Independent Tree Surveys Ltd

Tree Survey Report

Mooretown
Swords
Co. Dublin

April 2024

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1.0 Introduction

It is planned to develop lands formerly used for agriculture in Mooretown, Swords, Co. Dublin. The site is bordered almost entirely by farm hedging and includes lengths of hedges and mixed riparian trees and bushes along the watercourse inside the site limits. This report has been commissioned to provide an Arboricultural assessment of the hedges and trees around the site for input into the design and plans for the development of the site. 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, topography 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.
- The individual trees in the schedule and survey drawings were not located by topographic survey methods; their positions on the drawings should be regarded as indicative.

Report Prepared by

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BSc (Hons) Tech Cert (Arbor A)
M Abor A (Membership number PR407)

26/04/2024

3.0 Survey Methodology

The trees were accessed on foot 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.* Ground conditions and dense undergrowth made full and thorough examination and assessment of the trees impractical without extensive clearance works beyond the scope of this survey. The findings of the field survey are based upon what visual information the surveyor was able to identify on-site.

3.1 Survey Key

Tree Numbers

Trees (prefix T), tree groups (prefix G) and hedges (prefix H) were allocated numbers. These numbers identify the trees and tree groups in the survey schedule and on the supporting survey 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 at 1.5m from ground level, multiple stems (St) are recorded as a function of the BS:5837 RPA formulae described below. All stem measurements were estimated.

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.

Sub Categories
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 and hedges were assessed during a site visit on the 4th of March 2024. The preliminary field survey findings are recorded in the survey schedule appended to the report and include the data for three hedges, eight tree groups and fourteen individual trees. The locations of the hedges and trees (indicative positions only) are shown on the Tree Survey/Constraints Plan drawing 24010_TS.

The survey site covers land formerly used for agriculture, but subsequently left unmanaged, with the land separated into fields by hedges and vegetation-lined watercourse channels.

The hedges and groups are made up of a mixture of native mostly tree species, including Ash, Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn, Wild Cherry, and Elm. The hedge (H1) along the western boundary contains a single Eucalyptus tree (T5) at the northern end which has probably been planted into the hedge by people from the adjoining property.

Dense vegetation is growing along the banks of the watercourse running through the site (making up groups G2 and G4), the vegetation is mostly a mix of Hawthorn, Elder and Blackthorn bushes, heavily overgrown with Brambles, Ivy, and suckering. Some larger trees (all Ash showing signs of infection by Ash dieback disease) are growing out of the understorey to heights of around 10-14m. The Ash trees in group riparian G2 are described collectively as group G3, the Ash trees in group G4 are included as individuals (T1-T4).

Hedge condition is variable, with the effects of lapsed management, adjacent development activity, and disease all having detrimental effects on many of the hedgerow trees and bushes. The most significant impact is from disease, with both Ash Dieback disease and Dutch Elm disease causing significant mortality and physiological decline amongst the Ash and Elm trees present. The mixed understorey (mostly Blackthorn, Hawthorn and Elder) of the groups and hedges remains in reasonable health for the most part and should continue to maintain the hedges as landscape features into the future, especially if reinforced by infill planting as the Ash trees die off. The exception to this is the long hedge (hedge H1) along the western boundary, which has been badly affected by a combination of Ash dieback disease, development works to the west, soil compaction and stripping to the east and a lack of management. Consequently, this hedge has become partially fragmented, with gaps emerging along its length, with a noticeable lack of vitality amongst many of the small trees and bushes.

5.0 Preliminary Management Recommendations

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

Almost all of hedges would benefit from management intervention, in particular:

- Clearance of suckering and undergrowth (Brambles etc.) to allow access for other work operations.
- Coppicing of badly diseased trees and bushes to encourage the re-sprouting of the rootstocks.
- Monitoring of the Ash trees to check on the progress of Ash Dieback disease. This should include the felling of roadside/boundary trees where crown dieback exceeds 50% and the failure of the tree may present a hazard.
- Coppicing and laying of live stems where they are suited to traditional hedgerow management.
- Infill planting of gaps left by dying trees; this should be of suitable species such as Hazel, Holly, Oak, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Spindle etc.

