Appendix 5. Biodiversity

5.3 Tree Survey Report (Independent Tree Surveys, 2025)

Independent Tree Surveys Ltd

Tree Survey Report

Cashla Peaker Project
Athenry
Co. Galway

October 2025

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1.0 Introduction

It is proposed to construct a new power plant facility on lands at Rathmorrissy, west of Athenry, Co. Galway. The plant will be connected by underground cable to the Cashla substation at Barrettspark, some 3.5km to the west. The project site includes a number of trees and bushes around the site boundary. The route of the proposed underground cable passes numerous trees, hedges and groups of trees as it runs between the main facility and Cashla substation. This report has been commissioned to provide an Arboricultural assessment of the trees, tree groups, hedges and woodlands in and around the project redline boundary, to assist with the plans for the project and for inclusion with the planning application for the scheme. The survey data was collected and collated in accordance with BS5837: (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations.*

2.0 Report Limitations

- The inspection has been carried out from ground level using visual observation methods only.
- Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. Trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year. The conclusions and recommendations of this report are valid for one year.
- The fruiting bodies of some important species of decay fungi only emerge at certain times of the year and may not have been visible during this inspection.
- There is no such thing as a 100% safe tree in all conditions, since even perfectly healthy trees may fall or suffer branch break.
- Plants such as Ivy, Brambles and Creepers and dense epicormic suckering can obscure structural defects and some symptoms of disease, where such growth prevent a thorough examination, it should be carefully cut back and the tree re-inspected.
- Where trees were inaccessible due to undergrowth, fencing, road safety etc. assessment of tree condition and tree stem/crown dimensions were made based on what parts of the trees were visible to the surveyor and should be regarded as preliminary.
- Trees and groups of trees located along the road route of the proposed cable are not plotted by topographic survey methods and so their positions on the survey drawings should be regarded as indicative only.

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10/10/2025

3.0 Survey Methodology

The trees were accessed on foot where practicable and assessed using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques only. Field data for the trees was collected in accordance with BS5837: (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

Trees on private property were not accessed directly, trees rendered inaccessible by thick undergrowth, fences, walls etc. were assessed using what visual information the surveyor was able to obtain. Tree groups, wooded areas and hedges were assessed and described collectively.

The trees along the cable route where it follows the public highway were not plotted by topographic survey methods and their positions on the survey drawings should be regarded as indicative.

3.1 Survey Key

Tree Numbers
Individual trees within the main project site were tagged with numbered tree tags; other trees, tree groups, woodlands and hedges were allotted reference numbers. These numbers are used for identification and cross reference with the survey schedule and site drawings.

Tree Species
Common and botanical names of the tree species were recorded.

Tree Crown Dimensions
Tree height (Ht), crown clearance (Cl) and crown-spread (NESW cardinal points) measurements are in metres and are estimated.

Stem Diameter (Dbh)
Measurements are in millimetres and taken at 1.5m from ground level, multiple stems (St) are recorded as a function of the BS:5837 RPA formulae described below.

Tree age classes

Y	Young	Recently planted (with 5 years or so)
SM	Semi-Mature	Well established young tree
EM	Early Mature	Established tree not yet fully grown
M	Mature	Full or near full grown tree
LM	Late Mature	Older specimen in full maturity
OM	Over Mature	Full maturity now declining through natural causes
Vet	Veteran	Notable due to large size, old age, ecological importance

Tree Physiological and Structural condition

Tree condition was graded as

Good: No obvious defects visible, vigour and form of tree good.
Fair: Tree in average condition for its age and the environment.
Poor: Tree shows signs of ill health/structural defect
Bad: Tree in seriously bad health/major structural problem

Work Recommendations

Preliminary management recommendations are made where necessary and pertain to current site conditions unless otherwise stated.

Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC)

The approximate number of years that a tree should continue to live and contribute amenity, conservation or landscape value to the site under current site conditions.

3.2 Tree Retention Category (Cat) (BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations)

The tree retention category system grades a tree's suitability for retention within a development:

A Indicates a tree of high quality and value. These are trees that are particularly good examples of their species, which also provide landscape value. These trees are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution. (A minimum of 40 years is suggested)

B Indicates a tree of moderate quality and value. Trees that might be included in the high category but are downgraded because of impaired condition. These trees are in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. (A minimum of 20 years is suggested)

C Indicates a tree of low quality and value - trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm and/or <10m in height.

U Trees that are 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.

Subcategories

Tree categories may be further categorised using the following sub-categories (e.g. C1, C2 or C3) - 1 mainly Arboricultural qualities, 2 mainly landscape qualities, 3 mainly cultural values.

3.3 Root Protection Area (RPA)

The Root Protection Area **(**RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is recorded as a radius in metres measured from the tree stem and is shown on the tree survey/constraints drawing as a circle with the tree stem in the centre.

For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used.

The calculated RPA for each tree should be capped to 707 m2.

a) For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

√ ((stem diameter 1)2 + (stem diameter 2)2 ... + (stem diameter 5)2)

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

√ ((mean stem diameter)2 × number of stems)

4.0 Findings

The trees were assessed during site visits on the 11th and 24th July 2025. The field survey findings are recorded in the survey schedule appended to the report and shown on the Tree Survey/Constraints drawing 25026_TS. The survey recorded 1 woodland, 1 hedge, 13 tree groups and 54 individual trees. Of the 54 individual trees, 0 were graded category A (high value), 6 category B (moderate value), 29 category C (low value) and 19 category U (poor condition).

The survey area covered the site of the proposed facility to the northeast of the M6-M18 motorway junction and also included the narrow land corridor through which the proposed cable connecting the facility to Cashla substation will run. The main site is currently open grassland bordered by agricultural land to the north, east and southeast, with the M17 to the west and southwest.

The main arboricultural feature of the site is the linear tree group located along the northern boundary of the field; this group includes the trees tagged 623-659, small group G1 and understorey of bushes (group G2) that extends along the entire length of the northern boundary. The larger trees are almost exclusively Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), with some Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and Whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*) also present. The trees and bushes are growing in the lands on either side of the old stone field boundary wall, with taller trees concentrated along the northwestern bulk of the boundary. Many of the Ash trees are in poor condition, with some now standing dead. Much of the ill health is likely to be due to the effects of the fungal pathogen *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* more commonly known as Ash dieback disease, however, some of the trees have also appear to have been impacted by root damage caused by earth works in the past. Several Ash trees have been uprooted in recent high winds, as have several mature Hawthorn bushes (in group G2) along the eastern part of the northern site boundary.

The eastern boundary of the site is bordered by a fragmented line of small trees and bushes (group G3) growing on either side of the old stone wall. The bushes form a partial hedge but appear to consist mainly of self-sown plants that have colonised the boundary area, rather than having been planted as a stockproof hedge.

The individual trees are of mostly low arboricultural value but collectively they do contribute some limited (and diminishing) landscape screening and habitat value to the site.

The proposed cable route runs to the northeast along field edges from the main site to the L3103 from where it follows public roads to the Cashla substation. The bulk of the route to the L3103 runs alongside a series of small bushes (group G4), mostly Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) growing close to the old stone walls. It runs past the larger trees labelled 660-670 and group G5) that are growing in the neighbouring lands approximately 200m south of the L3103.

The route of the proposed new connecting cable then follows the L3103 west before following smaller country lanes on to the Cashla substation. The route runs past a series of trees and hedges growing in the lands on either side of the road, some of which have some potential to have root growth extending out under the road surface that may be encountered during the trenching for the installation of the cable. The various trees and groups of trees along the route have been recorded in the survey schedule and are marked in their *indicative positions* on the survey drawing. Whilst the likelihood of there being significant root spread under the roads is low, it should be considered a possibility. This is relevant because significant root severance can negatively impact the health and stability of trees, potentially creating safety issues along the route.

5.0 Preliminary Management Recommendations

Preliminary management recommendations for the trees *under present site conditions* are listed in the survey schedule.

All Ash trees should be monitored to check the level of crown dieback from Ash Dieback disease. Trees located in areas regularly accessed by people and vehicles etc. should be coppiced or felled if crown dieback approaches or exceeds 50% of crown volume, as recovery is unlikely.

In the event that significant root mass is identified along roads where trenching works are proposed (via. UGC route) it is proposed that a series of trial holes be excavated by air vacuum truck (or even compressed air lance) along the road edge to investigate if there are any significant roots present. If present, these could be evaluated by a qualified arborist and either pruned back, exposed and the ducting installed beneath them, or use mole drilling as a last resort.

6.0 Site Photographs

Photo 1 Trees 623-659 along the northern edge of the main site, viewed from the south inside the site.

Photo 2 Trees within the treeline along the northern edge of the site, including group G1

Photo 3 Sporadic bushes making up group G3 along the southeastern edge of the site

Photo 4 Sporadic bushes making up group G4 along the edge of the proposed cable route

Photo 5. Trees 660-670 to the east of the cable route between the proposed new facility to the road

Photo 6. Trees making up woodland W1 to the north of the proposed cable route

Photo 7. Trees making up group G8 next to the road

Photo 8. Cypress trees making up group G11

Photo 9. Mature Beech tree T4 close to the road and route of cable

Photo 10. Plantation group G13 next to road and proposed cable route

7.0 Arboricultural Impact of the New Development

The location and layout of the proposed development mean it will have a very low arboricultural impact on the trees in the locality.

The new main facility proposed for the Rathmorrissy site will be positioned in the open part of the site, on land now covered with pasture, so no trees will need to be removed as part of development. The proposed development will require that some small trees and bushes will need to be removed to allow for the construction of the new access road into the site from the L3103 to the north. This new road will require that a section (approx. 15m wide) of tree group G2 will need to be removed as the new road joins the new facility, along with a series of small (mostly Hawthorn) bushes making up part of group G4, that are growing alongside the old field boundary wall located to the northeast of the site. Approximately 45 of these bushes will need to be removed to allow for the construction of the new road and fencing.

Where the new road extends further to the northeast, at around 135-190m southwest of the new junction with the L3103, the new road and fence layout will require the removal of the cluster of small trees and bushes labelled G5, including the small trees T667, 668, 669 and 670. Some Ash saplings and young Hawthorn bushes on the roadside to the west of the new junction with the L3103 may also need to be removed if they interfere with the necessary sightlines for the junction.

Because the development would constitute a change in land use and increased occupancy, it is recommended that the trees worst affected by Ash dieback disease and structural defects are felled or coppiced as part of the enabling works for the project. This would include the trees tagged 625,626, 630, 631, 632, 634, 639, 643, 645 and the group of young Ash trees labelled group G1.

The trees, tree groups, hedges that will be directly impacted by the proposed development are shown on the tree protection plan drawings (25026_TPP).

The proposed new cable connection between the new facility at Rathmorrissy and the Cashla Peaker sub-station will be routed along public roads using open trenching and with trenchless methodology as it passes under the M6 and M17 motorways. The cable route will run through or close to the nominal RPAs of individual trees and groups along the way; including tree groups G6-G13, woodland W1, hedge H1 and the trees labelled T1-T6. There is some potential for some of these trees to have root spread extending out under the road carriageway. Should tree roots be present along the route, these may be susceptible to severance during the trenching and cable installation process.

