycamore.
4. Continuous tree planting in linear groups along the Headrace Canal open space, to visually contain the village and for amenity and biodiversity purposes. Native species should be used to reflect those along the River Shannon open space and to reinforce the important natural setting of the island.
5. Substantial new tree planting as an integral part of future residential development proposals, reinforcing the existing hedgerow structure where possible and linked to the perimeter planting of the linear open spaces.
6. Additional planting of native trees within established residential areas, in groups where space allows and linked to existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible, to create a strengthened green network for the village. Suitable species would include Birch, Whitebeam, Mountain Ash and Cherry.



Historic map of O'Briensbridge (1888-1913)

Along the Headrace Canal open space there are occasional trees in adjoining property gardens, including a small cluster of Alder, a group of Pear, Whitebeam, Alder and Poplar, and in the vicinity of the bridge to Bridgetown, a group of conifer trees and 2 mature Sycamores (all within private grounds). At the eastern end of the Headrace is a mixed deciduous hedgerow of Sycamore and Hawthorn, effectively defining the village extents.

The south-eastern section of the Shannon Walkway contains a far greater range of trees, including a visually and ecologically significant Ash hedgerow with under-storey of Hawthorn, Elder and Willow, young and semi-mature Ash, and a large mature Willow (Category A) which is one of the most prominent trees along this section of the riverbank.

Westwards towards the bridge there is a wide selection of deciduous trees spread along the open space and walkway. The majority of these are in good condition and highly suitable for the riverside setting. Many are located within the linear open space and some within adjoining private gardens, and include mature Birch, Ash, Willow, Poplar, Alder and Hawthorn, as well as more recently planted Ash, Cherry, Alder and Oak. One semi-mature Alder is now dead and should be replaced.

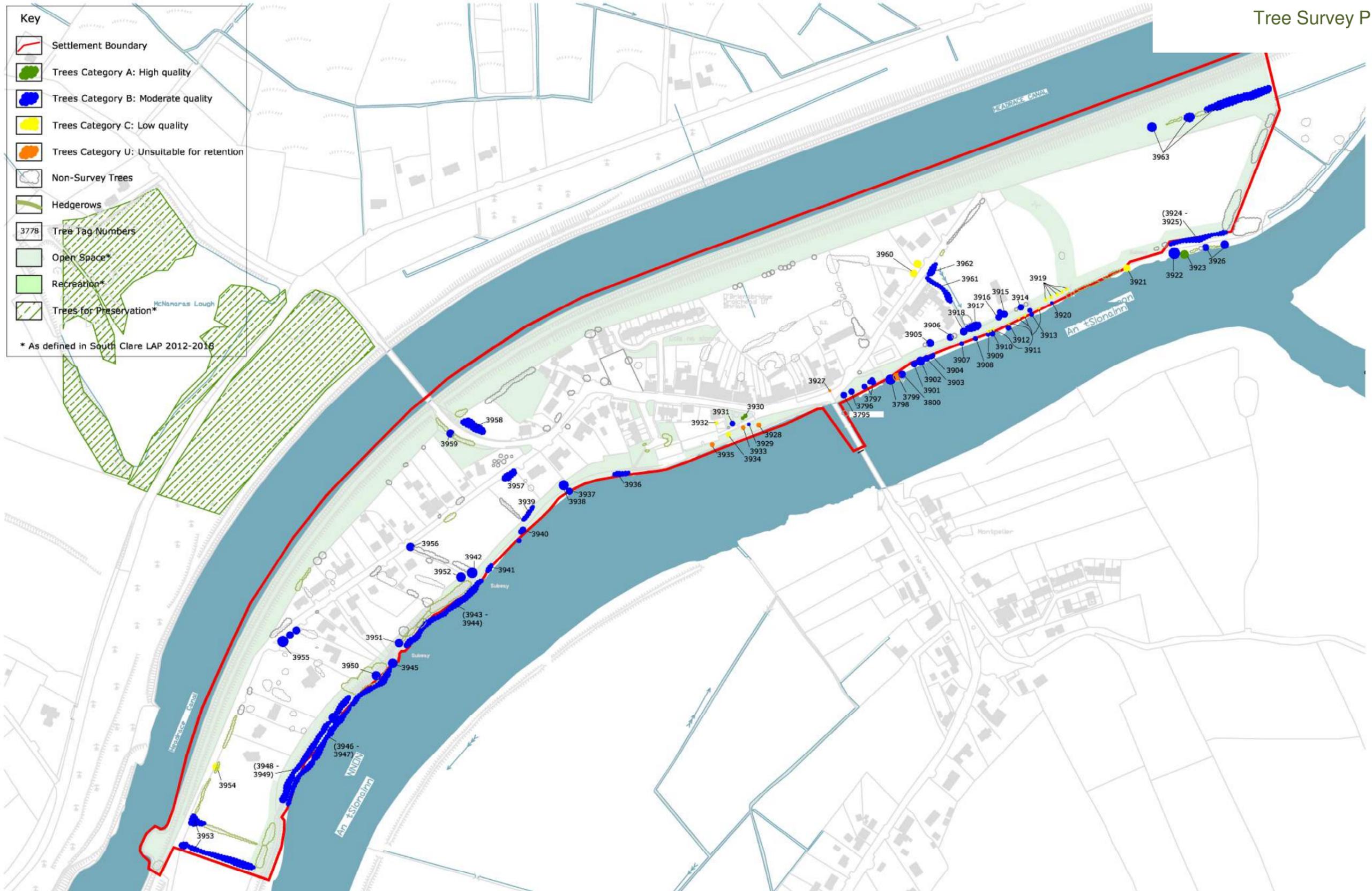


Mature trees and grassland forming north eastern backdrop to the village



View towards the riverside park

Tree Survey Plan



## Tree Survey

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3795	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver birch	350	11m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Large mature silver birch along the river bank, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3796	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	350	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Large mature Ash, along the river bank, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3797	Silver birch	350	11m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a cluster of 4 mature silver birch along the river bank, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3798	<i>Salix fragilis</i> Crack willow	300	9m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A mature willow growing along the river bank displaying a good overall condition, appropriate for its setting	No works required	B2
3799	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Common alder	200	6m	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Dead	A semi-mature alder, this tree is now dead.	Remove	U
3800	Silver birch	250	11m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Large mature silver birch along the river bank, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3901	Silver birch	250	11m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Large mature silver birch along the river bank, displaying a good overall condition. This is surrounded by low lying hawthorn.	No works required	B2
3902	<i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i> Lombardy poplar	400	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Large mature Poplar, along the river bank, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3903	Common alder	380	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature alder displaying a good overall condition, important riverbank tree	No works required	B2
3904	Alder	300	9m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents a cluster of 5 mature alders growing within the flood area of the river, there is deadwood in the upper canopies however due to their location it is not a health and safety concern	No works required	B2
3905	Ash	300	10m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature ash located within private property it does overhang into the public domain	No works required	B2
3906	Ash	300	10m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature ash located within private property it does overhang into the public domain	No works required	B2
3907	Common alder	380	10m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature alder displaying a good overall condition, important riverbank tree	No works required	B2
3908	Silver birch	250	11m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Large mature silver birch along the river bank, displaying a good overall condition.	No works required	B2
3909	Common alder	380	16m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature alder displaying a good overall condition, important riverbank tree	No works required	B2
3910	Crack willow	300	9m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature Willow displaying a good overall condition, important riverbank tree	No works required	B2
3911	Ash	150	6m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents 6 young ash trees that have been newly planted along the river bank	No works required	C2
3912	Crack willow	300	9m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature Willow displaying a good overall condition, important riverbank tree	No works required	B2
3913	Ash	380	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature ash displaying a good overall condition, important riverbank tree	No works required	B2
3914	Ash	600	18m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents two large ash within private property, however they partially overhang public domain	No works required	B2
3915	Ash	380	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature ash displaying a good overall condition, important riverbank tree	No works required	B2
3916	Birch	300	16m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents two large birch within private property, however they partially overhang public domain	No works required	B2
3917	Ash	600	18m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents three large ash within private property, however they partially overhang public domain	No works required	B2
3918	Poplar	300	16	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature Poplar displaying a good overall condition, important riverbank tree	No works required	B2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3919	Mixed plantings	200	6m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a cluster of young deciduous planting including, cherry, alder and an oak	No works required	C2
3920	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hawthorn	220	5m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature hawthorn displaying a good overall condition, import ecological tree	No works required	B2
3921	Ash	180	7m	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Good	A young ash displaying a good overall condition,	No works required	C2
3922	Ash	250	12m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents a semi-mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3923	Crack willow	700	20m	N=6 S=7 E=6 W=7	Good	A large mature willow and one of the most dominant trees on the riverbank, important riverbank tree	No works required	A2
3924-25	Hedgerow	300	16m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Consist of approximately 20 significant ash hedgerow with come low lying hawthorn elder and willow an ecologically important hedgerow	No works required	B2
3926	Alder	380	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A large mature alder displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3927	Sycamore	220	7m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	A semi-mature sycamore located on the main street it has been overpruned in the past and will soon outgrow its living space and interfere with overhead power lines	Remove	U
3928	Cherry	230	6m	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Dead	A dead cherry stump, remove for aesthetic and safety reasons	Remove	U
3929	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Lawson cypress	250	10m	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Good	A mature cypress displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3930	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> Hornbeam	470	13m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents two large mature hornbeam displaying a good overall condition appropriate for their setting	No works required	A2
3931	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i> Swedish whitebeam	300	12m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature whitebeam displaying a good overall condition appropriate for their setting	No works required	B2
3932	Silver birch	220	6m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	A semi-mature birch located to rear of the grotto it has been heavily over pruned in the past	No works required	C2
3933	<i>Prunus cerasifera 'atropurpurea,</i> Purple plum	220	7m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Fair	A semi-mature Purple plum it is in decline in the upper canopy it can be removed for a more appropriate tree such as a mountain ash	Remove	U
3934	<i>Malus</i> Apple	230	6m	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Fair	A semi-mature apple can be replaced with a sountain ash	Retain	C2
3935	Cherry	230	6m	N=1 S=1 E=1 W=1	Dead	A dead cherry stump, remove for aesthetic and safety reasons	Remove	U
3936	Ash	250	5m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Consist of a semi mature ash and willow planting along the river bank	No works required	B2
3937	Sycamore/ash	300	8m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Consist of a semi mature ash and sycamore planting along the river bank	No works required	B2
3938	Sycamore	400	18m	N=5 S=5 E=5 W=5	Good	A large mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3939	hawthorn	220	10m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a cluster of 7 mature hawthorn displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3940	Ash/sycamore	300	12m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Consists of a semi-mature ash and sycamore cluster	No works required	B2
3941	Ash	250	10m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Consists of 3semi mature ash along the river bank displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3942	Ash	380	14m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Consists of a semi mature ash and willow planting along the river bank	No works required	B2
3943-44	Sycamore/ash/alder/hawthorn/willow	300	12m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Consists of a significant and ecologically important hedgerow located between the two subways	No works required	B2
3946-47	Sycamore/ash/alder /hawthorn/willow	300	12m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Consists of a significant and ecologically important hedgerow	No works required	B2
3948-49	Sycamore/ash/alder /hawthorn/willow	300	12m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Consists of a significant and ecologically important hedgerow	No works required	B2
3950	Sycamore	300	10m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A multi-stemmed sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3951	Ash	350	10m	N=2 S=2 E=4 W=3	Good	Represents 4 mature ash displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
3952	Sycamore	550	18m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A large mature sycamore located on the boundary of private/public land	No works required	B2
3953	Lawson cypress	450	20m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents a double row of cypress these are located on private lands but the overhang into the public realm	No works required	B2
3954	Alder	230	6m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents an alder cluster on private lands however the overhang the public domain	No works required	C2
3955	Pear, whitebeam Alder, poplar		10m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Mixed deciduous plantings located in a private garden	No works required	B2