Development of the site should seek to retain the tree groups and hedgerows where practicable. Riparian tree groups and hedgerows of native species can constitute valuable wildlife habitats and biodiversity, and provide shelter, landscape amenity and screening.

6.0 Site Photographs

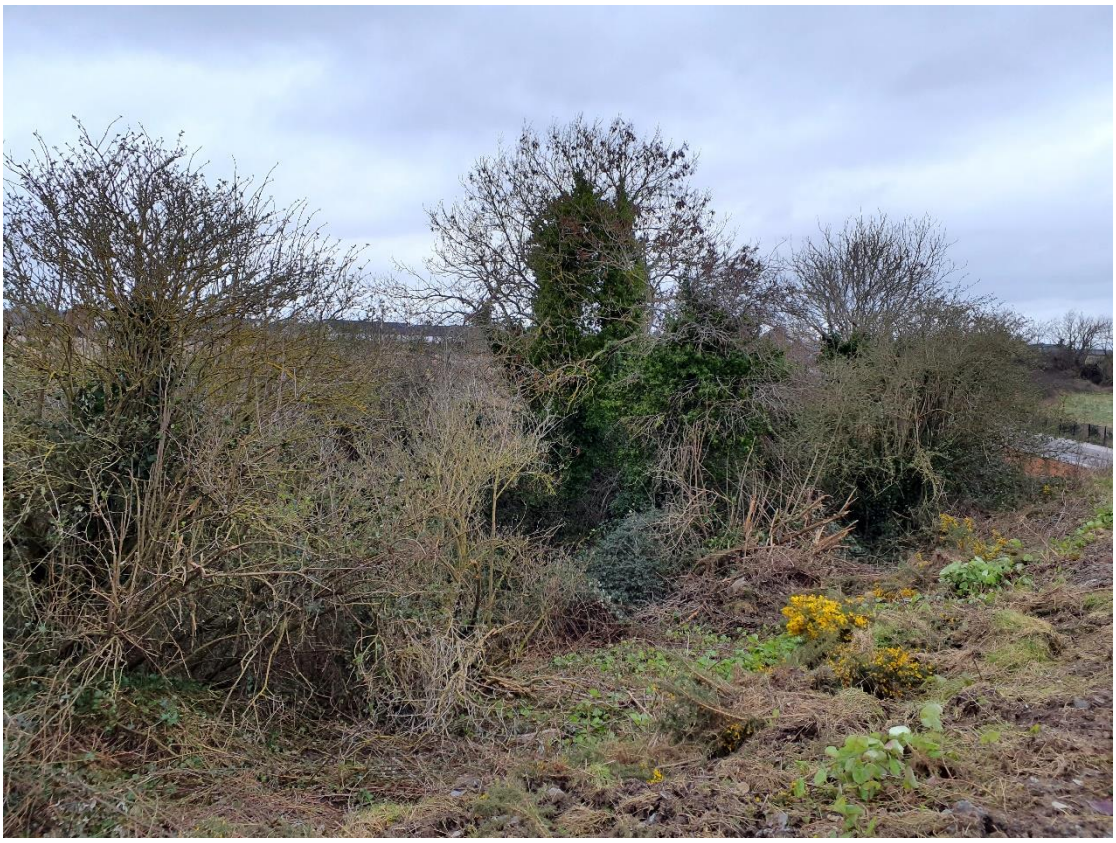

Photo 1 Mixed riparian tree group G2 including some of the emergent Ash trees making up group G3 along the stream channel in the north part of the site, note dense undergrowth and Ivy etc.