The trees and hedges around the proposed development and along the route of the proposed cable connector may be vulnerable to damage from construction activity unless the works are well planned and managed; tree protection recommendations are described in section 8.2 below.

8.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

8.1 Tree Work Operations

The bushes, trees and section of hedge highlighted in red on the tree protection plan will be felled to facilitate the new development, including:

- A 15m section of group G2.
- Approx. 45 bushes in group G4.
- The small trees and bushes labelled G5, including the small trees T667, 668, 669 and 670.
- 1x Ash sapling and 2x small Hawthorn bushes (not numbered) on roadside immediately west of new road junction with L3103 (if required for sightlines).

The trees highlighted in orange will be coppiced or felled to stump because they are in poor condition due to disease or structural defects, including:

- The trees tagged 625,626, 630, 631, 632, 634, 639, 643, 645.
- The group of young Ash trees labelled group G1.

The tree work will be carried out by professional tree surgeons working to BS3998 (2010). All arisings (cordwood and brash) will be removed to a green waste facility or processed into mulch for recycling on the site.

8.2 Tree Protection Measures

Before the commencement of work operations on the site the project managers will appoint a qualified arborist, who should be available to provide advice and guidance to the team working on-site where necessary during the course of the works.

8.2.1 Main Site and New Access Road

Sturdy tree protection fencing or site hoarding will be erected along the lines shown on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing 25026_TPP to prevent demolition or construction work encroaching into the root protection areas of the trees being retained.

The tree protection measures will be put in place when the tree work operations have been completed and *before* demolition or construction work commences and should remain in place until their removal or re-location is authorised by the project arborist.

It may be possible for other site fencing or perimeter treatments to also perform the function of tree protection fencing, but this will only be viable if the barriers are set to at least the RPA radius distance back from the tree stems (or hedge centre) and the barrier or fence is sturdy and fixed in place. This will only be permitted as a replacement for dedicated tree protection fencing if agreed with the project arborist and planning authorities.

An approximately 35m long section of the new access road as it passes the trees T660-T665 will be constructed using a Cellular Confinement System (CCS) laid onto the existing soil surface. The soil surface within the RPAS of trees T660-T665 will be protected from soil compaction by heavy machinery *prior* to the installation of the CCS by temporary fencing or suitable ground protection mats. The CCS will be laid in accordance with *Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12: The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees (2020).*

Extra care will be taken to minimise the size and extent of the excavation undertaken to construct the footings for the new boundary fence where it runs through the nominal RPAs of trees T660-T665.

Roots <25mm in diameter exposed by excavation works will be pruned back to the soil face to leave a clean cut. Where roots >25mm are found, these will be assessed by the project arborist and appropriate measures taken to either protect these roots from damage or carry out remedial pruning should it be deemed necessary.

All roots and/or soil profiles containing roots of trees to be retained that may be exposed by excavation works will be kept damp in dry conditions by regular watering and be covered with a double layer of hessian fabric to prevent desiccation. Backfill should be of good quality topsoil, structural soil or clean sand.

Where construction machinery *must* encroach the RPAs of the trees to be retained for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable; suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent any significant soil compaction or root damage near the trees; this should take the form of suitable strength ground protection mats or cellular confinement system capable of supporting the appropriate weight.

All site offices, materials storage, staff parking etc. will located outside of the RPAs of the trees wherever practical; where this is not possible then the ground surface will be covered by an appropriate ground protection layer.

Any new underground services installed throughout the new main facility will be routed away from the RPAs of any trees being retained; where this is not practical for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable, the issue will be reviewed by the project arborist to assess if any affected trees should be removed or whether it would be more appropriate for the new services to be installed using trenches excavated by compressed air lance (*Airspade*) or other approved 'tree root friendly' system such as Air-Vacuum truck, Mole drilling etc.

8.2.2 New Underground Cable Connection to Cashla Peaker Sub-Station

Where the proposed new cable connection between the new facility at Rathmorrissy and the Cashla Peaker sub-station passes through the nominal RPAs of adjacent trees, the project arborist will be available to conduct inspections of the trenches to check for the presence of significant tree roots. The size and depth of the proposed open trenching required to accommodate the new cable means that there will be no realistic scope for the retention of any tree roots extending across the trench should they be found.

Should tree roots be exposed by the excavation works within the RPAS of the roadside trees, these will be pruned back to the soil face to leave a clean cut and the soil and roots kept damp to prevent desiccation during dry conditions before backfilling.

The project arborist will review the size and extent of the roots and make an assessment of the likely impact on the tree of the works and provide guidance and management recommendations as appropriate. This could include recommendations for remedial tree works or follow up investigations or monitoring.

9.0 Appendices

Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Survey Drawing 25026_TS (Tree Constraints Plan)

Tree Protection Plan Drawing 25026_TPP

Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations

Trees being retained should be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process by effective construction-proof barriers that will define the limits for machinery drivers and other construction staff. Ground protected by the fencing will be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

Sturdy protective fencing will be erected along the points identified in the Tree Protection Plan **prior** to any soil disturbance and excavation work starting; this is essential to prevent any root or branch damage to the retained trees. The British Standard BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* specifies appropriate fencing; see figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Protective fence specification

For light access works within the CEZ the installation of suitable ground protection in the form of scaffold boards, woodchip mulch or specialist ground protection mats/plates may be acceptable.

All weather notices will be erected on the fence with words such as: "*Tree Protection Fence — Keep Out*". When the fencing has been erected, the construction work can commence. The fencing will be inspected on a regular basis during the duration of the construction process and shall remain in place until heavy building and landscaping work has finished and its removal is authorised by a qualified arborist.

Trench digging or other excavation works for services etc. will not be permitted in the CEZ unless approved and supervised by a qualified arborist using methods outlined in BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)*.

Care will be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible.

Materials, which can contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, will not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem.

Fires will not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.

Notice boards, wires and such like will not be attached to any trees. Site offices, materials storage and contractor parking will all be outside the CEZ.

Tree Survey Schedule
Cashla Peaker, Athenry, Co. Galway
August 2025

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht(Cr) m	Dbh mm	St	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	623	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13(3)	350	1	3	3	6	1	<10	Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Leaning South-East. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Significant dieback in crown. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.2	U
T	624	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18.5(4)	700	1	8.5	9	9.5	5	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Larger mature tree. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown. The tree is diseased but retaining significant amount of foliage in crown.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	8.4	C2
T	625	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16(3)	400	1	4	4	2	5	<10	Bad	Poor. Medium sized tree. Significant dieback and deadwood in crown. The tree is now virtually dead.	Coppice.	4.8	U
T	626	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13(3)	300	1	1	1	1	1	<10	Dead	Bad. Tree now standing dead.	Fell tree.	3.6	U
T	627	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13(2)	350	1	3	3	3	2	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Some bark wounds to lower stem. Some dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease, but not yet severe.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.2	C2
T	628	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	12(2.5)	450	1	5	5	3	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Some branch stubs left from previous pruning works.	Target prune branch stubs.	5.4	C2
T	629	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12(4)	400	1	4.5	4	3	4	10	Fair	Fair. Smaller tree. Minor dieback in crown. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown, but no severe dieback yet.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.8	C2
T	630	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	8(4)	350	1	6	0.5	4	2	<10	Poor	Bad. Smaller tree. Root plate lifted as tree has been windthrown onto wall by high winds. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Fell tree.	4.2	U
T	631	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	11(4)	350	1	4	5	5	4	10	Bad	Poor. Medium sized tree. Significant crown dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Coppice.	4.2	U
T	632	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9(4)	450	1	7	0.5	6	2	<10	Bad	Bad. Medium sized tree. Root plate partially lifted as tree has been windthrown over wall. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Fell tree.	5.4	U
T	633	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12(4)	464	4	5	4	5.5	3	10	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor. Recent root damage. Exposed and damaged roots. Multiple stems at ground level. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown but no significant dieback yet.	Monitor tree condition. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.57	C2
T	634	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10(3)	300	1	3	3	3	3	<10	Bad	Poor. Old tear-out wound on main stem. Significant dieback in crown and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Coppice.	3.6	U

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Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht(Cr) m	Dbh mm	St	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	635	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14(3)	450	1	3	5.5	6	3.5	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Some branches damaged by machinery. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown, but no severe dieback yet.	Monitor tree condition. Target prune broken/damaged branches.	5.4	C2
T	636	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	12(5)	300	1	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease; not yet severe, but poor.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	3.6	C2
T	637	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16(4)	400	1	2	5	7	2	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Significant dieback in crown and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.8	U
T	638	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18(2)	700	1	7.5	8	7	5	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Larger mature tree. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown. Some damage to branches to the south.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown. Target prune broken/damaged branches.	8.4	C2
T	639	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15(2.5)	400	1	3	3	2	4	<10	Dead	Bad. Tree now standing dead.	Fell tree.	4.8	U
T	640	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12(2)	450	1	5	4	4	3	<10	Poor	Poor. Smaller tree. Significant dieback in crown and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	5.4	U
T	641	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17(4)	500	1	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown, but no severe dieback yet.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	6	C2
T	642	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10(3)	335	2	3	4	3.5	3	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown, but no significant dieback	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.02	C2
T	643	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16(3)	600	1	5	4	4	3	<10	Dead	Bad. Tree now standing dead.	Fell tree.	7.2	U
T	644	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15.5(3)	550	1	5.5	5	6.5	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease; diback significant but not yet severe. Tree borderline category U.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	6.6	C2
T	645	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10(2)	250	1	3	2	4.5	1	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller tree. Leaning East. Bark wounding by livestock. Minor dieback in crown. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown.	Monitor tree condition. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	3	C2

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Cashla Peaker, Athenry, Co. Galway
August 2025

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht(Cr) m	Dbh mm	St	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	646	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	11(2)	350	1	4	4	4.5	4	10	Fair	Fair. Smaller tree. Bark wounding by livestock. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown, but no severe dieback yet.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.2	C2
T	647	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14(2)	400	1	6	3	5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Bark wounding by livestock. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease; but not severe yet.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.8	C2
T	648	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19(2)	721	4	7	6	5	6	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Bark wounding by livestock. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease; however impact is only minor at present.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	8.65	C2
T	649	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16(2)	500	1	5	3	6	3	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown, but no significant dieback yet.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	6	C2
T	650	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	M	10(2)	695	2	9	5	6	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Good vitality. Medium sized tree. Leaning North-East. Asymmetric form due to group competition.	No urgent works needed.	8.34	B2
T	651	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13(2.5)	450	1	8	3	6	6	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Significant dieback in crown and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	5.4	U
T	652	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10(2)	300	1	6	3	4	4	10	Fair/Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown. No severe dieback yet.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	3.6	C2
T	653	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13(3)	350	1	7	1	5	4	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Exposed and damaged roots. Bark wounding by livestock. Unbalanced crown shape. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease, but not severe yet.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.2	C2
T	654	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	5(0)	350	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	<10	Poor	Poor. Tree stem broken off at 5m, with leaning windthrown tree on it.	Coppice to stump; also coppice leaning stem.	4.2	U
T	655	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16(2)	550	1	7	5	7	7	10	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Full crown with healthy foliage. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown.	Monitor tree condition.	6.6	C2
T	656	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12(2)	400	1	5	5	5.5	4.5	<10	Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Bark wounding by livestock. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.8	U
T	657	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	11(2)	400	1	6	4	3	5	<10	Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Dieback in crown and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.8	U