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
3956	Sycamore	380	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3957	Elder/hawthorn/sycamore	350	10m	N=2 S=2 E=4 W=3	Good	Represents a mixed deciduous hedgerow	No works required	B2
3958	Sitka spruce x3 lawson cypress x5	450	23m	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents conifer trees located within private garden but are visible from the public domain	No works required	B2
3959	Sycamore x2	350	12m	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Two mature sycamore located within a private field but overhang the public domain	No works required	B2
3960	Ash/lime	320 estimated	12m	N=4 S=4 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents two tree located within private lands but are visible from the public domain	No works required	C2
3961	Sycamore/Monterey cypress x2, eucalyptus and ashx4	500 est.	20m	N=5 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Mixed deciduous plantings located in a private lands growing in a ditch leading down to riverbank	No works required	B2
3962	Sycamore/hawthorn/cypress Apple	280	8m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Mixed deciduous hedgerow bounding private and public land, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
3963	Sycamore x 4 hawthorn x 4	350	12m	N=2 S=2 E=4 W=3	Good	Represents a mixed deciduous hedgerow	No works required	B2

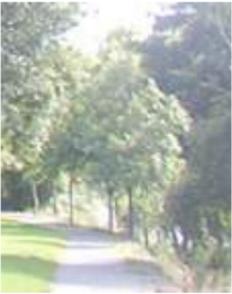
Tree Inventory

TAG: 3795	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Silver Birch				
TAG: 3796	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Ash				
TAG: 3797	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native Cluster	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Silver Birch x 4				
TAG: 3798	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Crack Willow				

TAG: 3799	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Habitat	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Dead	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	-	
Common Alder (Dead)				
TAG: 3800	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Silver Birch				
TAG: 3901	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Silver Birch				
TAG: 3902	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Non Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Lombardy Poplar				

TAG: 3903	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Alder x5				
TAG: 3904	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Alder x5				
TAG: 3905	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	PP Along River	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent Boundary Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Ash				
TAG: 3906	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	PP Along River	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent Boundary Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Ash				

TAG: 3907	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Common Alder				
TAG: 3908	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Silver Birch				
TAG: 3909	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Common Alder				
TAG: 3910	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Crack Willow				

TAG: 3911	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Ash				
TAG: 3912	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Crack Willow				
TAG: 3913	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent Riverside Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Ash x2				
TAG: 3914	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Mature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Visually Prominent Riverside/Boundary Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Ash x2				

TAG: 3915	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	PP Along River	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Visually Prominent Riverside/Boundary Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Ash				
TAG: 3916	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	PP Along River	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent Riverside/Boundary Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Birch				
TAG: 3917	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	PP Along River	
		Ecological	Native, Forms part of linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
Ash				
TAG: 3918	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	PP Along River	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature. Part of natural linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Garden Boundary Feature	
Poplar				

TAG: 3919	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Will increase in ecological Value	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will increase in prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3920	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, part of natural linear feature. Berries	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Seasonal Colour	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3921	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3922	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native Riverside Tree	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical		
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	

TAG: 3923	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Mature, Native, Part of linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent and dominant tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3924-3925	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Part of linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3926	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Part of linear feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3927	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Main Street	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Incongruous	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	-	

TAG: 3928	Category: U	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native, Dead	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Incongruous	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	-	
TAG: 3929	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Park Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of Place	
TAG: 3930	Category: A2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Public Space	
TAG: 3931	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent park tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines Public Space	

TAG: 3932	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Near Grotto	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Moderately Prominent park tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Defines grotto area	
<b>TAG: 3933</b>	<b>Category: U</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	In Decline Incongruous	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	-	
<b>TAG: 3934</b>	<b>Category: C2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Fruit Bearing	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal Colour, Fruit	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of Place	
<b>TAG: 3935</b>	<b>Category: U</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Riverside Park	
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Dead	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	-	

TAG: 3936	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native Cluster	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Part of Linear Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
		<b>TAG: 3937</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native/non	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
<b>TAG: 3938</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Non-native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
<b>TAG: 3939</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Berries Native, Part of Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Seasonal Colour	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	

TAG: 3940	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Part of Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
		<b>TAG: 3941</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Part of Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
<b>TAG: 3942</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Part of Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
<b>TAG: 3943-44</b>	<b>Category: B2</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Value</b>
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Part of Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Cluster	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	

TAG: 3945	Category:	Criteria	Notes	Value
Tag Not in Use		Location		
		Ecological		
		Hydrological		
		Amenity		
		Historical		
		Place Making		
TAG: 3946-3947	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Part of Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Tree Corridor	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3948-3949	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Part of Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Tree Corridor	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3950	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Non-Native, Part of Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	

TAG: 3951	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Native, Part of Linear Feature	
		Hydrological	Adjoins River	
		Amenity	Riverside Tree Corridor	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3952	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Riverside Path	
		Ecological	Non-native Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines Garden Boundary. Reinforces Riverside Setting	
TAG: 3953	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Millbrook Rd, Nr. Headrace	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Incongruous	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Western Approach	
TAG: 3954	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Millbrook Rd, Nr. Headrace	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Will Increase in Prominence	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Roadside Tree	

TAG: 3955	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Millbrook Rd	
		Ecological	Mature, Mixed Cluster. Some Fruit Bearing	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary Cluster	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Backdrop	
TAG: 3956	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Millbrook Rd	
		Ecological	Non-Native, Mature. Part of Linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines Boundary. Reinforces Sense of Place	
TAG: 3957	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Millbrook Rd	
		Ecological	Mixed Cluster. Berries.	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Boundary Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of Place	
TAG: 3958	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Near Headrace Bridge R446	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Reinforces Entrance to Village	

TAG: 3959	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore x2</p>		Location	Near Headrace Bridge R446	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent Roadside Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry and village Backdrop	
TAG: 3960	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Ash, Lime</p>		Location	Main Street (East)	
		Ecological	Native / Non Cluster	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of Place	
TAG: 3961	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore, Monterey Cypress,x2, Eucalyptus and Ash x4</p>		Location	Main Street (East)	
		Ecological	Non-native mature linear feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent Boundary Trees	
		Place Making	Reinforces Sense of Place	
TAG: 3962	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore, Hawthorn, Cypress, Apple</p>		Location	Main Street (East)	
		Ecological	Mixed Hedgerow, Some Fruit bearing	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundery Cluster	
		Place Making	Field Boundary	

TAG: 3963	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 <p>Sycamore x4, Hawthorn x4</p>		Location	Eastern Extents	
		Ecological	Non-native Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually Prominent	
		Place Making	Reinforces Village backdrop and sense of place	



Background  
Townscape Character  
Strategy Proposals  
Tree Survey Plan  
Tree Survey  
Tree Inventory

## Ogonelloe

## Background

Ogonnelloe (Irish: *Tuath O gCoinghilla*, derived from the 'Land of the O'Connollys') is a linear settlement in east County Clare, situated above the shores of Lough Derg on the R463 Scariff-Killaloe road. It is identified as a small village in the Clare County Development Plan 2011-2017, with a population of 151 persons in 2006, and a target population of 207 persons by 2017.

The village follows an extended linear form along the R463, with mostly detached houses set back from the road within large plots. Much of the housing is comparatively recent, exploiting views across Lough Derg and surrounding mountain ranges. There are local centers at each end of the settlement - the church is located to the north and the primary school and GAA grounds to the south. Although extensive lands between the established housing areas have been zoned for Low Density residential, the restrictions on service infrastructure are expected to continue for the lifetime of the Local Area Plan.

It is a General Objective of the local Plan to facilitate the provision of infrastructure to allow for future growth. Other Objectives of relevance to the public realm comprise the implementation of traffic management and calming in the village and the provision of footpaths, particularly to link existing housing to the primary school and GAA grounds.



*Aerial view showing landscape setting*

## Townscape Character

There are few trees shown on historic maps of the area, apart from occasional ones within gardens of properties adjoining the road.

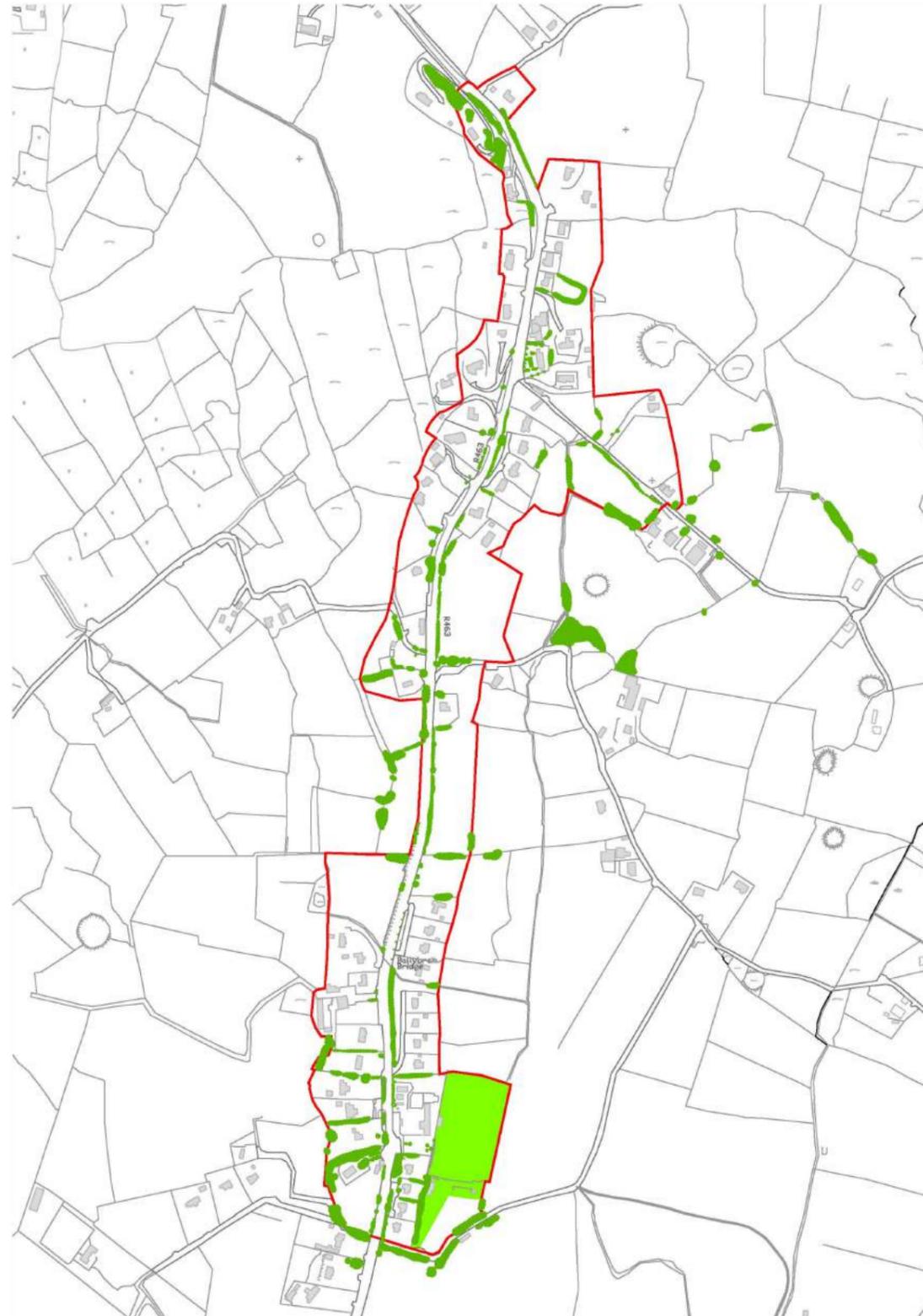
The present linear settlement form dominates the character of the village. The established housing areas at each end of the village are separated by open agricultural fields which, together with the absence of a discernible centre, contribute to the lack of a distinct village identity.