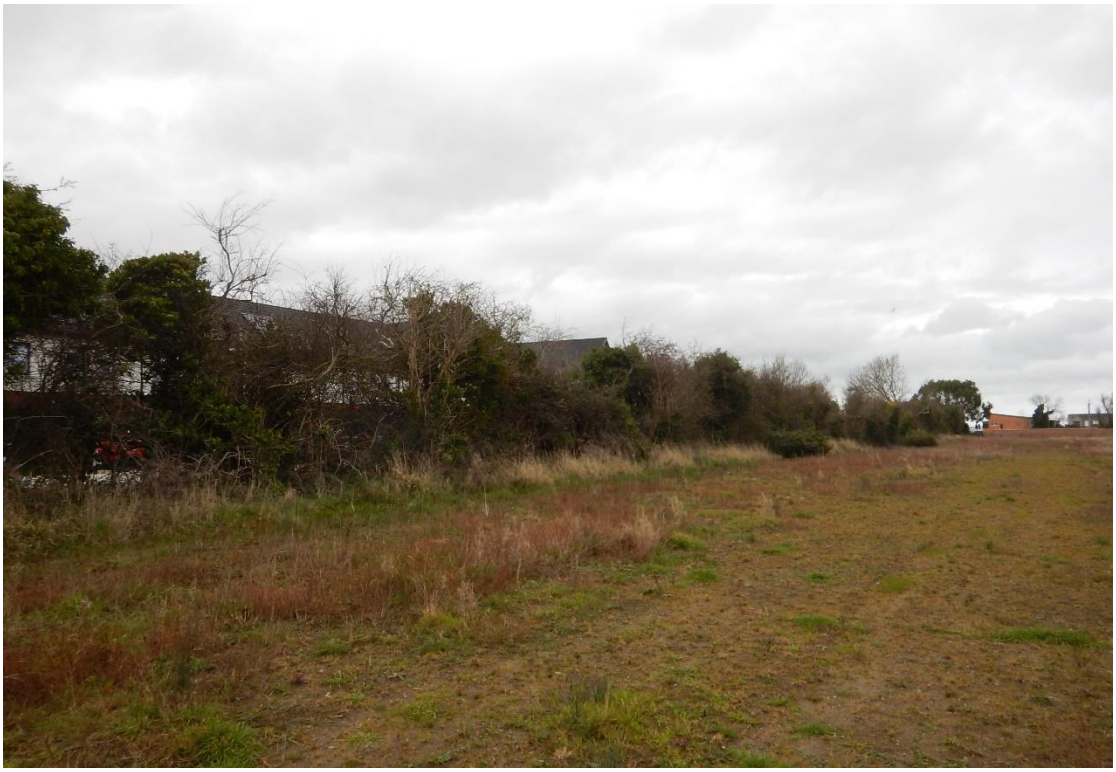

Photo 2 Hedge H1 along the northwestern boundary of the site; this hedge has been degraded by previous activity and a lack of management. Ash Dieback disease is impacting the Ash trees along the hedge.