Tree Survey Schedule
Cashla Peaker, Athenry, Co. Galway
August 2025

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht(Cr) m	Dbh mm	St	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	658	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10(2)	250	1	6	1	4.5	2	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Leaning North. Poor shape & form. Unbalanced crown shape. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown, but no severe dieback yet.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	3	C2
T	659	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10(2)	250	1	5	1	4	2	10	Fair	Fair. Smaller tree. Leaning North. No significant dieback yet.	Monitor tree condition.	3	C2
T	660	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17(4)	600	1	8	1	5	6	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree located outside site boundary. Significant basal decay, with large decay cavity on stem. Unbalanced crown shape. Significant dieback in crown and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Coppice.	7.2	U
T	661	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	12(2)	600	1	4	5	5	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree growing very close to wall (outside site boundary).	No urgent works needed.	7.2	B2
T	662	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	14(2)	800	1	5	5	5	7	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree growing very close to wall (outside site boundary).	No urgent works needed.	9.6	B2
T	663	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	13(2)	450	1	5	5	5	4.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Average shape/form. Tree growing very close to wall. (outside site boundary).	No urgent works needed.	5.4	B2
T	664	Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Lime)	EM	9(2)	450	1	5	2	3	6	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Smaller tree growing very close to wall (outside site boundary). Included bark present in fork.	No urgent works needed.	5.4	C2
T	665	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	13(2)	721	2	5.5	6	6	6.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Average shape/form. Tree growing very close to wall. Tree located outside site boundary.	No urgent works needed.	8.65	B2
T	666	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15(4)	450	1	6	3	4	5	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy obscures view of tree stem. Significant dieback in crown and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.4	U
T	667	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	9(2)	391	2	4	4	3	4	10+	Good	Good. Smaller tree. Tree growing very close to wall. Tree located outside site boundary.	No urgent works needed.	4.69	C2
T	668	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10(3)	300	1	5	2	3	5	<10	Poor	Poor. Smaller tree. Significant dieback in crown and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	3.6	U
T	669	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	12.5(2)	450	1	5.5	6	5	6	20+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree. Average shape/form. Tree growing very close to wall outside site boundary.	No urgent works needed.	5.4	B2
T	670	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	11(2)	400	1	7	2	4	5	<10	Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Significant dieback in crown and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.8	U
T	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12(2)	600	1	5	5	5	5	10	Fair/Poor	Medium sized Ash tree in roadside verge 1.5 meters from road edge. Some early signs of crown dieback but not severe yet. Some potential for root spread under road.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	7.2	C2
T	2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12(2)	400	1	4	4	4	4	10	Fair/Poor	Ash tree on bank beside road. Limited impact from Ash dieback disease. Some potential for root spread under road.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.8	C2

Tree Survey Schedule
Cashla Peaker, Athenry, Co. Galway
August 2025

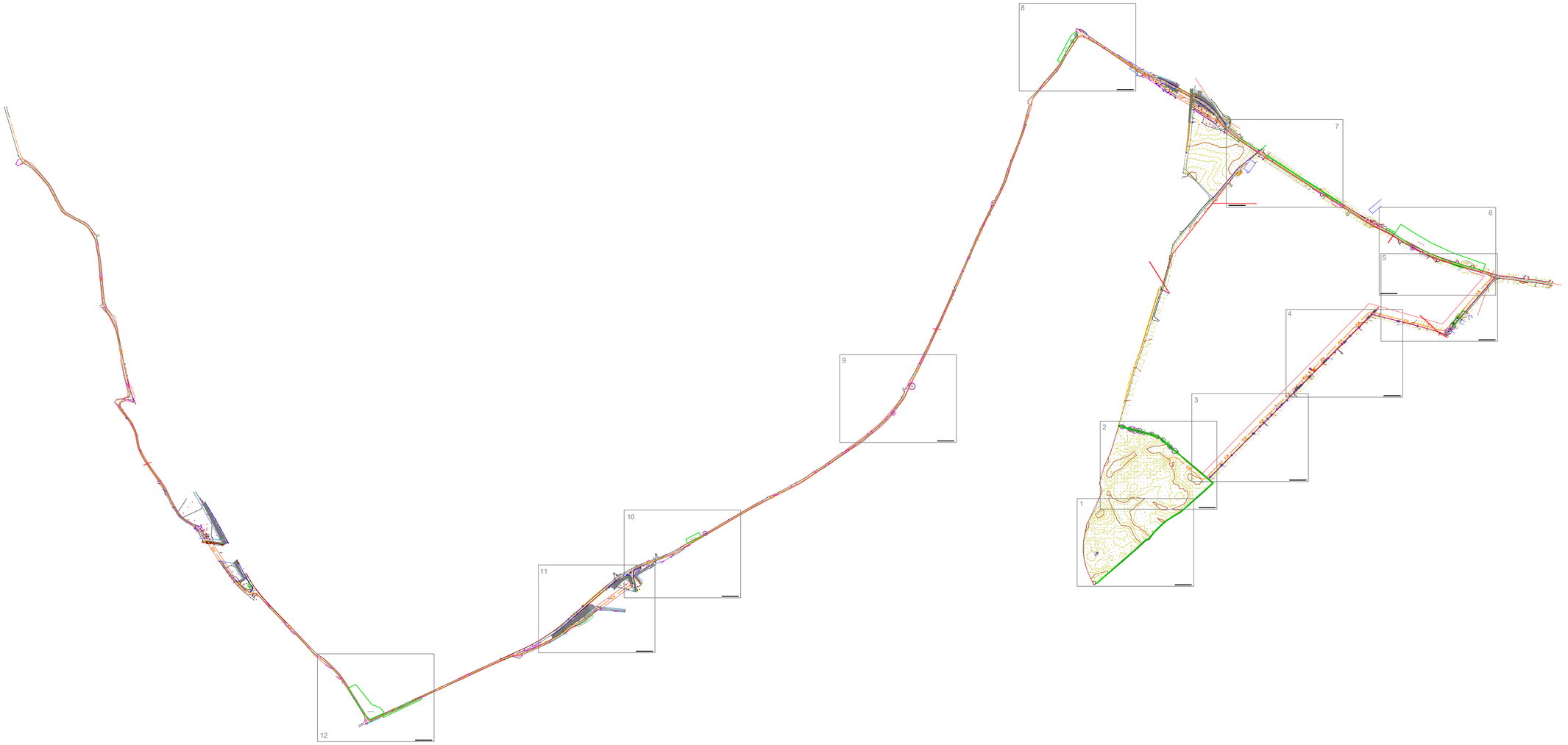
Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht(Cr) m	Dbh mm	St	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10(2)	400	1	5	5	5	5	10	Fair/Poor	Ash tree on bank beside road. Very limited impact from Ash dieback disease. Some potential for root spread under road.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Coppice if dieback exceeds 50% of crown.	4.8	C2
T	4	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	12(2)	1000	1	8	8	8	8	10+	Poor	Large mature Beech in field around 6m back from road edge. Spreading form with some thinning of crown and some crown dieback indicating declining vitality. Some potential for root spread under the road but unlikely to be significant.	Monitor tree condition.	12	C2
T	5	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13(2)	500	1	6	6	6	6	10	Fair	Mature Ash tree on roadside bank. No significant dieback. Some potential for root spread under road surface.	Monitor tree condition.	6	C2
T	6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12(2)	600	1	5	5	5	5	10	Fair	Mature Ash tree on roadside bank. No significant dieback. Some potential for root spread under road surface.	Monitor tree condition.	7.2	C2
G	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	8(0)	200	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	<10	Bad	Poor. Row of dead and dying trees on bank that has been cutaway in recent times. Slender, upright form. Recent root damage. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Coppice to stump.	2.4	U
G	2	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Sorbus aria (Whitebeam) Ilex aquifolium (Holly) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	M	6(0)	250	1	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Sporadic bushes and small trees along both sides of old stone wall, rather than a traditional hedge. Some windthrown Hawthorn. Bushes cut back by flail mower to the south. Bushes between 4-7m tall.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new hedging plants if full traditional farm-style hedge is desired.	3	C2 U
G	3	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam) Ilex aquifolium (Holly) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	6(0)	250	1	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Sporadic bushes and small trees along both sides of old stone wall, rather than a traditional hedge. Bushes cut back by flail mower to the northwest. Bushes between 4-7m tall.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new hedging plants if full traditional farm-style hedge is desired.	3	C2

Tree Survey Schedule
Cashla Peaker, Athenry, Co. Galway
August 2025

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht(Cr) m	Dbh mm	St	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
G	4	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	6(0)	250	1	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Sporadic bushes growing along line of old stone wall. Mostly Hawthorn 100-400mm dbh, 3-6m tall. Some Blackthorn suckering and self-sown Elder. Plants have colonised parts of the field edge, creating a series of disperate bushes forming a fragmented group along the wall, rather than a traditional hedge. Some habitat value, but otherwise limited value. RPA ranges 2-5m, mostly around 3m radius.	No urgent works needed.	3	C2
G	5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM	6(0)	200	1	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Group of bushes and young trees alongside wall just outside site boundary. Group is apparently self-sown and unmanaged. Some potential for limited root spread out into project site.	No urgent works needed.	2.4	C2
G	6	Wych elm (Ulmus glabra) Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	SM	8	200	1	2	2	2	2	10	Fair/Poor	Row of closely spaced young trees and bushes between road carriageway and stone wall. Limited value and limited potential to develop into mature trees. Some landscape screening value, but limited overall. Young Ash trees have been impacted by Ash dieback disease, with some now badly affected. Some potential for limited root spread out under road surface.	Coppice weaker and diseased stems.	2.4	C2 U
G	7	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	M	9	400	1	3	3	3	3	10	Fair/Poor	Short row of Cypress trees forming roadside hedge. Considerable browning of foliage and some crown dieback for reasons unknown. Trees of relatively low value. Some potential for limited root spread out under road surface.	Monitor tree condition.	4.8	C2
G	8	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Lime (Tilia sp.) Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	EM	10	300	1	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Wooded area behind older hedge line on earthbank next to road. Hedge comprised mostly of early mature & semi-mature Ash now in very poor condition due to disease. It is unlikely that there is significant root spread from woodland trees out under the road surface.	Coppice weaker and diseased stems in hedge.	3.6	B2 C2 U
G	9	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) Italian alder (Alnus cordata) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	SM	10	300	1	3	3	3	3	10+	Good	Mixed group planting of young trees along field edge parallel to lane, with trees set 3-5m back from road. Any significant root spread from the trees out under the carriageway is unlikely.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	C2