Within the southern part of the village, the majority of notable trees occur in the vicinity of the Sports Ground. The lane to the south of the recreation area is bordered by hedgerow trees, including a mature group of Sycamore, Ash and Willow within the settlement boundary, which are in Good condition and contribute strongly to defining the edge of the village. Along the lower western boundary of the Sports Ground there is an embankment of semi-mature trees, comprising Aspen, Norway Maple, Willow and Hawthorn, which will continue to mature into an effective screen to the adjacent houses.

Intermittent hedgerows line both sides of the main road, containing a mixture of Ash, Sycamore, Willow, Elder, Gorse and Bramble. To the east side of the road, a semi-mature Ash tree in Good condition will continue to mature into a suitable roadside tree. On the west side, opposite the school, a group of 5 mature Sycamore trees provide a prominent visual feature. The mixed hedge of mostly Elder and Hawthorn continues northwards from the school on the east side of the road, with individual specimens of semi-mature Sycamore and Ash, together with a row of recently planted Birch and Whitebeam, contributing to the rural character of the route.

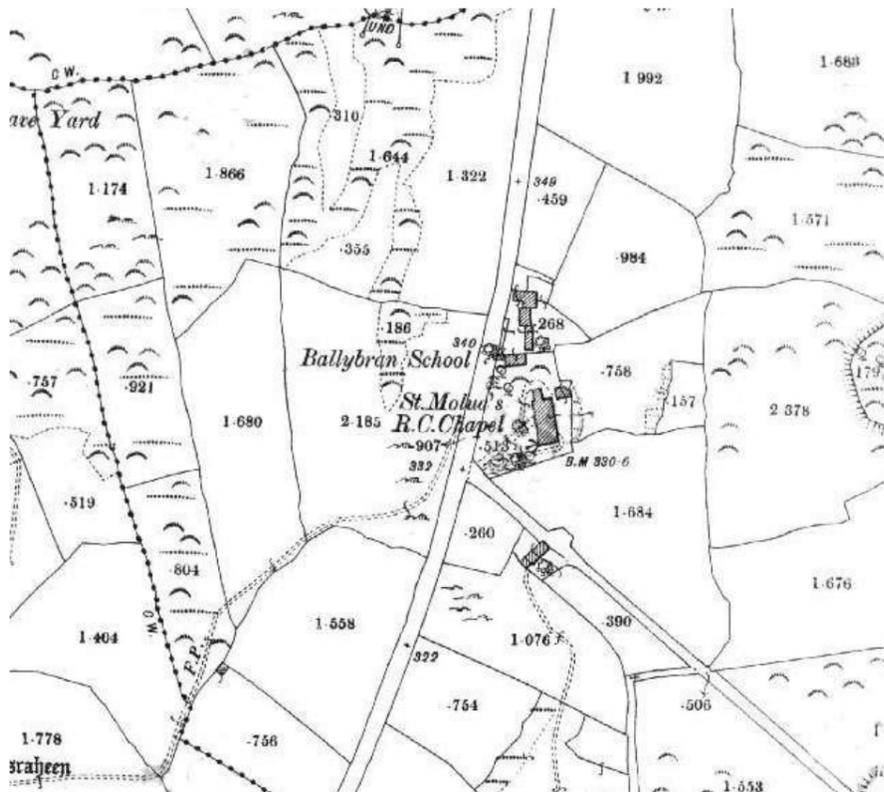
The intervening area between the existing housing is dominated by a continuous hedgerow of Willow, Sycamore, Bramble and Cleavers to the east side of the road, and including a mature Ash and semi-mature Cherry on adjoining land, and a hedge of Willow, Montbretia and Privet to part of the west side, and including a mature Alder and a small group of mature Hornbeam.

A number of prominent trees occur at the staggered cross roads mid-way along the village, including 2 mature Ash, Sycamore, Elm and Lime, and a group of 6 Sycamore, which contribute to the rural character of the side roads. Within the northern part of the village, notable roadside trees include 2 mature Sycamore and a mature Birch. On the lawn to the front of the catholic Church there is a cluster of semi-mature trees comprising Whitebeam, Cherry, Mountain Ash, Birch and Crab Apple, which can be expected to mature into large specimens. Sporadic clumps of Leyland and Lawson Cypress occur elsewhere in the northern part, together with intermittent hedgerows of mostly Hawthorn and Willow.



*Existing trees and open spaces*

Strategy Proposals



Historic map of Ogonelloe (1888-1913)



Typical roadside verges in Ogonelloe

As can be seen from the following table, the majority of trees surveyed in Tuamgraney are assessed as being of Moderate Value. There were no Special Quality Category A trees identified. The Moderate Value trees are all in Good condition and mostly specimens or groups with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. The trees assessed as Low Quality are mostly immature specimens or groups, currently unremarkable but generally in Good condition and capable of making a more positive contribution as they continue to mature. No trees were assessed as being unsuitable for retention or requiring removal.

Category B	Moderate Value	13no.
Category C	Low Quality	6no.

(Note: for further description of Categories see Section 4.2).

The village would benefit from further tree planting opportunities and management that includes:

1. Extensive tree planting around the perimeter of the Sports Ground, the northern and eastern boundaries in particular, to help more effectively absorb it into the landscape setting and to enhance biodiversity. This could possibly be undertaken as a community/school project, entailing linear groups of mixed, predominantly native deciduous species (Ash, Oak, Birch and Sycamore).
2. Continuous roadside tree planting where space allows, including gaps in hedgerows and between existing tree groups, on verges and within gardens or on adjoining agricultural lands, and preferably as part of the proposed footpath improvements. A single specimen signature tree, such as Birch or Whitebeam, could provide a strong visual statement and a unifying element to the village.
3. Additional planting of native trees within private gardens, in groups where space allows and linked to existing trees and hedgerows wherever possible, to create a strengthened green network for the village. Suitable species would include Birch, Whitebeam, Mountain Ash and Cherry.

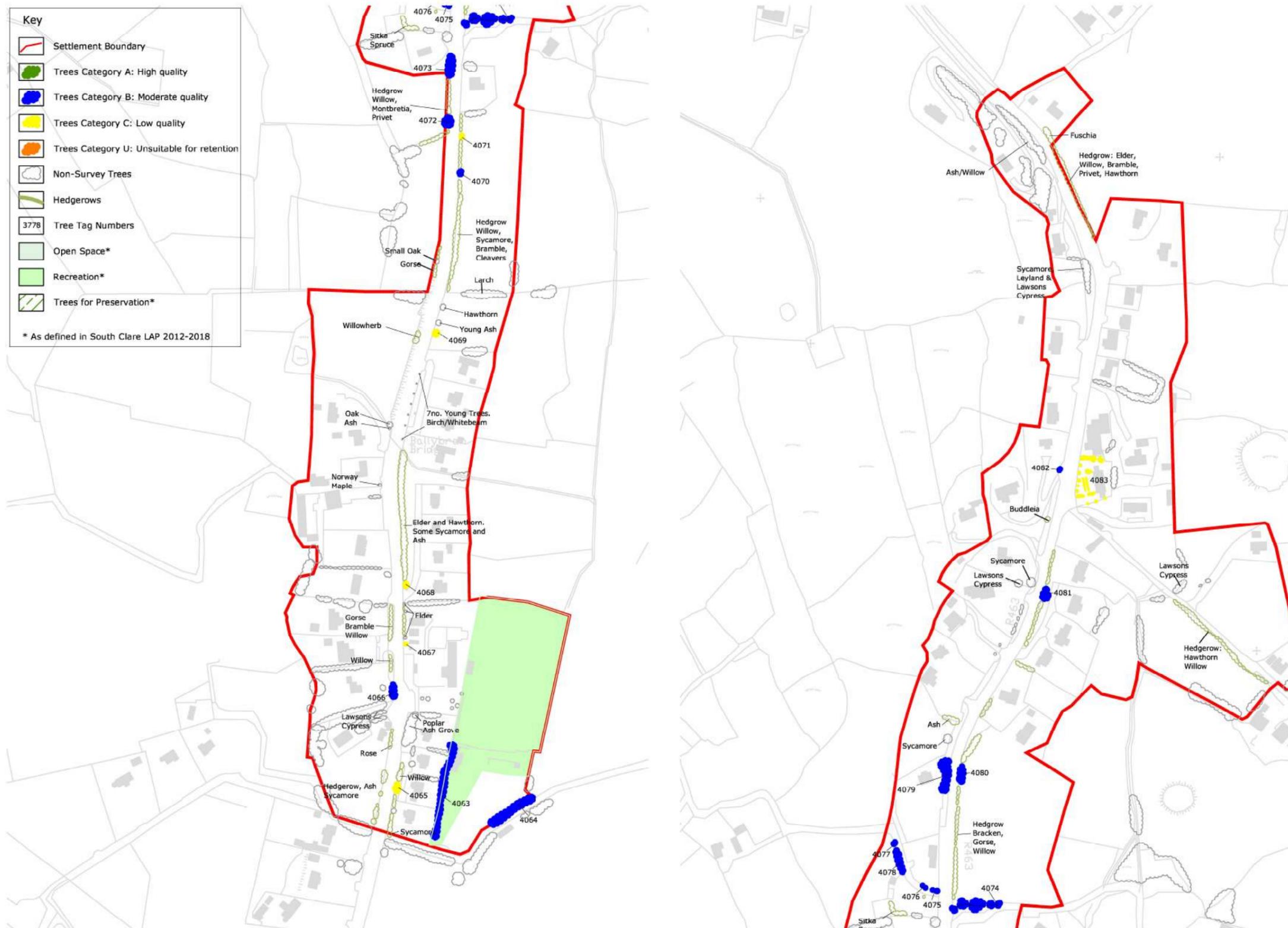


View from Ogonelloe towards Lough Derg



Semi-mature trees within Church grounds

Tree Survey Plan



## Tree Survey

Tree (Tag)	Species Botanical Name	Size (mm)	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)	Condition	Structural/Physiological Observations	Remedial Recommendation	Category
4063	<i>Mixed species</i>	350	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Represents an embankment of semi-mature trees along the western boundary, containing aspen, Norway maples, willow and hawthorn. Provide good screening	No works required	B2
4064	Mixed species	320	20	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents mature sycamore, ash and willow, provide adequate screening. Displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4065	Ash	280	9	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4066	Sycamore	350	12	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents 5 mature sycamore on the boundary of private/public property, displaying a good overall condition. High aesthetic value	No works required	B2
4067	Sycamore	280	7	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A semi-mature Sycamore displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4068	Ash	280	9	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature ash displaying a good overall condition, also incorporates a low lying hedge of elder, and hawthorn	No works required	C2
4069	Oak	280	8	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature Oak, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	C2
4070	Ash	350	9	N=4 S=4 E=4 W=4	Good	A mature ash displaying a good overall condition, on private land but overhangs into the public domain	No works required	B2
4071	Cherry	250	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A semi-mature cherry displaying a good overall condition, on private land but overhangs into the public domain	No works required	C2
4072	Common alder	350	12	N=5 S=5 E=4 W=4	Good	A mature alder displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4075	Ash	400	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	Two mature ash displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4076	English elm	350	12	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents two mature elm in good overall condition	No works required	B2
4077	Lime	300	10	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A mature Lime displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4078	Sycamore	450	12	N=3 S=3 E=3 W=3	Good	A cluster of 6 sycamore along a quiet side road, , displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4079	Mixed species	360	9m	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	Represents a cluster of willow, birch, alder and ash, all displaying a good overall condition.	No works required	B2
4080	Sycamore	350	12	N=5 S=5 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents two mature sycamore, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4081	Sycamore	350	12	N=5 S=5 E=4 W=4	Good	Represents two mature sycamore, displaying a good overall condition	No works required	B2
4082	Birch	350	12	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	A mature birch displaying good overall condition	No works required	B2
4083	Mixed species	200	6	N=2 S=2 E=2 W=2	Good	In the front lawn of the church there is a cluster of mixed deciduous species all in good condition. Whitebeam, cherry, mountain ash, silver birch and crap apple	No works required	C 2