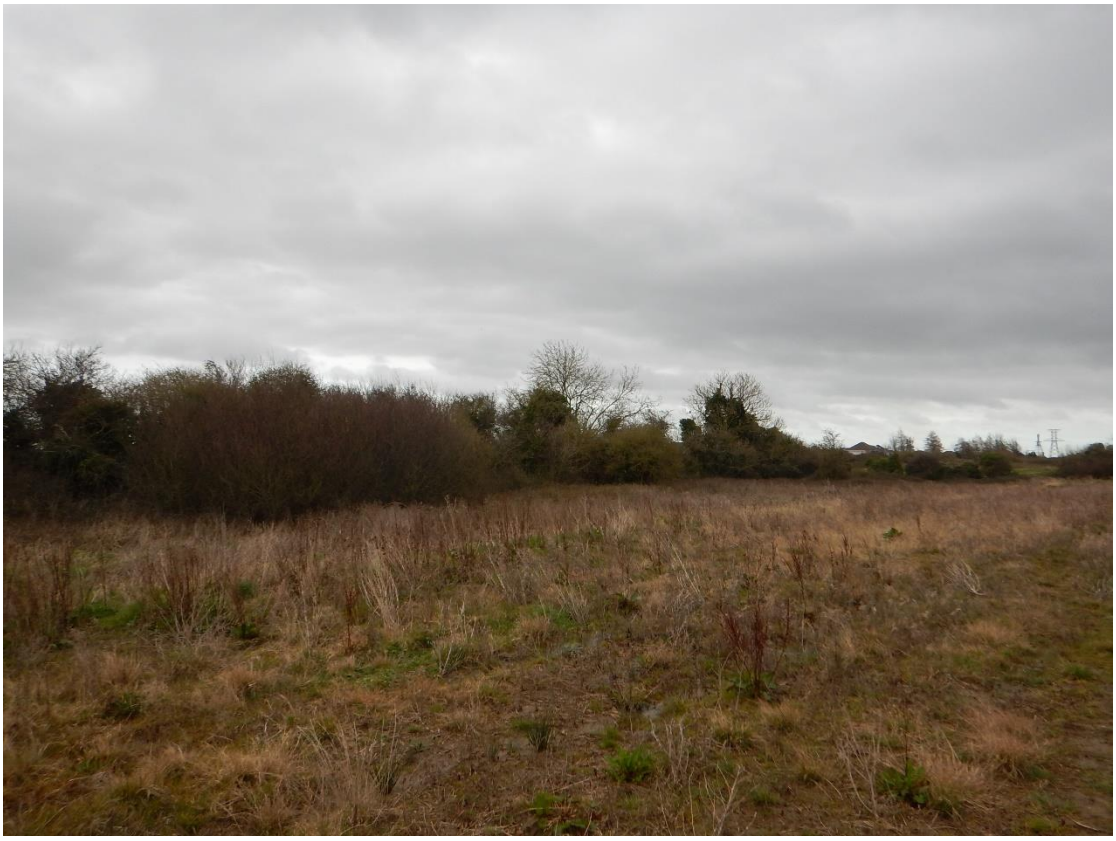

Photo 3. Group G4 running across west to east across the site, with dense Blackthorn suckering along the southern side of the group.