Tree Survey Schedule
Cashla Peaker, Athenry, Co. Galway
August 2025

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht(Cr) m	Dbh mm	St	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
G	10	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	EM	10	300	1	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Row of Cypress trees (with small number of Ash stems) behind stone wall alongside country lane. Limited value. Some limited potential for root spread under road surface.	Monitor tree condition.	3.6	C2
G	11	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	M	18	500	1	6	6	6	6	10+	Fair	Row of mature (mostly) Cypress trees behind stone wall away from road carriageway. Some recent storm damage in western end of group. There is some potential for root spread to extend out under the road surface.	Fell or prune damaged trees.	6	C2
G	12	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	EM	12	400	1	4	4	4	4	10	Fair/Poor	Roadside Ash trees (mostly semi mature and early mature) growing close to the edge of the road carriageway. Some crown dieback due to Ash dieback disease. There is some potential for root spread to extend out under the road surface.	Monitor condition of trees to track progress of disease. Coppice individuals if dieback exceeds 50% of crown volume.	4.8	C2
G	13	Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis) Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Lawson cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	EM	17	400	1	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair/Poor	Mixed species tree plantation set behind hedge of Privet and Hawthorn. Trees in variable condition and size mostly 200-400mm dbh. Likelihood of significant root spread under road is low, but possible.	Review plantation trees individually and carry out selective felling where appropriate.	4.8	C2 B2
H	1	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	EM SM	8	200	1	2	2	2	2	10	Fair/Poor	Sporadic farm hedge along roadside. Mostly young Ash trees, many of which are suffering from Ash dieback disease. Limited value. Unlikely to have significant root spread under road carriageway.	Coppice weaker and diseased stems in hedge.	2.4	C2 U
W	1	Lime (Tilia sp.) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	M EM	17	300 to 600	1	6	6	6	6	20+	Fair	Woodland set behind boundary wall to North of road. Mixed species and variable condition. Some storm damage and some trees with crown dieback. Most appear to be in fair condition, and the woodland includes some older trees of good landscape value. Many tree stems are close to the boundary wall. Stem diameters range up to 600mm (estimated), which may be sufficient for some root spread under road, although this is unlikely to be significant. Trees mix of early mature and mature, 1-2m back from boundary wall. Trees mostly category B but include all categories A, B, C, and U.	Review trees within falling distance of road individually for safety purposes.	7.2	A2 B2 C2 U



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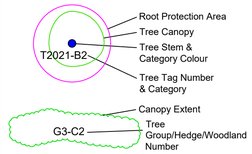

- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (Poor Condition)

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N O T E S:
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All drawings to be read in conjunction with the consulting architects and engineers drawings.

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Overview Sheet

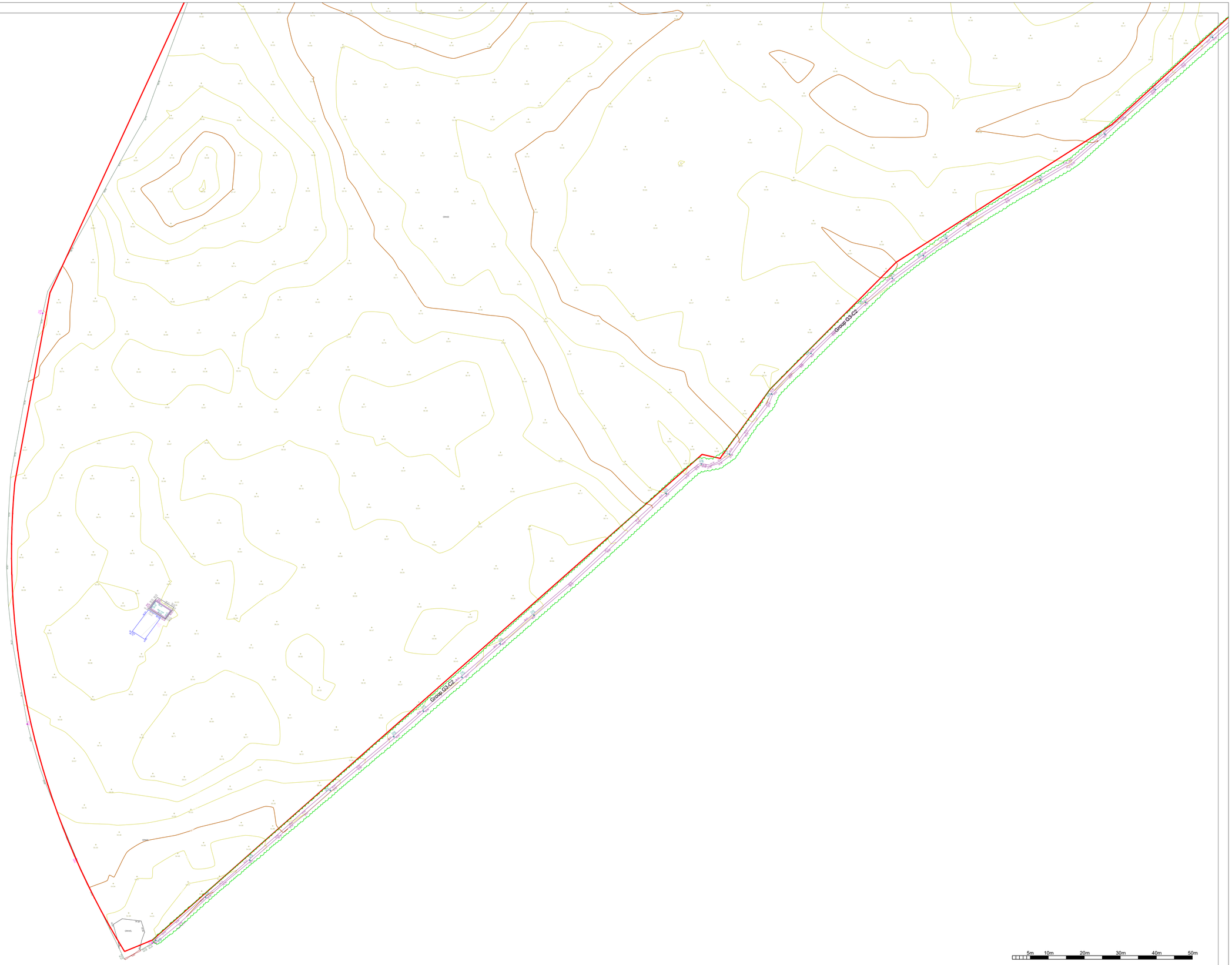
Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: NTS@A1

1



5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

LEGEND

Root Protection Area
Tree Canopy
Tree Stem & Category Colour
T2021-B2
Tree Tag Number & Category

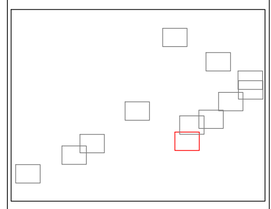
Canopy Extent
G3-C2
Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number

Category A Trees (high value)

Category B Trees (moderate value)

Category C Trees (low value)

Category U Trees (Poor Condition)



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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 1

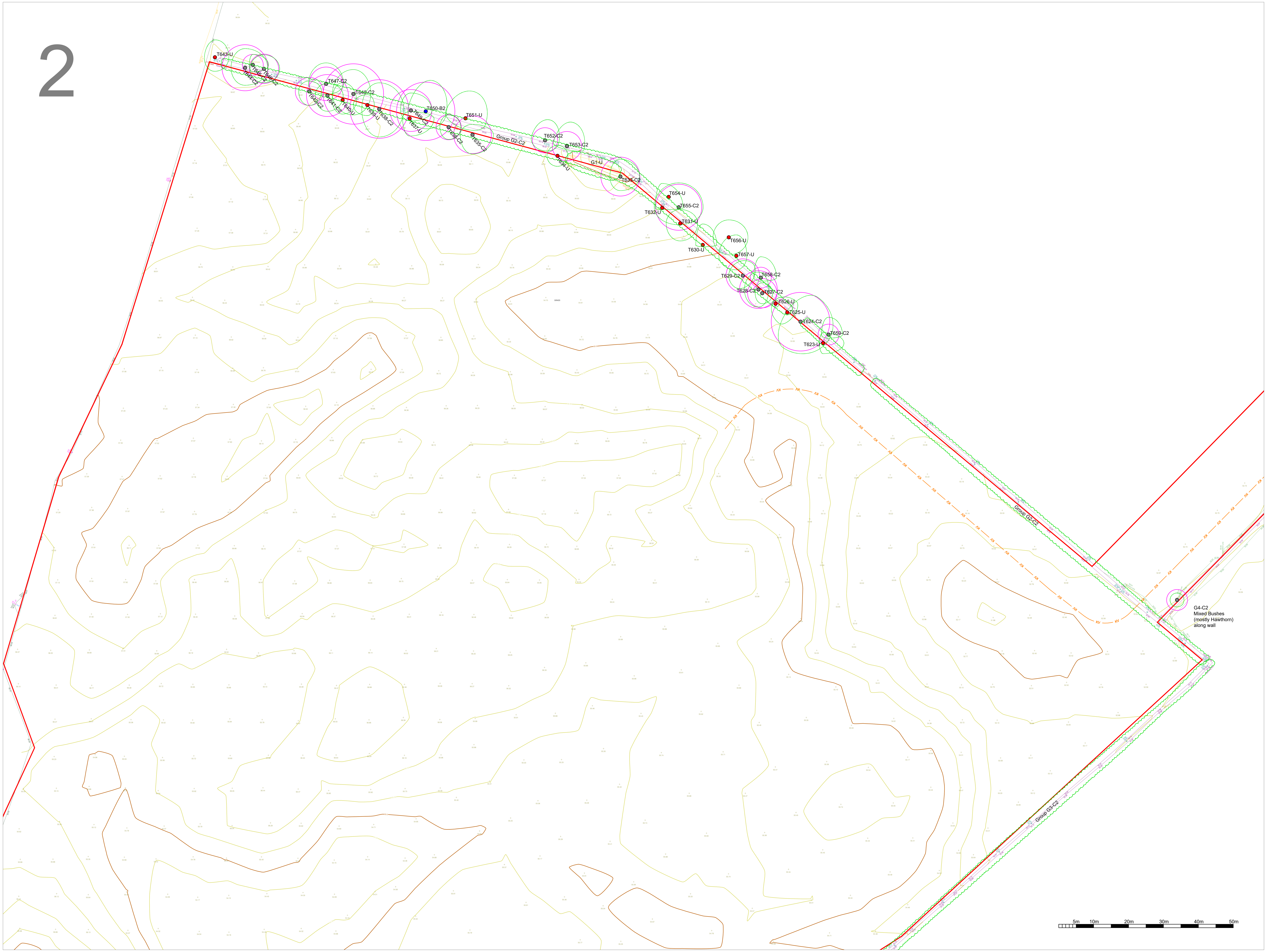
Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