Tree Inventory

TAG: 4063	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mixed Species		Location	Sports Ground	
		Ecological	Semi mature hedgerow	Green
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary Cluster	Blue
		Historical	Traditional Context	Blue
		Place Making	Screening	Blue
TAG: 4064	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Mixed Species		Location	Sports Ground	
		Ecological	Some Native, mature	Blue
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary Trees	Blue
		Historical	Traditional Context	Blue
		Place Making	Screening, framing	Blue
TAG: 4065	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash		Location	Southern approach	
		Ecological	Native, Keys	Green
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside Tree	Blue
		Historical	Traditional context	Blue
		Place Making	Defines Village Entrance	Blue
TAG: 4066	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sycamore x 5		Location	Opposite School	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	Blue
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent roadside cluster	Blue
		Historical	Traditional Context	Blue
Place Making	Frame entry to village	Blue		

TAG: 4067	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sycamore		Location	Main Road, West	
		Ecological	Non Native	Yellow
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside Tree	Yellow
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	Blue
TAG: 4068	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash + Hawthorn and Elder		Location	Main Road, West	
		Ecological	Native, + Native Hedge, Berries	Blue
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside Boundary	Blue
		Historical	Traditional Context	Yellow
		Place Making	Reinforces entry to village	Yellow
TAG: 4069	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Oak		Location	Main Road, West	
		Ecological	Native, Semi-Mature	Blue
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside tree / Field Boundary	Yellow
		Historical	Traditional Context	Yellow
		Place Making	Reinforces Roadside	Yellow
TAG: 4070	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Ash		Location	Main Road, West	
		Ecological	Mature, Native	Green
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent Boundary tree	Green
		Historical	Traditional context	Green
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place.	Blue

TAG: 4071	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Common Alder		Location	Main Road, East	
		Ecological	Non Native	Yellow
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside Tree	Yellow
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Forms Part of the Hedgerow	Yellow
TAG: 4072	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Common Alder		Location	Main Road, West	
		Ecological	Native, Mature	Green
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Roadside Tree	Blue
		Historical	Traditional Context	Blue
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place.	Yellow
TAG: 4073	Category:	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Hornbeam		Location	Main Road, West	
		Ecological	Native	Green
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Roadside Trees	Blue
		Historical	Traditional Context	Blue
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place.	Blue
TAG: 4074	Category:	Criteria	Notes	Value
 Sycamore, Ash		Location	L82042 Side Road	
		Ecological	Mature	Green
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Visually prominent Boundary tree	Green
		Historical	Traditional Context	Green
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place.	Blue

TAG: 4075	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Nr Glocca Morra B&B,	
		Ecological	Native,	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines Side Road	
Ash				
TAG: 4076	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Nr Glocca Morra B&B,	
		Ecological	Naturalised	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside Tree	
		Place Making	Defines Side Road	
English Elm				
TAG: 4077	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Nr Glocca Morra B&B,	
		Ecological	Mature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside Tree	
		Historical	-	
		Place Making	Boundary Tree	
Lime				
TAG: 4078	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Nr Glocca Morra B&B,	
		Ecological	Non-native row	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary Trees	
		Historical	Traditional context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place.	
Sycamore				

TAG: 4079	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	North of Glocca Morra B&B	
		Ecological	Native Mix, Linear Natural Feature	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Boundary Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place.	
Mixed Species				
TAG: 4080	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location		
		Ecological	Non Native	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Roadside Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines Boundary	
Sycamore				
TAG: 4081	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Main Road, South of church	
		Ecological	Non Native, Mature	
		Hydrological		
		Amenity	Roadside Trees	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Reinforces sense of place. Framing	
Sycamore				
TAG: 4082	Category: B2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	Opposite Church	
		Ecological	Native	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Roadside Tree	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Marks Residential Entrance.	
Birch				

TAG: 4083	Category: C2	Criteria	Notes	Value
		Location	RC.Church	
		Ecological	Mixed Species	
		Hydrological	-	
		Amenity	Prominent Location	
		Historical	Traditional Context	
		Place Making	Defines Church Grounds	
Mixed Species				



- 6.1 Tree Strategy for County Clare
- 6.2 Protection of the Finest Trees
- 6.3 Trees and the Public Realm
- 6.4 Trees and the Design and Construction Process
- 6.5 Concept and Design Proposals
- 6.6 Planning Permission Requirements
- 6.7 Checklist and Flow Diagram

## 6. Recommendations

CDP

## 17.12

Development Plan Objective:  
**Woodlands, Trees & Hedgerows**

**It is an objective of the Council:**

- a. To make Tree Preservation Orders as required in order to ensure the protection of important trees in urban and rural areas that contribute to public amenity, particularly indigenous trees and trees under threat;
- b. To preserve and conserve individual or groups of trees identified in Volume 2 of this Plan as 'Trees for Preservation' which will enhance the character and appearance of an area;
- c. To work with landowners, local communities and other relevant groups to promote the retention and conservation of existing trees and hedgerows and encourage development proposals that enhance the landscape through positive management and additional planting/ sensitive replanting of native tree species;
- d. To protect woodlands and hedgerows from damage and/or degradation and work to prevent the disruption of the connectivity of the woodlands and hedgerows of the County;
- e. To ensure, where required, applications for development include proposals for planting/leave a suitable ecological buffer zone, between the development works and areas/features of ecological importance;
- f. Where hedgerows are required to be removed in the interests of traffic safety or where breaches to hedgerows occur due to river drainage/maintenance works and flood repair, to require the applicant/ developer to reinstate the hedgerows with a suitable replacement of native species to the satisfaction of the Council;
- g. To require, where possible, that all trees felled as a result of development proposals be replaced at a minimum ratio of 10 new native species per 1 tree felled.

*Clare County Development Plan 2011 – 2017*

## 6.1 Tree Strategy for County Clare

The Survey of Trees in selected towns and villages of County Clare clearly shows that tree cover is a vital component of each settlement, adding variety and creating a more healthy and enjoyable living environment. As described in Section 2 of the report, in addition to their visual amenity value, trees provide shade, help to absorb noise and provide a habitat for wildlife. Other more general environmental benefits of trees include the filtering of air-borne pollutants, intercepting and reducing storm water runoff, and helping to offset the urban heat island effect. But trees need to be carefully managed, and new trees planted, to ensure appropriate succession so that future generations can continue to enjoy the County's green legacy.

The trees and hedgerows surveyed as part of this Study are located within or adjacent to the public realm. The majority of trees within the settlements, however, are privately owned and located either within gardens, country estates/parklands or on adjoining agricultural land, and therefore not within the control of the County Council. Privately owned trees are an important asset for the County, making a very significant contribution to the character and quality of the landscape and the settlements within it. Whereas the Council can influence the management of some of the most notable privately owned trees through its statutory powers for Tree Preservation Orders and Architectural Conservation Areas, the remaining, vast majority of privately owned trees are outside their immediate scope and responsibility. Guidance on best practice therefore needs to be given in order to encourage positive tree management, protection and planting works throughout the County.

The County Council has a key role to play in the care and protection of existing trees and planting of new trees and hedgerows. County Development Plan (CDP) Objective 17.12 sets out the importance of protecting trees and hedgerows as part of the development process. As well as looking after trees and woodlands on publicly-owned land and, where possible, protecting trees on private land, the County Council also needs to raise awareness of the importance of trees and influencing their positive management. This can be achieved by acting as an example of best practice and by providing information about tree management that can be adopted by other public and private sector agencies throughout County Clare.

Such a role should be supported by an overall strategy for trees and hedgerows in the County, to supplement the objectives of the CDP and comprising an action plan, policies and guidance that provide the Council with a framework to manage its tree operations. The Tree Strategy could be divided into the following three parts:

The detailed policies and guidance should also be of interest to private tree owners and contractors carrying out tree, hedging and woodland operations and to developers considering new development in the County.

**1. Action Plan**

Key aims and objectives for trees in the County and a five-year plan for the work that needs to be carried out to deliver these.

**2. Tree Policies**

The guiding principles on how trees in the County will be protected and cared for, and how new tree planting will be promoted.

**3. Tree Guidance Notes**

Setting out operational standards, and outlining how management decisions are made, updated to reflect best practice and legislative amendments as they change.

An important action of the Tree Policies part of the strategy should be the protection and raising awareness of trees within County Clare through sustainable management, and including:

- Developing the use of a map-based computerised tree management system for all Council tree management;
- Establishing a computerised record of the Council's tree stocks ;
- Completing a prioritised survey of Council owned trees in all County settlements (e.g. based on the methodology established as part of this Tree Survey);
- Identifying and evaluating other important groups of trees and woodlands;
- Developing a 'favourite trees' campaign to raise profile of notable and ancient trees;
- Making new Tree Preservation Orders as appropriate to protect trees under threat;
- Reviewing current Tree Preservation Orders;
- Providing information on the Council website in relation to trees (including access to this Tree Survey and other Good Practice Guides); and
- Producing a set of leaflets based on the Good Practice Guides for those people who do not have access to the internet.

The aims of the strategy Guidance Notes should be to provide information and advice on the planting, management and care of trees. Although principally addressed at County Officers, the guidance should be available to Elected Members and to local community groups who wish to understand what sort of tree work is being carried out and the circumstances when it is necessary.