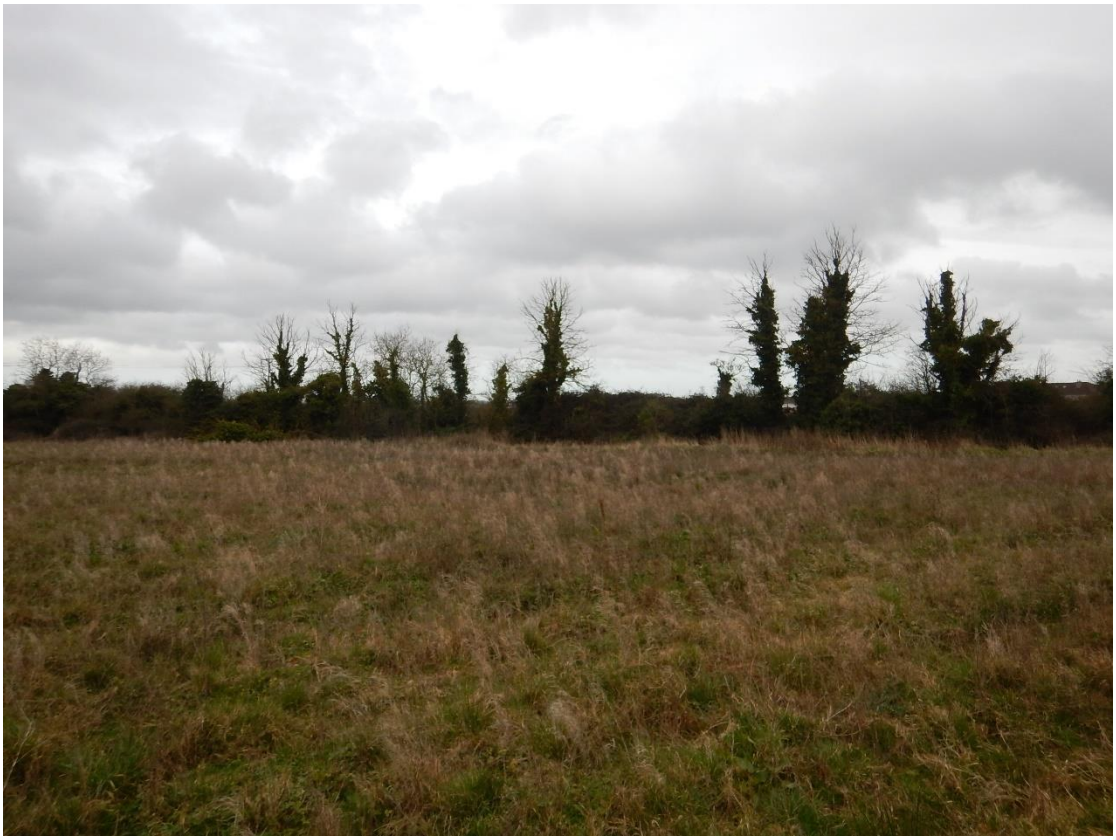

Photo 4. Poor quality hedge H3 in the southern part of the site, with numerous dead Elm trees (killed by Dutch Elm disease) standing in the hedge.

7.0 Arboricultural Impact of the New Development

The new development has been designed to retain as much of the existing network of hedgerows as is practicable, however, some sections of hedge and scrub growth will have to be removed to facilitate the new layout. These will include:

- The removal of the area of dense Blackthorn suckering labelled group G1, along with the adjacent bushes and scrub growth.
- A section of the riparian group G2 approximately 45m wide will be removed to create the space for the new access road, this will include one of the Ash trees making up group G3.
- Hedge H2 will have two sections (45m and 115m wide) removed to accommodate the new road network, as well as another three smaller (3x5m wide) openings being created through the northern half of the hedge.
- The scrub growth/hedge remnant labelled group G5 will be removed in its entirety, including the two Ash trees T7 and T8.
- A 16m wide swathe of hedge H1 will be removed to allow for the connection with the adjacent road network to the west, a further smaller opening (5m wide) will be created through the hedge to the north of the new Block E.

The surrounding hedges will be vulnerable to damage to construction activity (especially soil excavation and soil compaction) unless this activity is properly segregated from the hedges. The tree survey drawings show the indicative lines of protective fencing proposed around the site, this fencing will be positioned to provide ample buffer zones between the construction works and surrounding hedges and should prevent any significant activity encroaching too close to the hedgerow trees.

8.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

8.1 Tree Work Operations

The trees and sections of hedge will be removed to facilitate the new development layout as detailed above. The coppicing/felling will be carried out by professional tree surgeons working to BS3998 (2010) where adjacent to sections of hedge being retained. Scrub and hedging away from those being retained can be removed by machine, providing the machinery is kept back to beyond the RPAs of the truncated hedges being retained.

All arisings (cordwood and brash) will be removed to a green waste facility or processed into mulch for recycling on the site.

Management recommendations listed in the tree survey schedule relating to the trees and hedgerows being retained should be implemented as part of a tree and hedge management program for the site over the coming years.

8.2 Tree Protection Measures

Sturdy tree protection fencing (see figure 1 below) will be erected along the lines shown on the tree survey drawings to prevent earth moving or construction work etc. encroaching into the root protection areas of the trees and hedges being retained. The tree protection measures will be put in place as soon as the tree and hedgerow clearance works have been completed and *before* the more general construction activity commences and will remain in place until their removal or re-location is authorised by a qualified arborist.

Any new underground services will be routed away from the RPAs of the trees being retained; where this is not practical for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable, the services will be installed under any significant tree roots into trenches excavated by compressed air lance (*Airspade*) or other approved tree root friendly system such as Air-Vacuum truck, Mole drilling etc.

All exposed roots and/or soil profiles containing roots of trees to be retained 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. Any cellular confinement system will be installed in accordance with Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12: *The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees* (2020).

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

Temporary ground protection measures will be carefully lifted following completion of the works as authorised by a qualified arborist.

The tree protection measures will be overseen and directed on-site by a dedicated site arborist. The arborist should also make regular visits to the site during the construction process to ensure compliance and be available to provide advice and guidance where necessary.

The retained trees will be assessed by a qualified arborist following the completion of the construction works.