2



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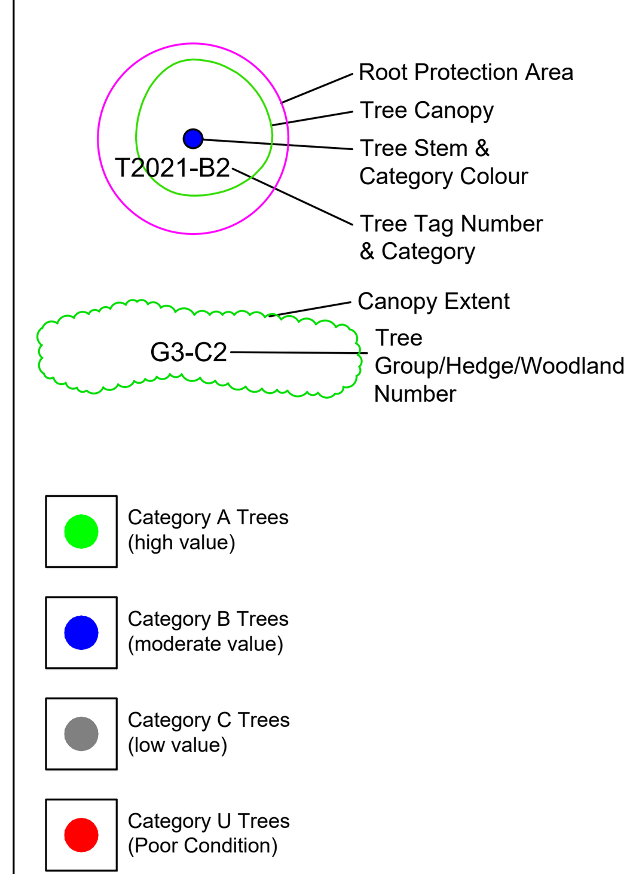

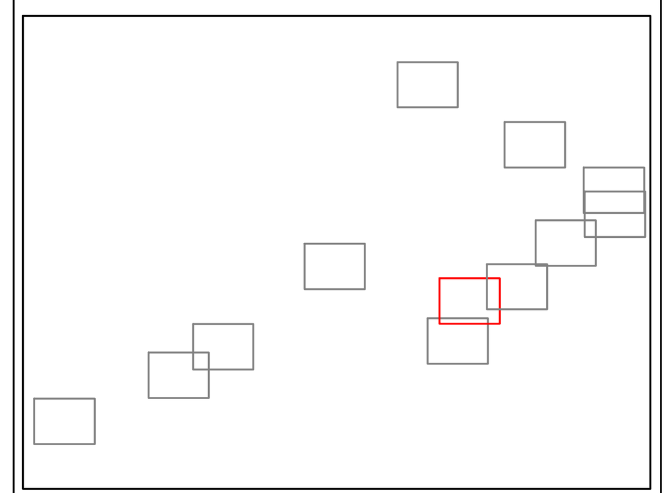

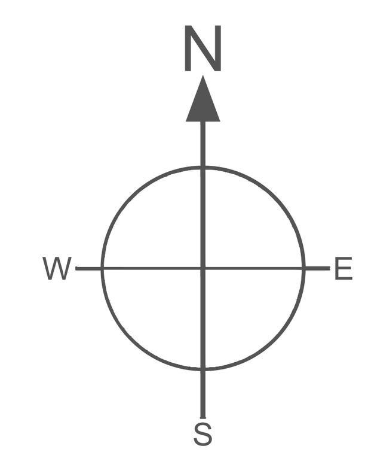

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 2

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

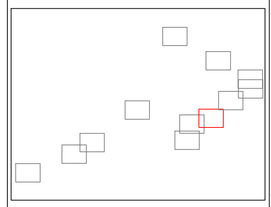
Scale: 1:500@A1

3

LEGEND

Root Protection Area
Tree Canopy
Tree Stem & Category Colour
T2021-B2
Tree Tag Number & Category
Canopy Extent
G3-C2
Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number

- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (Poor Condition)



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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 3

Client: Bord Gais

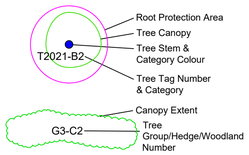
Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

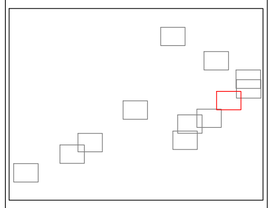
Scale: 1:500@A1

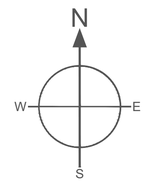
4

LEGEND



- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (Poor Condition)





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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 4

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

5

Woodland W1-A2

Group G6-C2

Group G5-C2

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

T670-U
T669-B2
T669-U
T667-C2
T668-U
T666-B2
T664-C2
T663-B2
T662-B2
T661-B2
T660-U

5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

LEGEND

Root Protection Area
Tree Canopy
Tree Stem &
Category Colour
T2021-B2
Tree Tag Number
& Category

Canopy Extent
G3-C2
Tree
Group/Hedge/Woodland
Number

Category A Trees
(high value)

Category B Trees
(moderate value)

Category C Trees
(low value)

Category U Trees
(Poor Condition)

N
W E
S

NOTES:
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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant,
Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 5

Client: Bord Gais

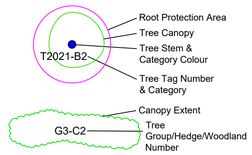
Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

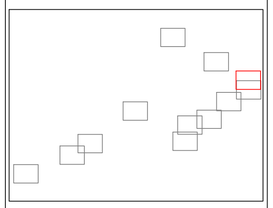
Scale: 1:500@A1

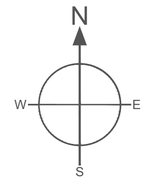
6

LEGEND



- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (Poor Condition)





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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 6

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

7

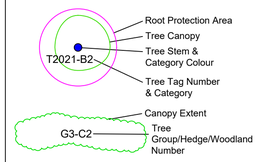
Group G8-B2

Group H1-B2

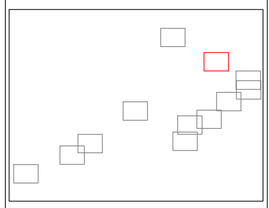
Group H1-B2

5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

LEGEND



- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (Poor Condition)



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N O T E S:
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Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 7

Client: Bord Gais

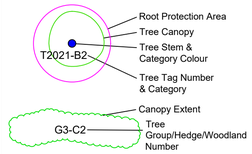
Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

8

LEGEND

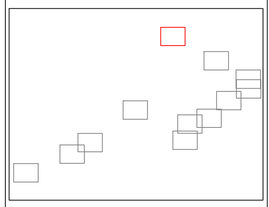


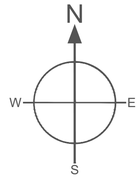
Category A Trees
(high value)

Category B Trees
(moderate value)

Category C Trees
(low value)

Category U Trees
(Poor Condition)





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Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 8

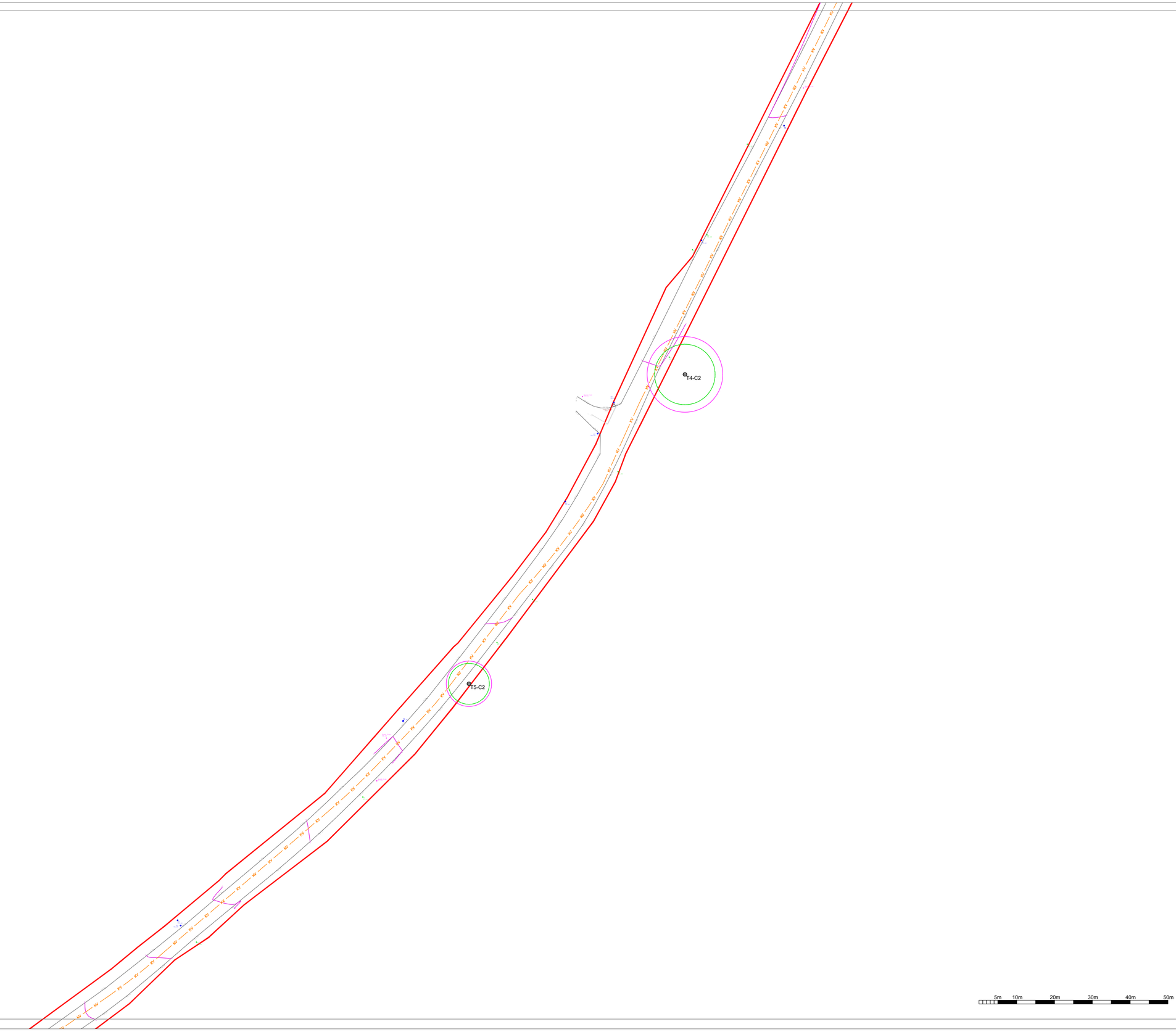
Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

9



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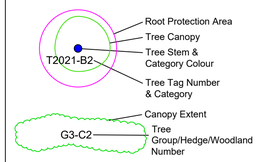
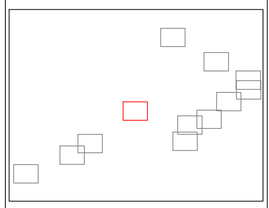
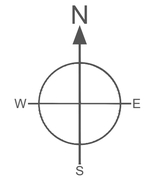


- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (Poor Condition)





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Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 9