Tag	Settlement	Location	Type
4170	Scariff	Sacred Heart Church	Goat willow
4171	Scariff	Sacred Heart Church	Ash
4178	Scariff	Roadside, Teagasc	Ash
4183	Scariff	Village centre	London Plane
4122	Tuamgraney	Garden of Remembrance	Lime
4138-39	Tuamgraney	St. Cronan's Church	Beech (group)
4141	Tuamgraney	St. Cronan's Church	Beech
4142	Tuamgraney	St. Cronan's Church	Beech
3998	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Scots pine
4004	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Scots pine
4005	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Beech
4006	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Beech (group)
4007	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Beech
4008	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Beech
4009	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Beech
4010	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Beech
4011	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Beech
4012	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Turkey oak
4013	Killaloe	R463 Tobermurragh	Turkey oak
4015	Killaloe	Bane Field	Beech
4021	Killaloe	Bane Field	Red oak
4055	Killaloe	Cathedral grounds	Sycamore
4056-57	Killaloe	Cathedral grounds	Sycamore (group)
4058	Killaloe	Cathedral grounds	Sycamore
4059	Killaloe	Cathedral grounds	Sycamore
4060	Killaloe	Cathedral grounds	Sycamore
4062	Killaloe	Cathedral grounds	Sycamore
3675	Sixmilebridge	Castlequin Road	Beech (group)
3689	Sixmilebridge	Owengarney Court	Lime
3709	Sixmilebridge	Library	Horse chestnut
4198	Mountshannon	Main road, west	Hedgerow
4200	Mountshannon	By Monument	Scots pine
4201	Mountshannon	By Monument	Silver fir
4202	Mountshannon	By Monument	Scots pine
4204	Mountshannon	By Monument	Oak
4351	Mountshannon	Private	Oak
4352	Mountshannon	Main road, north	Beech
4353	Mountshannon	St Caimin's Church	Sycamore
4356	Mountshannon	Lakeside Close	Sycamore
4357	Mountshannon	Lakeside Close	Sycamore
3923	O'Briensbridge	Riverbank	Crack willow
3930	O'Briensbridge	Riverside Park	Hornbeam

Category 'A' Trees within settlements surveyed

The Guidance Notes could include the following topics:

- Works to Existing Trees
- Tree Management
- Trees and Development (protection and new planting)
- Evaluation of Trees for Protection with a Tree Preservation Order
- Planning Tree Enforcement Policy
- Tree Risk Management

## 6.2 Protection of the Finest Trees

The highest quality trees assessed as part of this Survey are summarised on the adjoining table. In terms of protecting the finest specimens surveyed to date, it is clear that the Category 'A' trees should receive the highest priority. All these trees are of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features, and make a substantial contribution to the character of the settlements in which they are located.

However, as described in the settlement assessments, many other trees currently surveyed as Category 'B' or 'C' have the potential for developing into fine specimens, and may therefore warrant similar protection in the near future.

Where it appears to the planning authority that tree protection is desirable and appropriate in the interest of amenity or the environment, a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) may be made under Section 45 of the Local Government (Planning & Development) Act 1963 and subsequent acts. Part XIII of the Planning and Development Act 2000 sets out the provisions for TPOs. As indicated above, County Development Plan (CDP) Objective 17.12 sets out the importance of protecting trees and hedgerows as part of the development process, and includes the provision to make TPOs as required in order to ensure the protection of important trees in urban and rural areas that contribute to public amenity, particularly indigenous trees and trees under threat.

A TPO can apply to a tree, trees, group of trees or woodland. The principle effect of the order is to prohibit the cutting down, topping, lopping or wilful destruction of trees without the planning authority's consent. The order can also require the owner and occupier of the land subject to the order to enter into an agreement with the planning authority to ensure the proper management of the tree, trees or woodland.

Other legal frameworks for the protection of trees include Development Plans and Planning Controls, such as incorporating specific objectives for preserving, improving and extending amenities. Planning permission can be refused, if proposed development may result in the destruction of trees whose preservation is considered to be essential in the interests of amenity, or can be granted subject to conditions e.g. retention of specific trees or planting of new trees.

## 6.3 Trees and the Public Realm

Based on the findings of this Survey, it is encouraging that there is a good selection of existing trees in the settlements surveyed, and their appearance adds to local character, helping to define a sense of place, and softening the built environment, as well as contributing to our physical, cultural and spiritual well-being. It is also encouraging to note that most of the local communities are actively involved in the planting of new trees in their settlements and that much has been achieved through this action in increasing the overall tree cover in County Clare.

The visual appearance of trees is their most obvious contribution to the public realm. Trees can be planted to create places and symbolise community focal points, either by acting as physical barriers to movement, visual barriers which create the illusion of space, as navigational aids to direct people, or as objects of beauty to attract people. Such qualities help to create an attractive and comfortable public realm that will encourage people to linger and make contact with others.

Trees in the public realm can also assist in enhancing the sense of place by:

- Providing historic continuity – trees can live for several centuries and provide an emotional and physical link to past events and planned townscapes.
- Forming an important component of historic designed spaces such as squares and village greens.
- Providing a foil to the built environment by introducing organic shapes and colours into the townscape.
- Marking the changing seasons with leaf changes and floral displays.
- Acting as landmarks when mature, and providing visual emphasis to vehicle and pedestrian routes.
- Screening unsightly features and framing important views.
- Giving shade and thereby potentially reducing temperature, and increasing comfort levels.



Street trees can contribute greatly to the identity of a village



*Trees in adjoining private can contribute importantly to the public realm*



*Tree groups and specimen trees enhance the amenity of open spaces*



*Smaller tree groups should be used in proximity to housing areas*

### **Design opportunities**

Whereas the settlements surveyed all possessed a good range of trees, there are numerous opportunities for enhancing the extent of tree cover in a more co-ordinated and sustainable manner.

Based on an inventory of existing trees, as set out in the Survey, new tree planting within village environments can be used to:

- Define spaces and boundaries.
- Create 'gateways' on village approaches.
- Supplement existing mature tree planting to ensure continuity.
- Screen intrusive elements.
- Soften the effect of austere boundary walls.
- Enhance the streetscape and road corridors.
- Enhance the amenity value of village greens, public open spaces, school grounds and churchyards.
- Provide a food resource and cover for wildlife.
- Provide green corridors and habitat links, encouraging biodiversity.
- Provide urban woodlands on under-utilised ground.
- Enable attenuation of surface water from new and existing development.

As the presence of trees can have a profound effect on the appearance, character and function of an area, it is essential that new planting should take into account the original or proposed design intention and the current use to ensure that the character of a place is enhanced and not diminished. Whether planting a single specimen, a group, or an avenue of trees, it is important to consider how they will relate to and affect the surroundings. The planting of numerous ornamental tree species on an historic village green, for example, although well-intentioned, could detract from the context by presenting an over-fussy appearance within a space that historically would have been quite simple. In such a situation, the planting of one or two single native species (such as Oak or Ash), which in time will mature into large majestic trees, could be far more appropriate to the context.

As importantly, poorly located new trees can obscure buildings of architectural merit, interrupt important vistas (e.g. scenic views of the lough), or obstruct the function of the street including movement and street lighting. Trees and other planting should always form part of the overall urban context, and should not be added or replaced without taking full account of the history, architecture and tradition of the place.

Not all parts of a townscape can or should be expected to accommodate trees but, where substantial areas of the built environment are without trees, additional emphasis should be placed on seeking opportunities, e.g. in open spaces or streets, where trees can be incorporated. Where existing townscape has few mature trees, particular attention should be given to their careful protection, management and eventual replacement.

The main opportunities for introducing new trees into the towns and villages of County Clare include – recreation grounds and open spaces, road approaches and verges, streets and public spaces, urban woodlands associated with major infrastructure, and private gardens.

### **Recreation Areas and Open Spaces**

The villages surveyed are generally well-provided with recreation areas and open spaces, offering important leisure, amenity and nature conservation resources for the local communities. Open spaces may be public, such as parks, riverside walks and the communal areas of housing estates, or semi-private and including schools and churchyards. New trees considered for these areas should aim to reinforce the existing vegetation structure by supplementing established planting and forming links with surrounding trees, woodlands and hedgerows.

Although many of the public open spaces include a good selection of existing trees, they should be further reinforced with new planting wherever possible, thereby enhancing visual amenity while also contributing to the overall green character of the settlement. In most cases the recreation areas (sports grounds) have far fewer trees and would greatly benefit from new planting that better integrates the facilities into their surroundings, particularly along the boundaries with open countryside and the public realm.

Existing trees in housing estates are also generally lacking and should be supplemented with new planting wherever opportunities arise, particularly on communal green spaces and along the verges of access roads (refer also to section 6.3).

New trees should preferably be planted in groups, varying in size from 15-25 trees in the larger open spaces to around 3-5 trees in the smaller spaces associated with village centres and housing estates. Whereas the tree species should be predominantly native, a wider selection could be considered as appropriate to the location. Both deciduous and coniferous types should be combined within the groups to achieve a range of visual effects throughout the seasons. Single specimen trees of similar species should also be located in association with the mixed tree groups within amenity and open space areas.

### **Road Approaches and Verges**

The character and quality of the village environment can be improved significantly with well-located and regularly maintained planting on the main approaches. A simple combination of trees, hedgerows and verges is often the most effective. Generally:

- Trees should be planted along approach roads where space allows and safety is not compromised.
- Hedgerows should be retained on approaches to towns and villages, and supplemented where possible with native tree species, particularly at the gateways to the settlement.
- New trees may need to be planted along the boundaries of adjoining private properties, requiring the consent and involvement of local landowners.



*Tree groups can effectively enclose large open sites*



*Wildflower verge to enhance biodiversity and visual amenity*



*New urban woodlands can provide a valuable recreation, amenity and nature conservation resource*

- The potential for root related damage to structures and surfacing needs to be avoided.
- Verges should have a clear function and appropriate to their locality (e.g. informal in rural areas).
- Verges should be attractive and, where possible, of value to wildlife (e.g. through the use of native wildflower and grass mixes).

#### **Urban Woodlands**

Larger scale tree planting should be considered wherever opportunities arise, such as on derelict or under-utilised land or on former agricultural fields that may longer be commercially viable due to severance (e.g. road building) or to adjoining development uses.

New woodlands are important for enhancing habitat diversity and as an open space resource for passive recreational uses. Other benefits include:

- Providing an attractive setting for the settlement.
- Providing a pleasant environment for both pedestrians and cyclists.
- Providing visual screening to major infrastructure (e.g. roads).
- Helping to absorb large scale development (e.g. housing) into the landscape.
- Helping to reduce soil erosion by stabilising the soil, increasing soil organic matter and improving soil structure.
- Providing in time a valuable source of timber which with careful management can contribute to long-term economic sustainability.
- Providing an evolving educational resource.

The main aim should be to establish a species-rich woodland of native trees and shrubs. The woodland management should also aim to promote a variety of trees and shrubs of differing heights, so that the eventual structure comprises a canopy layer of tall trees such as Oak and Sycamore, and minor fringe trees of Birch, Rowan, Alder, Whitebeam and Wild Cherry.

The establishment of urban woodlands can become a major community initiative, supported where possible from external sources (such as private grants and sponsorship) and as an educational resource for local schools, clubs and amenity societies. In certain circumstances the planting of urban woodlands may be eligible for public funding, such as through the Native Woodland Scheme (Teagasc, Agriculture and Food Development Authority), or similar current initiatives.

#### **Streets and Public Spaces**

Street trees are an integral part of the townscape as they contribute to the sense of enclosure, act as a buffer to traffic noise/ pollution and enhance the sense of place. A traffic calming effect can also be achieved, where trees are planted in continuous rows and their canopies overhang, at least in part, the vehicular roadway. Street trees can also be used to enhance legibility by highlighting the importance of connecting routes and distinguishing one area from another through variations in size and species selection.

Tree planting within urban streets and public spaces usually entails artificial conditions that may not be conducive to healthy sustained growth, and lack of suitable soil may limit tree planting opportunities. Successful establishment usually requires that the bottom and sides of the tree pit are in contact with the underlying subsoil. Planting in pavements or on roadway build outs, for example, require larger tree pits of several cubic metres to provide a sufficient volume of soil to supply the tree with water and nutrients needed for growth.