9.0 Appendices

Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Survey Drawing 24010_TS (Tree Constraints Plan)

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.

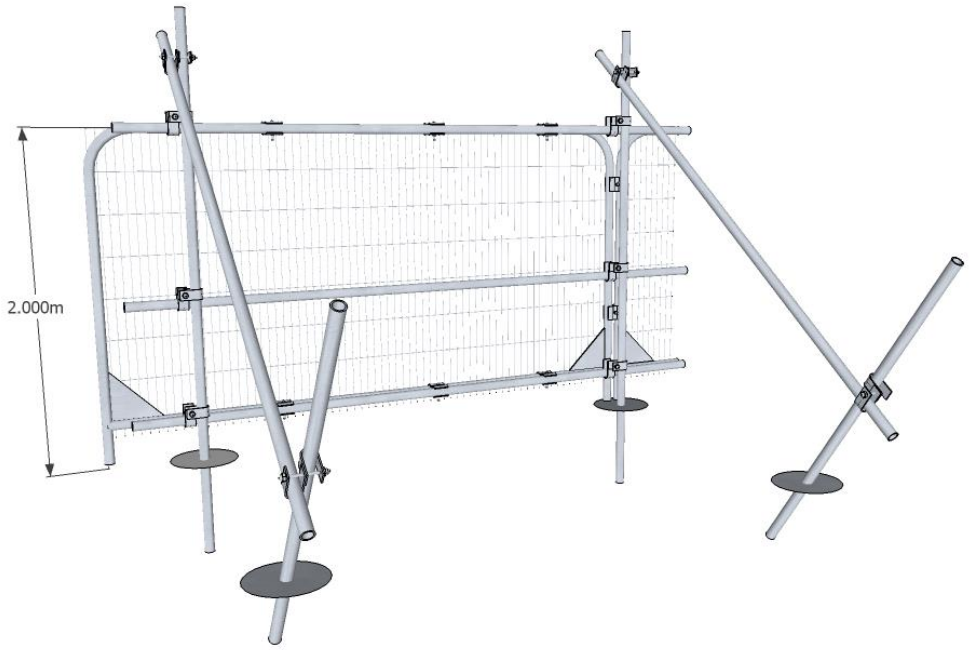

Figure 1. Protective fence specification

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 10 m of a tree stem.

Fires will not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m 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
Mooretown, Swords
Co. Dublin
March 2024

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
G	1	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	SM	3	100	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10+	Good	Good. Area of dense naturally regenerated Blackthorn scrub and sucker growth. Some Buddleia around edges. Limited value and potential beyond habitat/biodiversity.	No urgent works needed.	1.2	C2
G	2	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	EM	3 to 14	100 to 400	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Dense growth along watercourse, heavily overgrown with thick ivy and brambles etc. now virtually impenetrable for detailed survey purposes. Several emergent Ash trees (group G3 below) along stream bank, all with signs of Ash dieback disease (ADB).	Monitor Ash trees for progress of ADB disease.	3.6	C2
G	3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10 to 14	400	1	0	6	6	6	6	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Emergent Ash trees along stream bank. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease. Stems inaccessible due to undergrowth. Trees in poorer condition at northern end of group. Some collapsed stems due to decay.	Monitor Ash trees to track the progress of ADB disease.	4.8	C2
G	4	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	EM	6 to 14	100 to 450	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Dense mixed bushes and small trees along watercourse. Heavily overgrown and impenetrable for detailed survey. Some emergent Ash stems, all with signs of Ash dieback disease. Very thick ivy and brambles. Extensive Blackthorn suckering growing out into the adjacent field.	Cut Blackthorn scrub back to the hedge-line. Monitor Ash trees to track the progress of ADB disease.	3.6	C2
G	5	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	EM	6 to 9	100 to 350	1	0	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Area of dense scrub perhaps extending from old hedge, now long neglected. Copious suckering from Blackthorn bushes. 2 larger Ash trees in the middle.	Cut Blackthorn scrub back to the hedge-line. Monitor Ash trees to track the progress of ADB disease.	3	C2