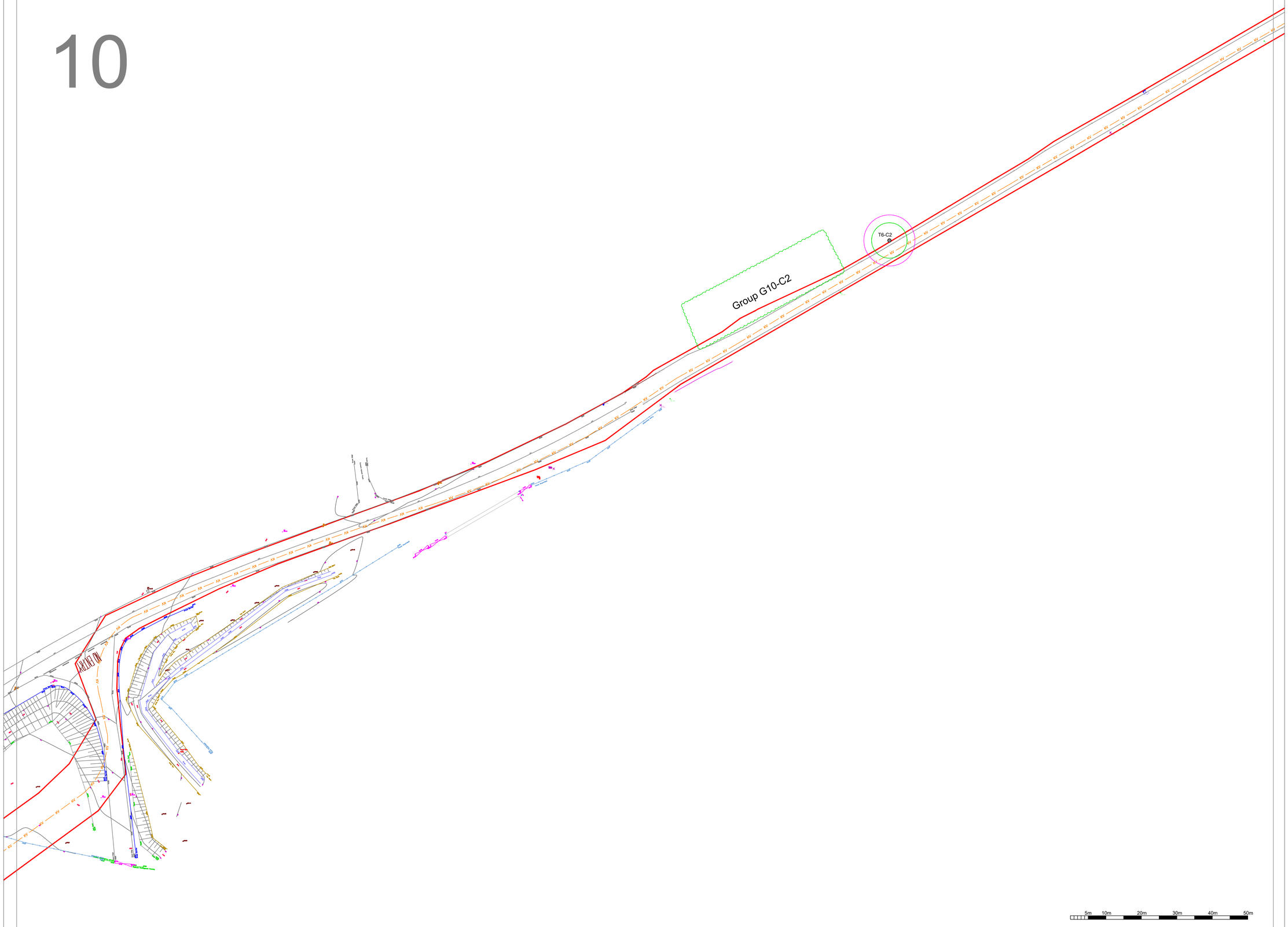
Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

10



5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

LEGEND

Root Protection Area
Tree Canopy
Tree Stem & Category Colour
T2021-B2
Tree Tag Number & Category

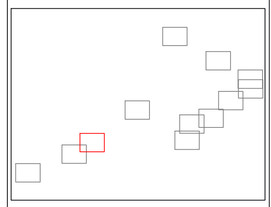
Canopy Extent
G3-C2
Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number

Category A Trees (high value)

Category B Trees (moderate value)

Category C Trees (low value)

Category U Trees (Poor Condition)



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S

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Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 10

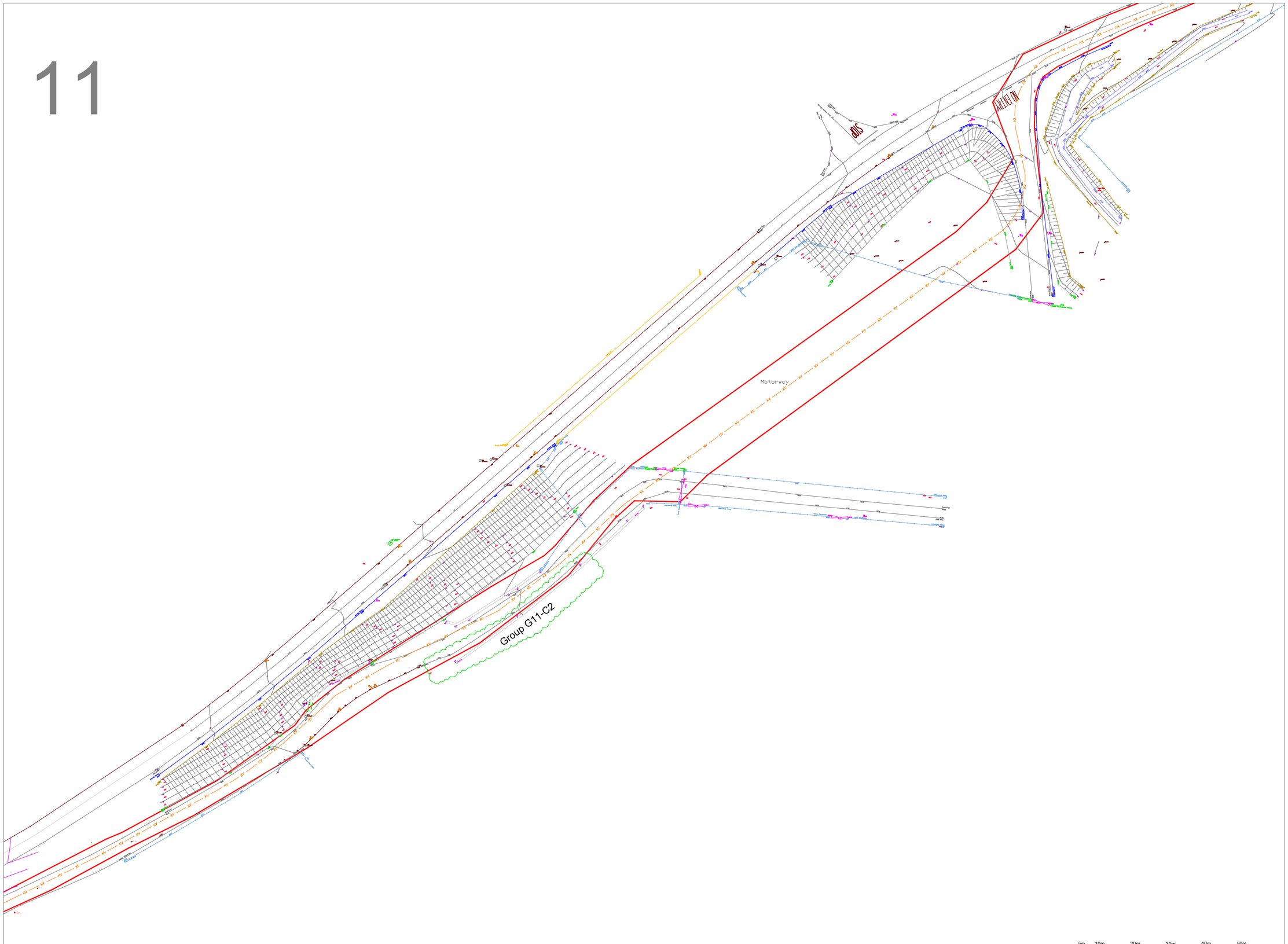
Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

11



LEGEND

Root Protection Area
Tree Canopy
T2021-B2
Tree Stem & Category Colour
Tree Tag Number & Category

Canopy Extent
G3-C2
Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number

Category A Trees (high value)

Category B Trees (moderate value)

Category C Trees (low value)

Category U Trees (Poor Condition)

N

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5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 11

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

Group G13-C2

Group G12-C2

5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

12

LEGEND

Root Protection Area
Tree Canopy
Tree Stem & Category Colour
T2021-B2
Tree Tag Number & Category

Canopy Extent
G3-C2
Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number

Category A Trees (high value)

Category B Trees (moderate value)

Category C Trees (low value)

Category U Trees (Poor Condition)

N
W E
S

NOTES:
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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title:Tree Survey/Constraints Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TS Sheet 12

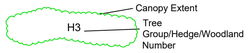
Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

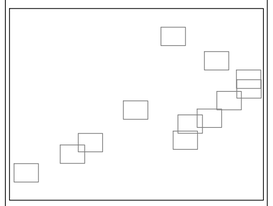
Date: 05/08/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

LEGEND



- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (unsuitable for retention)
- Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line
- New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)



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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

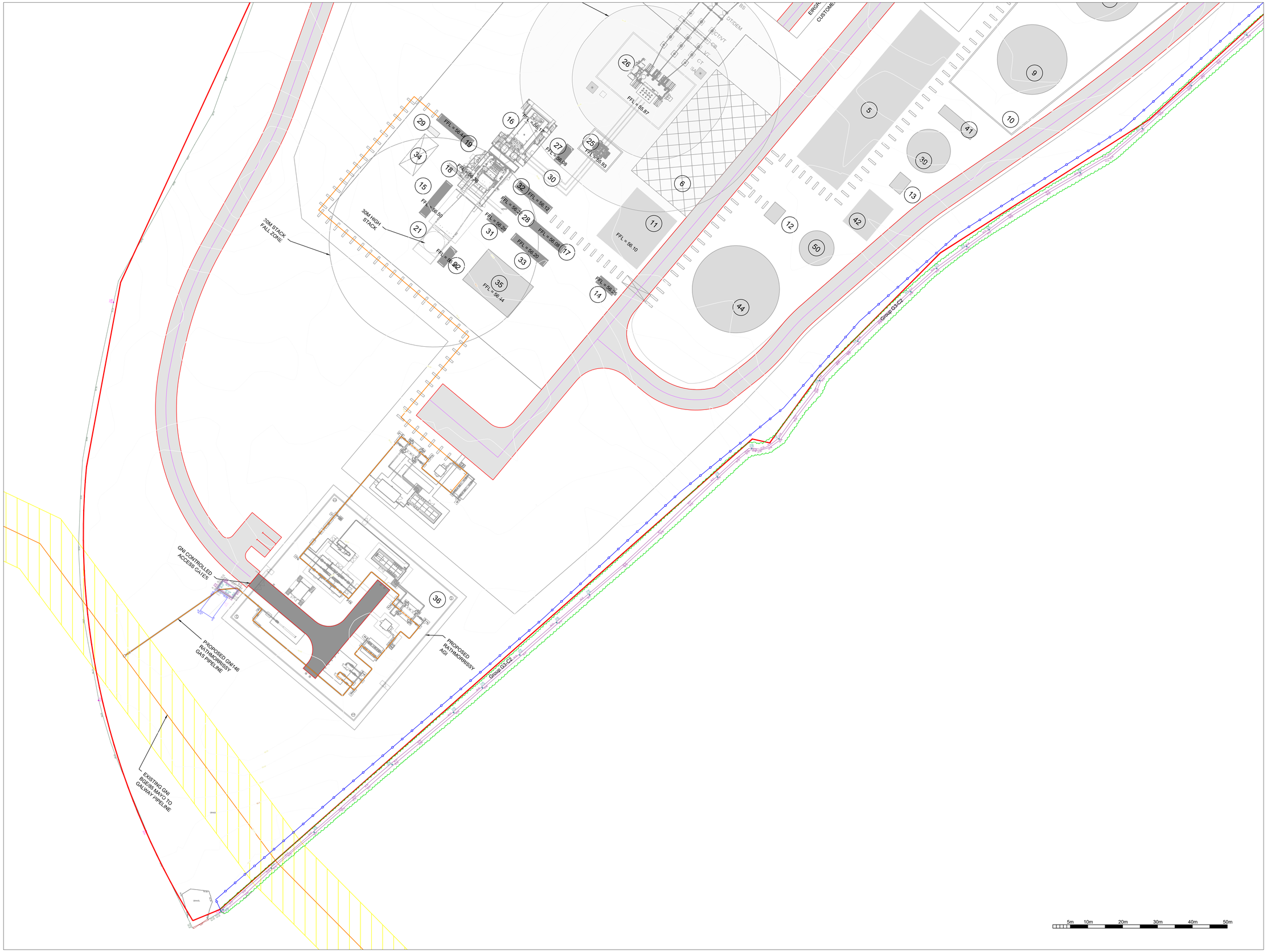
Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Overview