The ground beneath pavements is usually highly disturbed, and often lined with an array of utilities that may not be fully charted. In such situations, tree roots may need to be contained within individual tree pits, continuous soil planting strips or using other methods to restrict growth under pavements/toward services, including the use of root cells, root barriers and irrigation/aeration systems to ensure healthy growth. An appropriate tree species should also be selected, that is resistant to extremes in temperature and moisture.

#### **Private Gardens**

Many significant trees in the settlements surveyed are located within private gardens adjoining the main access roads and the public realm. In addition to raising awareness of the importance of such trees to the character of the town or village, and introducing protective where suitable (e.g. Tree Protection Orders), every opportunity should be taken for promoting new tree planting by private owners. This could be pursued, for example, through national tree planting schemes (refer Section 3.1), and part of a community planting initiative with support from the County Council and through private sponsorship.

**Selecting Appropriate Plant Species**

It is essential to consider the size and species of trees to be planted - often a mixture of sizes is best. Planting larger trees creates an instant effect, while young trees and whips transplant better and will develop faster.

Native trees are best for biodiversity as they generally support a wider range of species than introduced trees. Large and older trees will support more plant and animal species than small or young trees of the same species. Veteran trees are particularly important for biodiversity as they have the potential for bat and bird roosts. Recreation areas, open spaces and churchyards/cemeteries offer the greatest opportunity for the planting of native species, but where possible native trees should also be considered for street tree planting.

The choice of tree species can have as much effect on the character of a place as building form and materials. Selecting appropriate planting is also fundamental to supporting biodiversity and wildlife. Generally it is preferable to:

- Use a limited selection of indigenous species to create a more natural, informal effect and promote biodiversity.
- Use a combination of indigenous plants characteristic of the locality in village locations and on the edge of settlements.
- Select and locate trees according to ultimate size, soil type and site conditions.
- Avoid formal, ornamental and exotic planting types, which can be more fitting in urban areas.
- Avoid fast-growing species (e.g. Leylandii or other non-native conifers) which can appear incongruous and may cause maintenance and shading problems.
- Carefully consider plant species in relation to the location of existing structures (including buildings, roads and services), sight lines, street lighting and signage.
- Obtain advice from appropriate professionals (e.g. arboriculturists, landscape architects or nurserymen) for further guidance on plant selection and planting procedures.

*Native Trees in Ireland*

<b>Alder</b>	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Fearnóg
<b>Ash</b>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Fuinseog
<b>Aspen</b>	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Crann creathach
<b>Birch</b>	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Beith gheal
<b>Bird cherry</b>	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Donnroisc
<b>Wild cherry</b>	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Crann sílíní fiáin
<b>Crab apple</b>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crann fia-úll
<b>Elder</b>	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Troman
<b>Hazel</b>	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Coll
<b>Holly</b>	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Cuilleann
<b>Pedunculate oak</b>	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Dar ghallda
<b>Sessile oak</b>	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Dair ghaelach
<b>Rowan</b>	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Caorthann
<b>Scots pine</b>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Péine albanach
<b>Spindle</b>	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Feoras
<b>Strawberry tree</b>	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Caithe
<b>Whitebeam</b>	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Fionncholl
<b>Willow</b>	<i>Salix</i> species	Saileach
<b>Wych elm</b>	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Leamhán sléibhe
<b>Yew</b>	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	lúr

## 6.3 Trees and the Design and Construction Process

### **General Standards**

The condition of nearly all trees surveyed as part of this study was found to be Good, with only a small number of specimens needing further treatment or felling for structural/physiological or safety reasons. Several trees were assessed as being of High Quality (Category A) and having an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Notwithstanding this generally healthy situation, all trees within the public and private realms are vulnerable to disturbance, injury, environmental changes, pests and diseases, as well as loss through development. Trees are particularly at risk from the pressures of development. Damage can be sustained to both the above ground and below ground parts of trees.

When considering proposals for each settlement, it is important to take into account the effect that new development may have on existing trees, as well as exploring the opportunities for new planting. Wherever possible, new planting schemes should be developed to create an improved structure and setting for the villages and for new development.

Existing trees are an important factor on most construction sites in rural areas, whether on or near the working areas, and need to be fully taken into account during all stages of the development process. Where tree retention or planting is proposed in conjunction with nearby construction, the objective should be to achieve a harmonious relationship that can be sustained in the long term. Any failure to evaluate fully the impact of development at the earliest opportunity could lead to the loss of tree cover, which would inevitably create a poorer living environment.

It is therefore vital that trees are properly protected and cared for, and to ensure that a legacy of an attractive and healthy tree population is passed on for future generations, by planting new trees to replace those that have died or been removed.

### **The Pre-application Stage**

For sites with existing trees, it is desirable for contact to be made with the County Council at the earliest opportunity so that appropriate development proposals can be discussed. It is often productive for a pre-application consultation to take place with Council Officers, with an initial idea of the nature of the development in order to assess the possible impact on trees.

The Council in accordance with Section 247 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) provides an opportunity for applicants to engage in discussions with the Planning Authority, prior to making a planning application.

The proposals for the site should not be fully developed at this stage, as the presence of trees, and their possible retention, will be an important factor in influencing the layout of any development. It would also be beneficial for the applicant to have completed a Land Survey, Tree Survey and Tree Constraints Plan, and to have an understanding of the ecological impact of the proposed development. This information will enable the Council to provide more accurate advice and guidance regarding acceptable development parameters.

The good practice set out in British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations' should be the principal reference document when considering new and existing trees on proposed development sites.

### **Incorporating Trees into Development**

Trees both on and adjoining the proposed site should be adequately considered. The Council can require existing trees to be protected and retained, through the use of a planning condition, even when they are not subject to a Tree Preservation Order.

Development layouts should be designed to ensure that retained trees are able to grow and mature in the space provided. This will avoid future problems arising due to the trees' proximity to buildings, which would necessitate heavy and on-going pruning that would be detrimental to their landscape value. Retained trees that are poorly positioned in relation to buildings can cause structural problems, distress or financial loss to occupants. Even if not affecting trees directly, development layouts will not be acceptable if they would result in undue pressure for future felling or unsightly heavy pruning.

New tree and shrub planting should be recognised from the outset as an integral part of any development. It should be purposefully designed to complement the proposed features of the development and existing features intended for retention. It is equally important to plan for the planting of trees on development sites that have no existing trees.

All new planting should have regard to relevant County Council guidance, such as:

- Clare Biodiversity Action Plan
- County Clare Landscape Character Assessment
- Guidelines for Incorporating Landscape Features into Development
- County Clare Rural House Design Guide
- 'Buds of the Banner' – a Guide to Growing Native Trees and Shrubs in Clare.



*Existing mature trees can contribute significantly to new development*



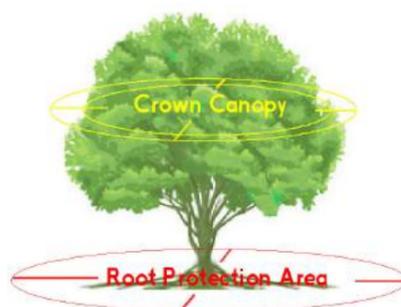
*Incorporating existing trees in new development can provide an immediate 'sense of place'*



Typical Site Plan showing incorporation of existing trees and hedgerows



Typical Tree Survey prepared in accordance with the British Standard



Tree constraints need to be determined at initial stage of development

### Arboricultural Advice

On sites with substantial tree groups, woodlands, mature specimen trees or hedgerows, or with similar features immediately adjoining the site, a suitably qualified Arboriculturist should be included on the design team and throughout the development process (i.e. from the survey phase through to completion). This will help ensure that:

- Only trees suitable for retention are kept in accordance with the British Standard document BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations';
- The juxtaposition of retained trees and proposed/existing buildings will not result in conflict;
- An appropriate level of information is submitted with a planning application;
- Retained trees are properly protected throughout the construction phase; and
- Only trees of suitable species are incorporated in the landscape scheme.

The Arboricultural Association (Irish Branch) or the Tree Council Of Ireland can provide details of suitably qualified practitioners – refer Section 7 for contact details.

### Topographical Survey

The proposed development should be based on an accurately measured land survey showing all relevant site features, including precise location and identification of all trees, hedgerows and shrubs over 2 metres in height and/or with a stem diameter of 7.5cm measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. On sites with substantial tree groups, woodlands, mature specimen trees or hedgerows, or with similar features immediately adjoining the site, the advice of a suitably qualified Arboriculturist should be sought before preparing the survey.

This survey should be made available to the Local Authority as scale drawings and in a commonly agreed digital format, if available, before any application for planning permission is submitted. The survey should also include:

- Spot heights of ground level throughout the site, and at the base of trees;
- Location of trees on adjoining land less than half a tree height from the site boundary; and
- The accurate canopy spread of existing trees - if this is irregular it should be shown as such on the Survey plans.

### Soil Assessment

A soil assessment should be undertaken by a competent person to inform any decisions relating to:

- The Root Protection Area (RPA).
- Tree protection.
- New planting design.
- Foundation design to take account of retained, removed and new trees.

### Tree Survey

Where development is likely to affect existing trees on and off the site within 15m of the likely construction boundary, a detailed tree survey should be prepared in conjunction with the Topographical Survey. The Tree Survey should only be undertaken by a suitably qualified Arboriculturist with experience of trees on development sites, and in accordance with the requirements of sections 4.2 to 4.4 of British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

The Tree Survey should be based on the condition and value of the trees as they are, and not on a preconceived layout for the site.

Trees suitable for retention should be identified in accordance with Table 1 of BS 5837: 2012, and with retention categories clearly differentiated on the Survey plans. As shown by the cascade chart of Section 4.3 of the Standard, Category A and B trees should be retained. Category C trees should be considered for retention where they would not impose a significant restraint on development.

However, this does not necessarily imply that Category C trees are of lower quality and value, and therefore dispensable. It may be that such trees are presently immature and should be considered for retention in order to allow their continued development or until new planting has established.

All trees should be numbered and cross-referenced to the Topographical Survey plan. Where appropriate, e.g. due to dense tree cover, tags with a corresponding number should be attached to each tree. The Survey should assess all existing trees, including those on neighbouring land that may be affected by the development, and should include the following information:

- Species of tree.
- Height (in metres).
- Diameter of the trunk (measured at 1.5m above ground level on single stem trees and immediately above the root flare on multi-stemmed trees).
- Canopy spread (in metres) in relation to all four compass points (to be recorded on Tree Survey plan).
- Height of crown base (i.e. clearance above ground of lowest branches; in metres).
- Age class (young, middle age, mature, over mature, veteran).
- Assessment of condition (physiological and structural).
- Tree management recommendations (e.g. Remove deadwood, crown lift etc.).

## 6.5 Concept and Design Proposals

All survey information and the Tree Constraints Plan should be utilised by the design team so that a fully co-ordinated plan can be developed in relation to the existing tree cover.

Most planning applications for development in village settings will need to be accompanied by a detailed planting plan (refer Section 6.4). Protection of existing trees and proposals for new tree planting should form an important part of the conditions for planning permission. Developers should also submit with planning applications a plan for the initial maintenance and long-term management of all landscape proposals.