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G	6	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	EM	9	300	1	0	4	4	4	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Length (approx 40m) of hedge H2 with a linear group of Cherry dominating the hedge.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	C2
G	7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	300	1	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Section of young Ash trees along a (approx 50m) section at the southern end of hedge H2. All trees are suffering dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease. Unable to inspect stems due to undergrowth and Ivy etc.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease.	3.6	C2
G	8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	300	1	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Concentration of young Ash along a length of hedge H1. Trees in mostly very poor condition with crown dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease. Stems inaccessible due to undergrowth.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease. Consider coppicing to try and encourage regeneration of fresh growth.	3.6	C2 U
H	1	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	EM	4 to 10	100 to 300	1	0	2	2	2	2	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Long length of old farm hedgerow running north-south along the western boundary of the site. The hedge is now in poor condition, having been degraded by adjacent groundworks and an apparent lack of hedgerow management. There are now some gaps emerging and some fallen stems. The land surface seems to have been stripped of topsoil to east and built on during development works to west. All species seem to have been affected by root damage etc., while almost all the Ash is suffering from ADB disease to some extent.	Restore and rejuvenate the hedge through a combination of selective coppicing, laying and new enrichment planting.	3	C2 U
H	2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	EM	5 to 10	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor. Long sinuous length of old farm hedgerow. Made up mostly of mixed bushes 5-6m high, with slightly taller section of Wild Cherry (9m). No recent management, with some dieback and fallen stems and some gaps developing. Southern half of hedge in poorer condition.	Restore and rejuvenate the hedge through a combination of selective coppicing, laying and new enrichment planting.	3.6	C2

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H	3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	10	350	1	0	3	3	3	3	<10	Poor	Poor. Length of old farm hedge that is now in very poor condition, with numerous Elm stems now standing dead from Dutch Elm disease and the remaining bushes being swamped by dense brambles, Ivy, suckering etc.	Coppice/fell dead stems. Restore and rejuvenate the hedge through a combination of selective coppicing, laying and new enrichment planting.	4.2	U
T	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	450	1	0	6	6	6	6	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree in hedge. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease. Clear undergrowth to allow proper view of tree base.	5.4	C2
T	2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	11	350	1	0	5	6	5	5	10	Fair	Fair. Hedgerow tree. Thick Ivy obscures view of tree stem and main branch unions. No significant signs of ADB disease yet.	Monitor tree condition.	4.2	C2
T	3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	453	4	0	5	5	5	5	<10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool in hedge. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease.	5.44	U
T	4	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	450	1	0	5	5	5	5	<10	Poor	Fair. Tree at western end of group G4. Decay cavities developing in old wounds on stem. Crown dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.4	U
T	5	Eucalyptus spp. (Gum tree)	EM	12	610	2	3	7	7	6	7	10+	Good	Fair/Poor. Probable root damage from soil compaction to the east of the tree. Some weak unions in lower crown.	Monitor tree condition.	7.32	C2
T	6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	450	1	0	5.5	5	7	6	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Ivy and undergrowth restricts view of stem and main branch unions. Hazard beam crack on branch in crown. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Target prune broken/damaged branches. Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease.	5.4	C2
T	7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	8	350	1	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback disease. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease.	4.2	C2
T	8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	9	350	1	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Some epicormic shoots on branching but tree not too badly affected by ADB disease yet.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease.	4.2	C2
T	9	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	350	1	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease.	4.2	C2

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T	10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	500	1	2	6	6	5	6	10	Poor	Fair. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease.	6	C2
T	11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	8	350	1	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller tree. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.2	U
T	12	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	9	350	1	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Hedgerow tree that has been cut back by ESB contractors. Asymmetric crown. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.2	U
T	13	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	8	350	1	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller tree. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.2	U
T	14	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	8.5	350	1	0	4.5	5	4.5	5	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller tree. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback and epicormic growth indicative of Ash Dieback disease.	Monitor tree condition to track the progress of ADB disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.2	U