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: NTS@A1



LEGEND

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Canopy
- Tree Stem & Category Colour
- Tree Tag Number & Category
- Canopy Extent
- Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number
- Tree to be removed to facilitate development
- Hedge to be removed to facilitate development
- Tree to be removed due to poor condition
- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (unsuitable for retention)
- Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line
- New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)

N

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 1

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

LEGEND

Root Protection Area
Tree Canopy
Tree Stem & Category Colour
Tree Tag Number & Category
T2021-B2

Canopy Extent
Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number
H3

T5-C2 Tree to be removed to facilitate development

H3 Hedge to be removed to facilitate development

T5-C2 Tree to be removed due to poor condition

🟩 Category A Trees (high value)

🟦 Category B Trees (moderate value)

● Category C Trees (low value)

🟥 Category U Trees (unsuitable for retention)

Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line

▨ New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 2

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

Section of hedgerow to
be removed for new road

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

Stone Bridge

5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

LEGEND

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Canopy
- Tree Stem & Category Colour
- Tree Tag Number & Category

T2021-B2

- Canopy Extent
- Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number

H3

- Tree to be removed to facilitate development

T5-C2

- Hedge to be removed to facilitate development

H3

- Tree to be removed due to poor condition

T5-C2

- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (unsuitable for retention)
- Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line
- New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 3

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)

5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

LEGEND

T2021-B2
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Canopy
- Tree Stem & Category Colour
- Tree Tag Number & Category

H3
- Canopy Extent
- Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number

T5-C2
- Tree to be removed to facilitate development

H3
- Hedge to be removed to facilitate development

T5-C2
- Tree to be removed due to poor condition

- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (unsuitable for retention)
- Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line
- New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 4

Client: Bord Gais

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Scale: 1:500@A1

Woodland W1-A2

Group G6-C2

Group G5-C2

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

G4-C2
Mixed Bushes
(mostly Hawthorn)
along wall

Temporary tree protection fence erected before CCS is installed

Approximate area of new road to be underlain by Cellular Confinement System (CCS)

Diseased Ash tree outside site boundary recommended for coppicing

T670-U
T669-B2
T685-U
T667-C2
T666-U
T665-B2
T664-C2
T663-B2
T662-B2
T661-B2
T660-U

5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

LEGEND

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Canopy
- Tree Stem & Category Colour
- Tree Tag Number & Category
- Canopy Extent
- Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number
- Tree to be removed to facilitate development
- Hedge to be removed to facilitate development
- Tree to be removed due to poor condition
- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (unsuitable for retention)
- Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line
- New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)

N

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 5

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

LEGEND

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Canopy
- Tree Stem & Category Colour
- Tree Tag Number & Category

T2021-B2

- Canopy Extent
- Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number

H3

T5-C2 — Tree to be removed to facilitate development

H3 — Hedge to be removed to facilitate development

T5-C2 — Tree to be removed due to poor condition

- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
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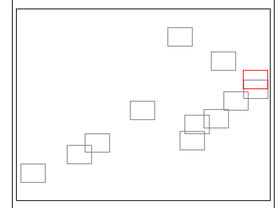
- Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line
- New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)



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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 6

Client: Bord Gais

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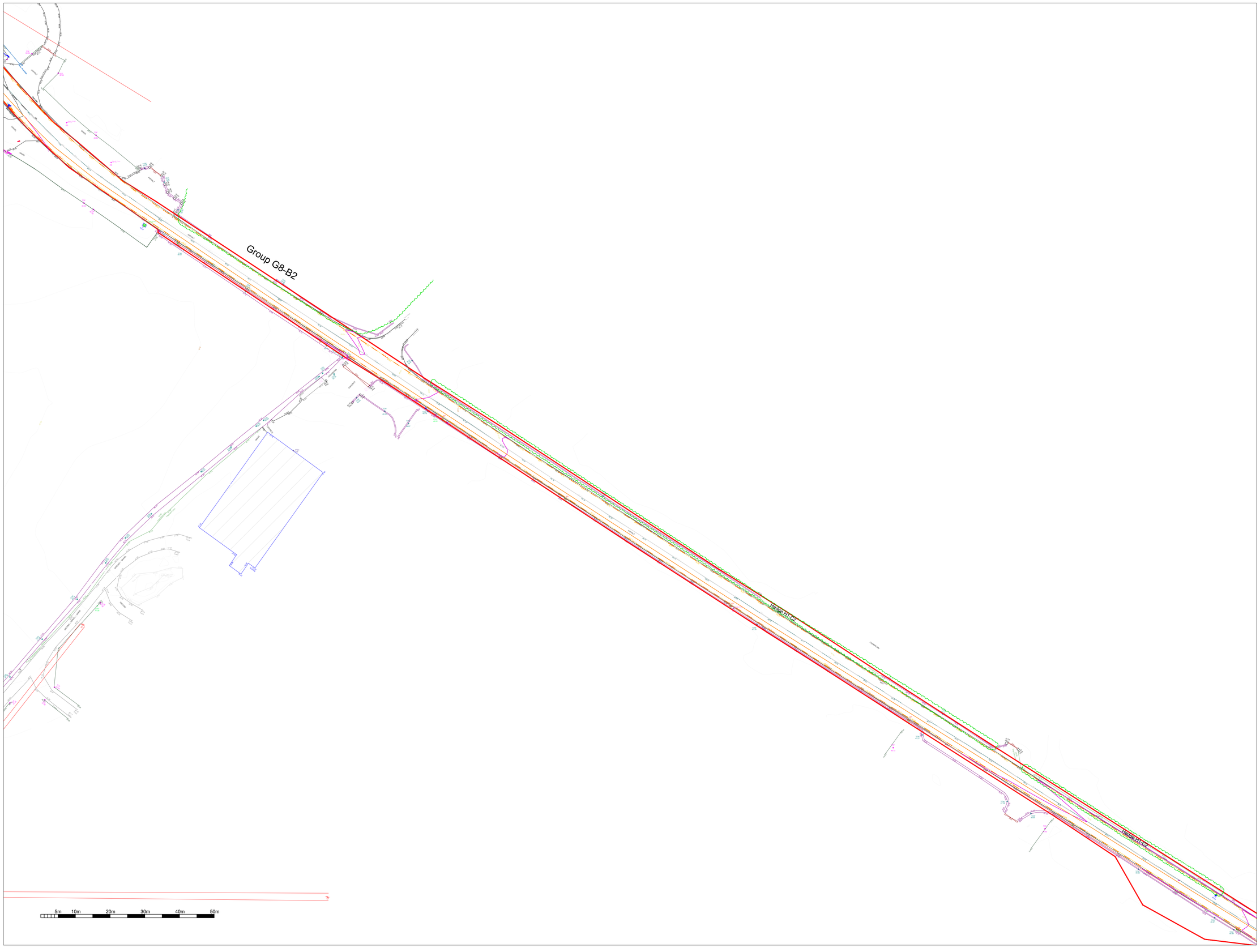
Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1



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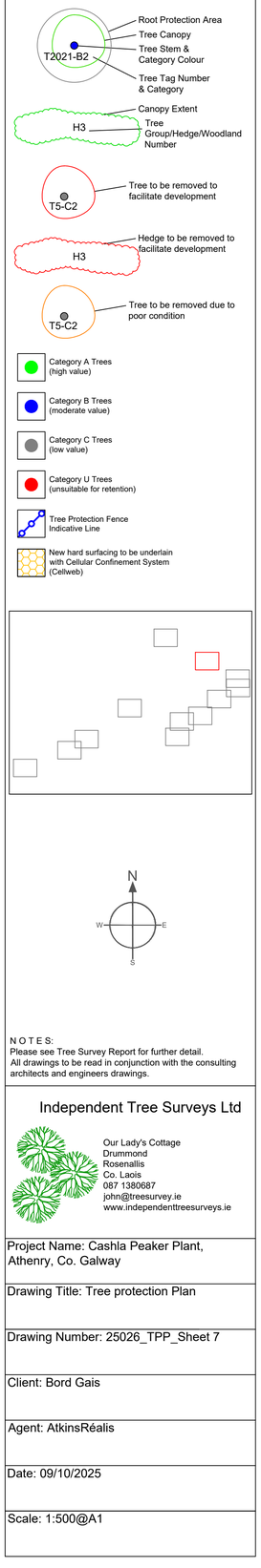

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 7

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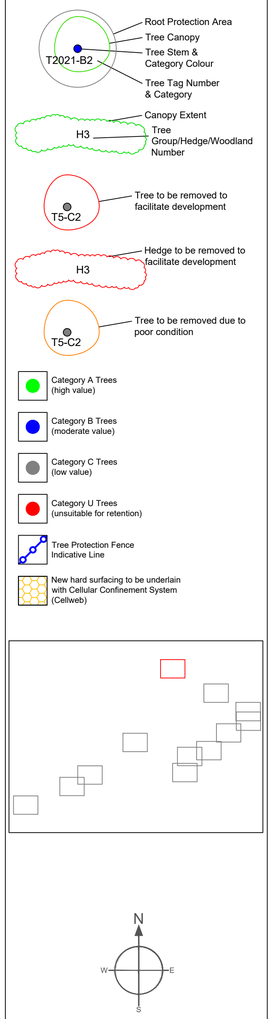
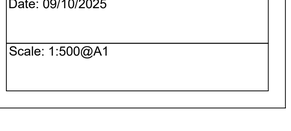
Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

LEGEND





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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