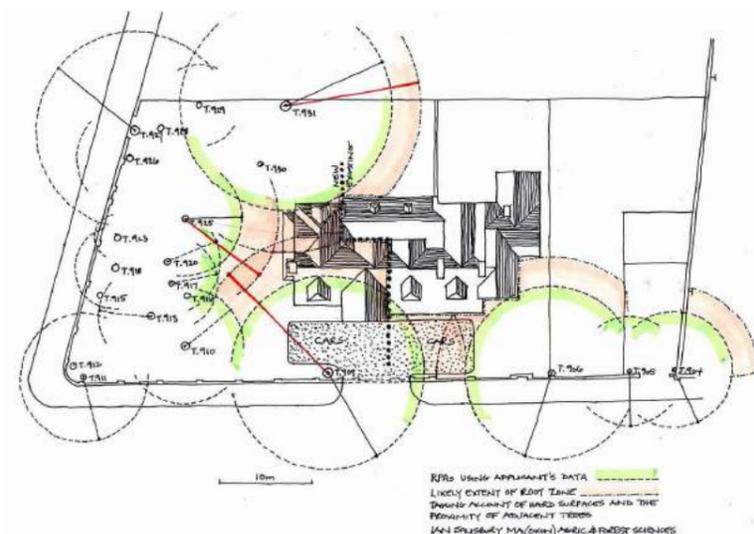
### Tree Protection Plan

The Survey Plans and Tree Constraints Plan will enable the production of a Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for trees on or adjacent to the proposed development site. The TPP should be superimposed on the development layout plan showing all hard surfacing, services and other existing structures within the RPAs.

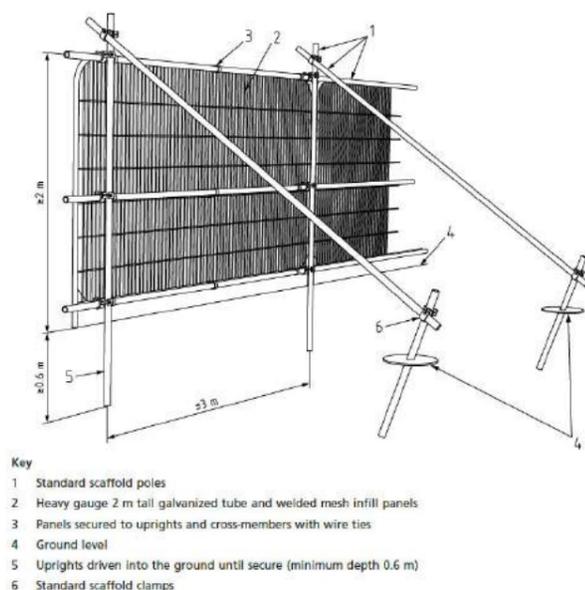
The TPP should be developed at an early stage and contain the following information:

- Trees to be retained, clearly identified (e.g. by tree survey number) and marked with a continuous outline.
- Trees to be removed, clearly identified (e.g. by tree survey number) and marked with a broken outline.
- The precise location of protective barriers required to form an exclusion zone around the retained trees (see below).
- The precise location of other physical protection measures, (for example, temporary ground protection to prevent soil compaction).
- A schedule of pruning work identified in the Tree Survey, either in accordance with good tree management, or precautionary, to prevent accidental damage during construction.
- Locations of areas proposed for positioning site huts, temporary toilet facilities and for the storage of building materials.

All trees to be retained should be protected by barriers and/or ground protection before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Specification details for protective fencing around the tree Root Protection Areas are given in clause 6.2 and Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012.



Tree Constraints Plan prepared in accordance with the British Standard



Default specification for protective barrier (Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012)

### Root Protection Area (RPA)

Protecting the tree root systems is a key issue when dealing with trees and development. To try and ensure that damage does not occur, the British Standard has introduced the concept of a Root Protection Area (RPA). The RPA is an area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the tree's survival. This is the area identified around a tree where no development is allowed. Section 5.2 of BS 5837: 2012 should be referred to for detailed guidance on the calculation of this area.

The following factors also need to be taken into account to ensure adequate protection of the root systems:

- The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground apparatus);
- Topography and drainage;
- Soil type and structure; and
- The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

However, it should not be assumed that building/excavating may take place up to the edge of the RPA, and advice should be obtained from an Arboriculturalist on the specific protection areas required and incorporated into the design.

### Buffer Zones

A Buffer Zone is an area identified from the Tree Survey and the RPA where it would be unreasonable to locate inhabited buildings. This needs to be established at the initial stage of the design process and with regard to the ultimate size of trees in relation to the development proposal. This Zone will allow trees to grow and mature naturally without unreasonably dominating buildings or gardens either now or in the future and should also take account of reasonable daylight requirements. It may be acceptable to locate uninhabited buildings (e.g. garages) or lightly loaded structures such as driveways, paths or hard standing within the buffer zone.

### Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)

A thorough interpretation of the information from the Topographical Survey and Tree Survey should be incorporated on a TCP to ensure the appropriate selection of trees suitable for retention and for identifying the constraints that these trees impose, now and in the future. Both the current size and the ultimate height and spread of trees to be retained should be shown, together with the identified Root Protection Area and Buffer Zones.



*Adequate protection is essential for the retention of existing trees on development sites*



*New tree planting to supplement existing*

### **Arboricultural Method Statement**

On sites where trees are likely to be particularly vulnerable to damage the submission and approval of a detailed method statement for works near trees will be required, especially on congested development sites where working and storage space is limited.

The Arboricultural method statement should be appropriate to the proposals and will be required where any operations, including access, proposed within the RPA (or crown spread where this is greater) is likely to occur, in order to demonstrate that the operations can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on trees to be retained. The statement should address the requirements of BS 5837:2012 (clause 6.1) and include specific provision for:

- Site construction access.
- Demolition of existing structures.
- Removal or replacement of existing surfacing.
- Groundworks directly adjacent to trees designated for retention.
- Positioning site huts and temporary toilets for use during the demolition/ construction phase (including their drainage requirements).
- Space requirements for storing materials, spoil and fuel and the mixing of cement/ concrete.
- Construction of underground services runs, bike sheds, bin storage areas.
- Specification and installation of temporary and permanent access paths/driveways near trees.
- Landscape operations (e.g. soil preparation within the RPA).
- Space requirements for piling rigs, foundation excavations and construction works.
- All changes in ground level, including the location of retaining walls, steps etc.

Opportunities for new tree planting should also be fully explored at the initial design stage as an integral part of the development process. A well-considered landscape design will enhance the quality of the built environment, while the retention of existing vegetation combined with new planting can contribute to people's health, well-being and quality of life. Attractive planting schemes will improve as the trees and shrubs mature and help integrate new developments.

### **New Tree Planting on Development Sites**

As described in BS 5837:2012 (clause 5.6):

*All new tree planting proposals are an essential consideration in the layout, design and future use of a development site, the local landscape character and the contextual surroundings. As trees generally form the dominant elements of the long-term landscape structure of a site, careful consideration needs to be given to their ultimate height and spread, form, habit and colour, density of foliage and maintenance implications, in relation to both the built form of the new development, and the retained landscape features.*

*Trees, either individually or as formal or informal groups, perform a variety of functional roles that can be exploited by a well-designed landscape. These include:*

- a) contributions to green infrastructure networks, of particular importance in built-up areas;*
- b) the inherent aesthetic attractiveness of trees as prominent landscape architectural features;*
- c) screening of undesirable views and provision of privacy;*
- d) articulation and definition of spaces;*
- e) definition and direction of routes and views;*
- f) introduction of natural character and seasonal change that can relieve or complement artificial environments;*
- g) reflection of local landscape character and providing a sense of place, sometimes as significant landmarks;*
- h) control of soil erosion, attenuation of surface water run-off and mitigation of flood risk, through root system reinforcement and canopy interception of precipitation.*

In addition to the functional considerations outlined above, the following factors should also be taken into account when planning a tree planting scheme:

- Ensure the continuance of the local tree cover by incorporating a mix of existing trees and new planting in the design.
- Ensure new trees complement the surroundings, the historic environment and the local landscape in the long term.
- Design for a hierarchy of different types of planting including street trees, avenue planting, trees in gardens, boundary planting and open space planting.
- Allow adequate space for planted trees to reach their mature height and spread without causing nuisance to built structures and their occupants;
- Ensure suitability of planting positions in proximity to adjacent constructions, such as walls and buildings, to avoid the risk of structural damage occurring as trees grow and mature; and
- Use a limited selection of indigenous species to create a more natural, informal effect and promote biodiversity.

## 6.6 Planning Permission

### Submission Requirements

In order for the Local Planning Authority to assess the likely impact of development proposals on existing trees on or in the immediate vicinity of a site, and to determine the effectiveness of tree protection and new planting proposals, the following information will be required in support of a planning application.

Although it may not always be necessary to provide all the information listed below for every site, as the requirements of each individual development will vary, it is recommended that pre-application advice is sought from the County Council if there is any doubt as to the level of information that may be required.

On sites with substantial tree groups, woodlands, mature specimen trees or hedgerows, or with similar features immediately adjoining the site, the advice and recommendations of a suitably qualified Arboriculturalist may also be required.

If pre-application advice is not sought from the Local Planning Authority, applicants will usually be required to submit a Land Survey, Tree Survey and Tree Protection Plan with their planning application for any sites that contain or have adjoining existing trees. Failure to submit the required information may prevent the application from being registered, or lead to a delay in determining an application.

The following information will generally be required as part of the planning application (refer Section 6.3 for further guidance):

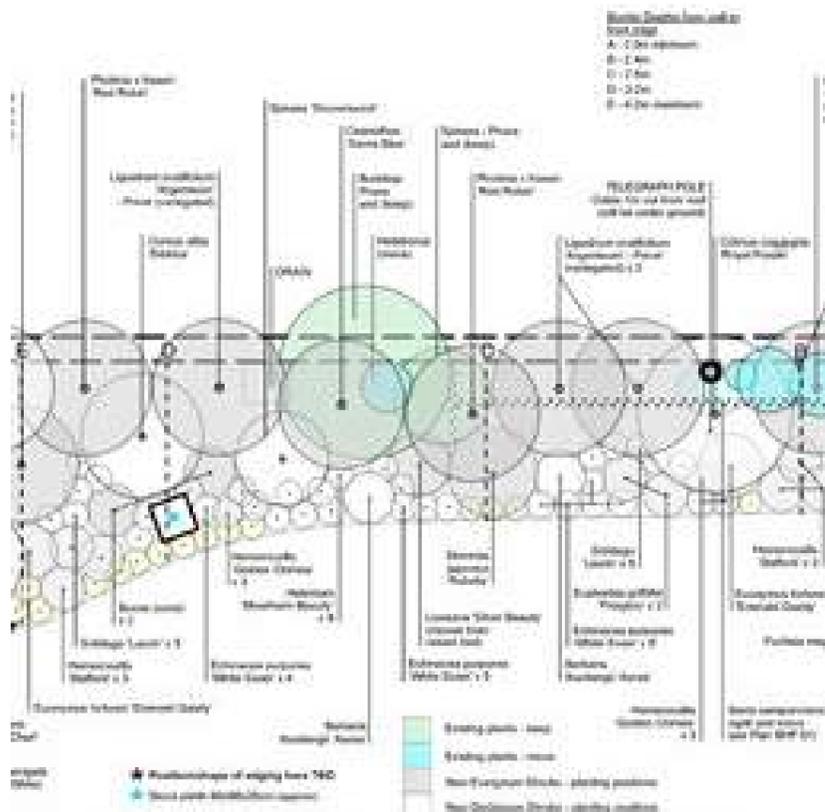
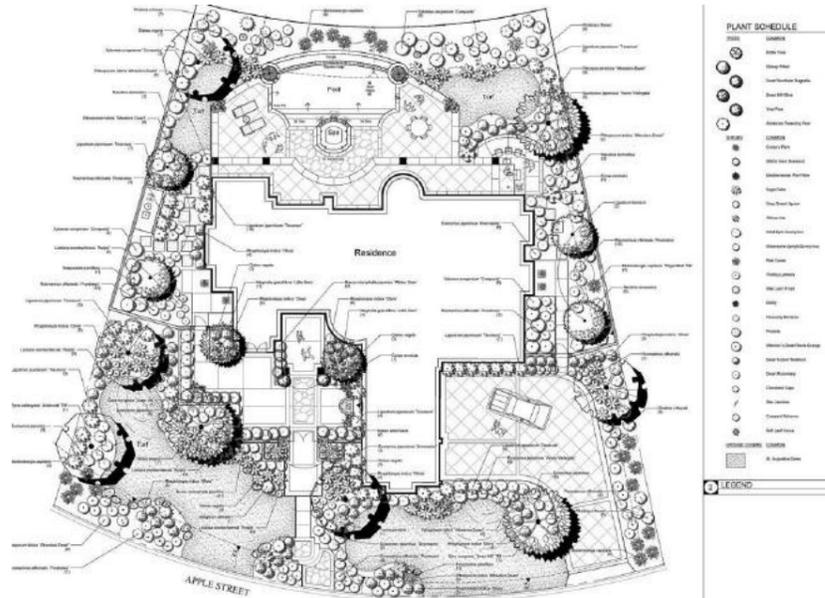
- Topographic Survey.
- Soil Survey.
- Tree Survey.
- Tree Protection Plan, Tree Constraints and Arboricultural Method Statement, clearly identifying Root Protection Areas and Buffer Zones.
- Landscaping Plan, prepared by a suitably qualified professional and including proposed planting species, numbers, size and density.
- An initial maintenance and long-term management plan for all landscape proposals.