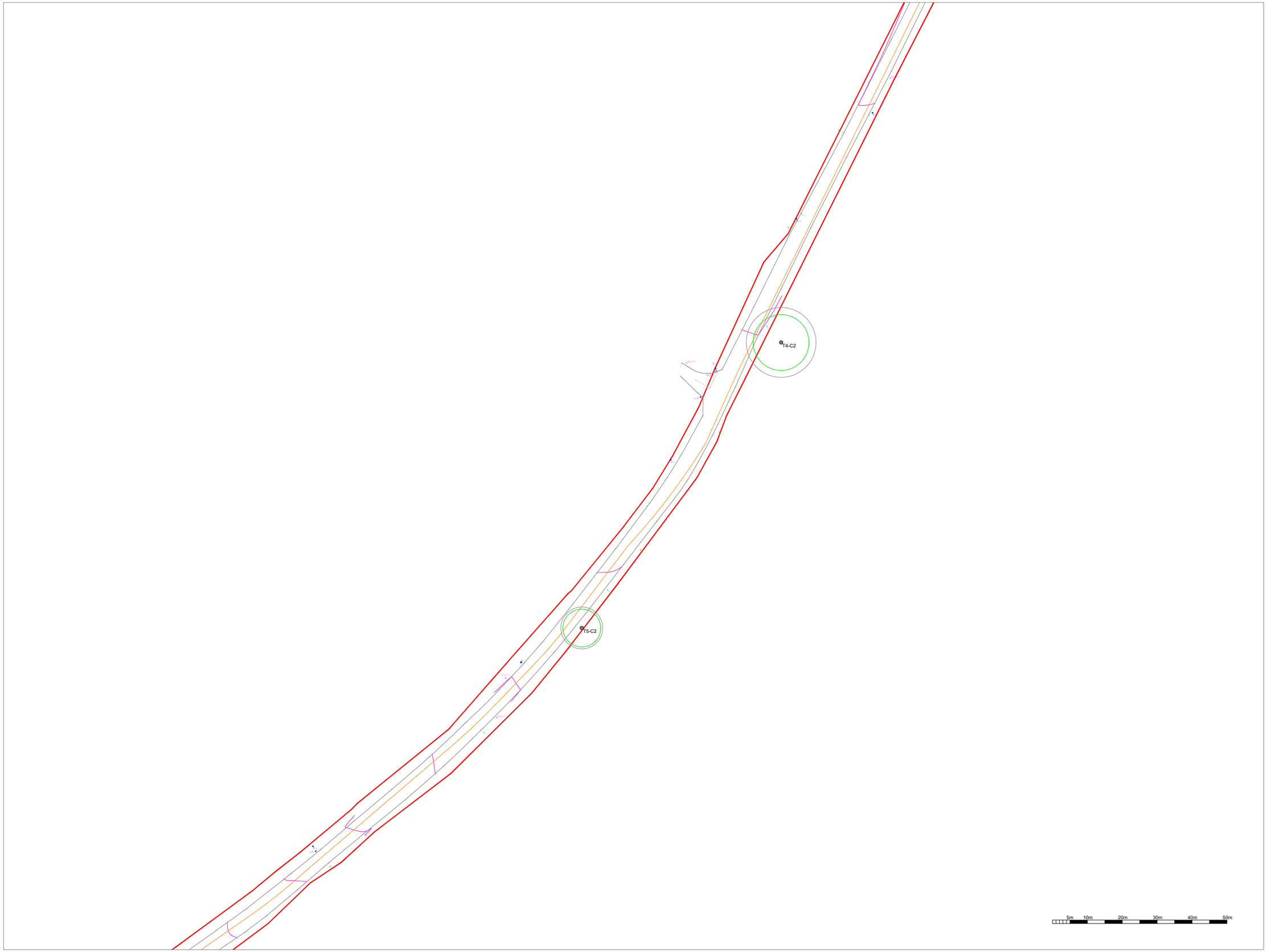
Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 8

Client: Bord Gais

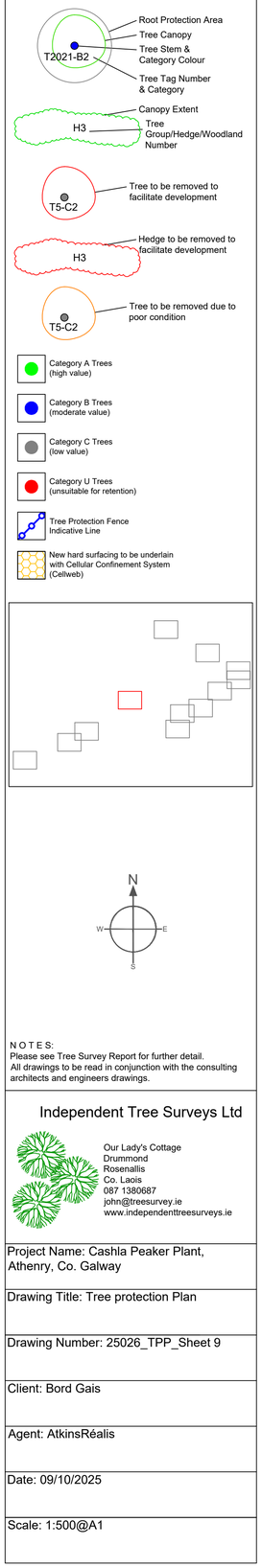
Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1



LEGEND



N O T E S:
Please see Tree Survey Report for further detail.
All drawings to be read in conjunction with the consulting architects and engineers drawings.

Independent Tree Surveys Ltd

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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 9

Client: Bord Gais

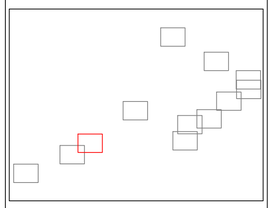
Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

LEGEND

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Canopy
- Tree Stem & Category Colour
- Tree Tag Number & Category (T2021-B2)
- Canopy Extent
- Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number (H3)
- Tree to be removed to facilitate development (T5-C2)
- Hedge to be removed to facilitate development (H3)
- Tree to be removed due to poor condition (T5-C2)
- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (unsuitable for retention)
- Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line
- New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)



N

W E

S

5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

N O T E S:
Please see Tree Survey Report for further detail.
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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

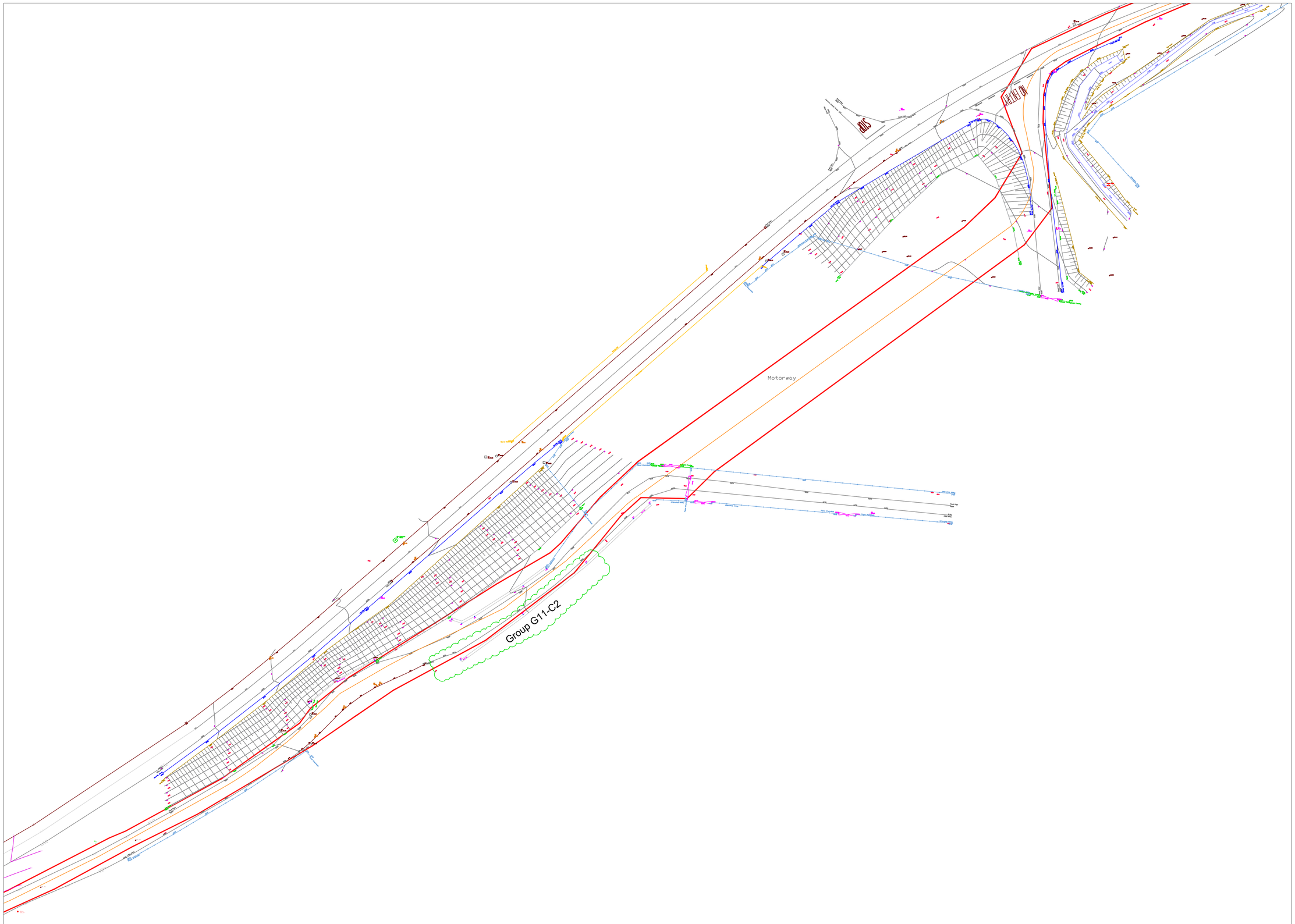
Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 10

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1



LEGEND

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Canopy
- Tree Stem & Category Colour
- Tree Tag Number & Category

T2021-B2

- Canopy Extent
- Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number

H3

- Tree to be removed to facilitate development

T5-C2

- Hedge to be removed to facilitate development

H3

- Tree to be removed due to poor condition

T5-C2

- Category A Trees (high value)
- Category B Trees (moderate value)
- Category C Trees (low value)
- Category U Trees (unsuitable for retention)
- Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line
- New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)

N

W E

S

N O T E S:
Please see Tree Survey Report for further detail.
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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 11

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1

Group G13-C2

Group G12-C2

5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

LEGEND

Root Protection Area
Tree Canopy
Tree Stem & Category Colour
Tree Tag Number & Category
T2021-B2

Canopy Extent
Tree Group/Hedge/Woodland Number
H3

Tree to be removed to facilitate development
T5-C2

Hedge to be removed to facilitate development
H3

Tree to be removed due to poor condition
T5-C2

Category A Trees (high value)

Category B Trees (moderate value)

Category C Trees (low value)

Category U Trees (unsuitable for retention)

Tree Protection Fence Indicative Line

New hard surfacing to be underlain with Cellular Confinement System (Cellweb)

N

W E

S

NOTES:
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Project Name: Cashla Peaker Plant, Athenry, Co. Galway

Drawing Title: Tree protection Plan

Drawing Number: 25026_TPP_Sheet 12

Client: Bord Gais

Agent: AtkinsRéalis

Date: 09/10/2025

Scale: 1:500@A1