### Planning Conditions

Tree retention, protection and new planting are generally far more successful if submitted and approved as part of the planning process. According to the nature of the development, the Local Planning Authority may attach conditions to a planning permission, for example to ensure that the Root Protection Areas of retained trees are adequately safe guarded with tree barriers for the duration of the demolition/construction phases, and that appropriate new species are planted and suitably maintained to enhance the overall environmental quality of the development. Such conditions are intended to secure the quality of development and enable proposals to proceed where it may otherwise have been necessary to refuse planning permission, by mitigating the adverse effects of the development.

Specific conditions may require developers to notify the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of any works on site, including demolition, in order to allow Council Officers the opportunity to inspect the measures that have been put in place to protect trees during construction. Ad-hoc visits may also be made throughout the construction phase to check that conditions relating to trees are adhered to. For sites with substantial trees that could be vulnerable to development, the Council may attach a condition to ensure adequate supervision of the construction phase by the developer's own competent person (Arboriculturist or Landscape Architect).

Also, under the 1946 Forestry Act, landowners are required to give notice of intention to fell trees, following which Prohibition Orders are normally served. These remain in force pending the issuing of a Limited Felling Licence, which can include environmental and replanting conditions. General Felling Licences are normally granted to large estates where a management programme is in place, or for lands where scattered trees must be cleared in order to enable new planting or for silvicultural thinnings.



Typical planting layout plans

### 6.7 Checklist and Flow Diagram

#### Trees and the Planning Process

The preservation of existing trees is a material consideration in the planning process, whether they are subject to existing statutory protection or not. Whilst trees may affect the development potential of some sites, in many cases they can be successfully integrated into new development schemes, adding to the overall value of a development.

Under the Irish planning system, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a Tree Preservation Order or by their inclusion within an Architectural Conservation Area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications.

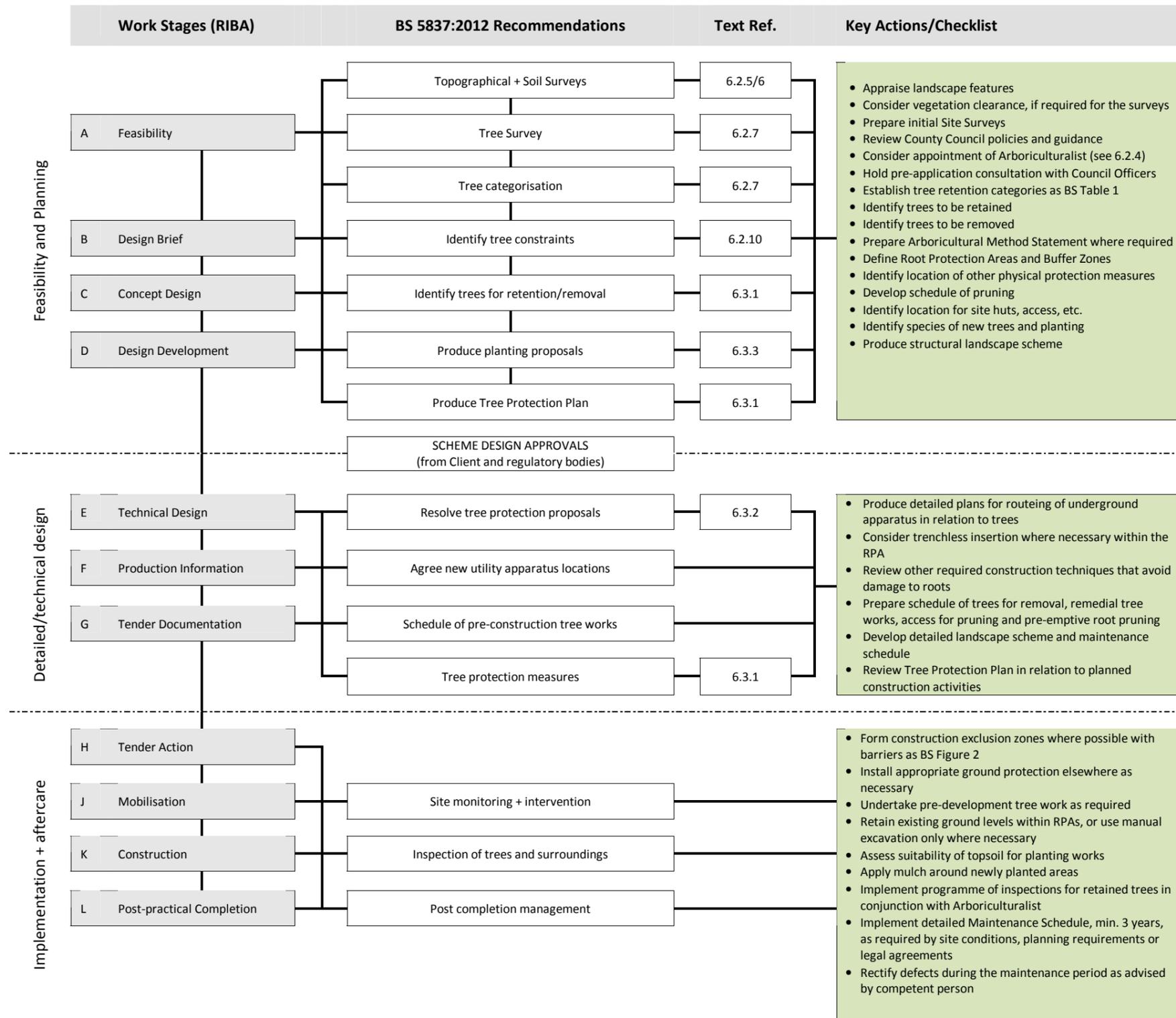
Where trees are statutorily protected, it is important to contact the local planning authority and follow the appropriate procedures before undertaking any works that might affect the protected trees.

On sites with substantial tree groups, woodlands, mature specimens (veteran trees) or established hedgerows, or with similar features adjoining the site, pre-application advice should be obtained from the local authority at the outset of the development process.

The nature and level of detail of information required to enable a local planning authority to properly consider the implications and effects of development proposals varies between stages and in relation to what is proposed. The adjacent Flow Diagram (based on the recommendations of BS 5837:2012, Figure 1) provides advice to both developers and local authorities on the minimal amount of information that should be expected at each stage of the design and construction process.

The term 'minimum detail' is intended to reflect information that local authorities are expected to seek in relation to tree care and new planting, whilst the term

The Council may request additional information relating to existing trees or proposed planting before determining an application. Such 'additional information' identifies further details that might reasonably be sought in order to properly consider the development application, especially where any construction is proposed within the RPA.





- 7.1 Glossary of Terms
- 7.2 Reference Details

## 7. References

## 7.1 Glossary of Terms

### Amenity

A desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place.

### Ancient Woodland

Woods that have had a continuous history of cover since before the period when planting and afforestation became common practice (mid-1600s).

### Arboricultural Method Statement

Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.

### Arboriculturist

Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

### Biodiversity

The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

### Clinometer

Instrument used for measuring the height of a tall object.

### Competent person

Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached.

### Construction

Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.

### Construction Exclusion Zone

Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.

### Deadwood

Wood/tissue that has become dysfunctional.

Minor deadwood - with a diameter less than 100mm.

Moderate deadwood - with a diameter between 100-200mm.

Major deadwood - with a diameter greater than 200mm.

### DBH

Diameter at breast height (mm), used for measuring tree girth.

### Ecology

The scientific analysis and study of interactions among organisms and their environment.

### Hydrology

The scientific study of the movement, distribution, and quality of water on Earth, including the hydrologic cycle, water resources and environmental watershed sustainability

### Mature Tree

A specimen having attained dimensions typical of a full grown specimen of its species.

### Semi-mature Tree

A young tree, having attained dimensions that allow it to be regarded independently of its neighbours. Typically such a specimen would be less than 50% of its ultimate size.

### Root Protection Area (RPA)

Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and

where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

### Service

Any above- or below-ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision

*NOTE Examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.*

### Stem

Principal above-ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches

### Structure

Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork

### SUDS

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.

### Tree Protection Plan

Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

### Veteran Tree

Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

## 7.2 Reference Details

### *Clare County Development Plan 2011 – 2017*

### *East Clare Local Area Plan 2011–2017*

### *South Clare Local Area Plan 2012–2018*

Clare County Council

### **British Standard BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction**

Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

*The National Survey of Native Woodlands in Ireland* (NSNW; Perrin et al. 2008),

**Tree Council of Ireland**, Seismograph House, Dublin 14.

Tel: 00353 1 493 1313 Email: [trees@treecouncil.ie](mailto:trees@treecouncil.ie)

**Crann 'Trees for Ireland'**, People for Trees (Ireland) Ltd trading as Crann Celbridge, Co Kildare

Tel: +353 (01) 627 5075 Email: [info@crann.ie](mailto:info@crann.ie), Web: [www.crann.ie](http://www.crann.ie)

### *The County Clare Landscape Character Assessment* (ERM 2004)

Clare County Council, Heritage Council

### *Clare Biodiversity Action Plan*

The Biodiversity or Heritage Officer, Economic Development and Planning Department, Clare County Council

Email: [biodiversity@clarecoco.ie](mailto:biodiversity@clarecoco.ie)

Tel: 065 6846200

### *Guidelines for Incorporating Landscape Features into Development* (2006)

Clare County Council, the Heritage Council

### *A Guide to Habitats in Ireland*, Julie A. Fossitt (October 2000)

Heritage Council

### *County Clare Rural House Design Guide*, Second Edition (2005)

Clare County Council

*'Buds of the Banner'* – a Guide to Growing Native Trees and Shrubs in Clare (2007)

Clare County Council

### *1946 Forestry Act*, Part IV: Restrictions on Cutting Down and Injuring Trees

Irish Statute Book

### *Planning and Development Act*, 2000 (as amended), Section 247

Irish Statute Book