

Independent Tree Surveys Ltd

Tree Survey & Planning Report  
SDZ Residential Development  
Clonburris  
Newcastle Road  
Adamstown  
Dublin

January 2023



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## 1.0 Introduction

It is planned to construct a new residential housing development on land off Newcastle Road, Clonburris, near Adamstown, Co. Dublin. The site contains a number of hedges and trees and so this report has been prepared to provide an arboricultural assessment of the trees and hedges to input into the design and layout of the project and to form part of the planning package for the project.

## 2.0 Instruction

To carry out a Tree Survey and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan in broad accordance with BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* for the proposed SDZ residential development at Newcastle Road, Clonburris, near Adamstown, Co. Dublin.

## 3.0 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.
- Climbing plants such as Ivy can obscure structural defects and some symptoms of disease, where such plants prevent a thorough examination it is recommended that the climber be cut at ground level and the tree re-inspected when it has died back.
- 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.

### Report Prepared by

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January 18<sup>th</sup> 2023

## 4.0 Survey Methodology

The hedgerows and trees in and along the boundary of the site were assessed from ground level using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques and relevant observations and findings were recorded in compliance with the industry standard document BS5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)*. Ground conditions and dense undergrowth made full and thorough examination and assessment of some of the trees impractical. The findings of the field survey are based upon what visual information the surveyor was able to identify on-site. Groups of trees and bushes were assessed and described collectively where appropriate.

### 4.1 Survey Key

#### Tree Numbers

The hedges, tree groups and trees were allocated numbers (prefix H for hedges, G for groups and T for trees). These numbers identify the trees and hedges 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 and taken at 1.5m from ground level, multiple stems (St) are recorded as a function of the BS:5837 RPA formulae described below. Where tree stems could not be directly accessed; the stem diameters were estimated.

#### Tree age classes

Age classes were recorded as:

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	Reached 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.

#### **4.2 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 younger 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.

#### **4.3 Root Protection Area**

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 m<sup>2</sup>.

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

$$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2}$$

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

$$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$$

## 5.0 Findings

The trees were assessed during a site visit on the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 2022; the field data for the trees is contained in the accompanying Tree Survey Schedule. Approximate tree location, BS5837 category, RPA and approximate crown shape are shown on the Tree Survey Drawing 22044\_TS.

Full details of the individual trees assessed on the site are listed in the Tree Survey Schedule in the appendices of the report. A total of 12 individual trees were assessed as part of the survey fieldwork; of these none were graded category A (high value), one was graded category B tree (moderate value), eight trees were category C (low value), and three trees were classed as category U (<10 years ULE). Five tree groups, three hedges and two wooded areas were also assessed and described.

The survey site covered lands extending over 12.45 ha proposed for development to the east of Newcastle Road, Clonburris, Co. Dublin. The site is bordered by the Railway line to the north, by the public path and Hayden's Lane to the east, and derelict land and pitch and putt course to the south.

The majority of the site is land formerly used for agriculture, with the older field boundary layout having been overlain by more recent changes in the road system. This has left the hedge running roughly north-south through the site separated into two sections (labelled H1 and H2) by Hayden's Lane. The scrub (G5) north of the railway fence along the northern boundary of the site includes a single mature Oak tree (T1) close to the fence-line. This mature tree is an important landscape feature and was included in the schedule because it is likely to have root spread as well as branch spread out into the site. It was not directly accessed for a detailed inspection but appears to be in reasonable health and condition. The Oak tree was not picked up on the site topographic survey and is plotted in an indicative location on the drawings.

Extensive tree planting (forming woodland W1) was undertaken along the road frontage with Newcastle Road along the north-western boundary of the site; these young trees are now well-established but are overstocked and crowded.

The avenue of young Ash trees (group G1) and Hawthorn understorey planted along Hayden's Lane is also now well established, however a number of the Ash trees along the western part of the avenue are showing clear signs of Ash Dieback disease (ADB). Interestingly, the trees making up the eastern part of the avenue are showing far fewer signs of the disease at the present time.

The southwestern part of the site borders the pitch and putt course, with the boundary marked by a tree-line/hedge (H3) of mixed species. This hedge is variable in width, density, height and species composition, with the central area being relatively narrow/thin in places. The eastern end of the hedge is taller and denser, with a series of multi-stemmed Ash trees (T6-T11) being the dominant feature. Unfortunately, these trees are suffering from infection by ADB disease and are likely to decline in health and condition.

The south-eastern boundary area includes a swathe of young woodland (W2) to the southeast of the field boundary fence and linear bund. The origin of the woodland is unclear (planted or self-sown), but it is likely to include some naturally regenerated riparian growth along the small watercourse.

## **6.0 Preliminary Management Recommendations**

Preliminary management recommendations for the trees and hedges assessed are listed in the tree survey schedule in the appendices; these pertain to *current* site conditions unless otherwise stated.

All tree surgery work should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons.

All tree surgery work should be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations*.



## 7.0 Site Photographs



1. Mature Oak T1 next to the railway fence in the north eastern corner of the site



2. Young plantation W1 along the road frontage with Newcastle Road; viewed from the south, inside the site



3. Avenue of young Ash trees along Hayden's Lane (G1), with signs of crown dieback caused by Ash Dieback disease



4. Ash trees (T6-T11) along the eastern part of hedge H3



5. Wooded area W2 between the fence-line and south-eastern boundary of the site

## 8.0 Arboricultural Impact of the New Development

The plans for the new development and the resulting impact on the existing vegetation on the site is shown on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing 23003\_TPP.

The proposed new development will require that the two sections of hedge (hedges H1 and H2) running north to south through the centre of the site will be removed. This will include the hedgerow trees T2, T 3 and T4.

The bulk of the roadside plantation W1 will also be removed, with the northern part being retained within the new layout. The 5 semi mature Ash trees belonging to group G1 along Newcastle Road will be removed as the road layout is altered.

The hedgerow following the boundary with the pitch and putt club to the southwest will be removed and replaced with a new mixed native hedge to be planted to the south of the existing hedge. The removal of this hedge will include the 7 constituent trees labelled T5-T11 and 3 trees making up group G2. The semi-mature trees on the fence line along the south-eastern boundary will be removed; this includes the 5 members of group G3 and T12.

Overall, the development will require that 11 individual trees and a further 13 from within groups G1, G2 and G3 will be removed; this includes 3 category U (poor condition) and 21 category C (low value) trees. No trees of moderate or high value are proposed for removal to facilitate the project. The trees being removed include 18 Ash trees that are already showing signs of decline as a result of Ash dieback disease. It is very likely that these trees would have to be removed at some point within the next few years as they die off due to the disease.

The Hawthorn hedging (H4) and semi-mature Ash trees (G1) along Hayden's Lane will be removed as part of the SDZ 20A-0021.

The conversion of the site from agricultural use to residential housing will include significant new tree planting as part of the new landscape plan across presently open farmland.

Overall, the arboricultural impact of the development should be low; the planting of numerous new trees across the site as part of the new landscape plan will help mitigate the loss of the sections of hedgerow and individual trees removed to facilitate the development. This new planting will increase the age class diversity of the trees and greatly enhance the species diversity of the tree stock on the site, making it more resilient in the face of threats such as new pests and diseases and climate change.

## 9.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

### 9.1 Tree Work Operations

The individual trees and sections of hedgerow highlighted for removal on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing 23003\_TPP will be removed, this includes all of hedges H1, H2 and H3, trees T2-T12, groups G2 and G3, 5 trees from G1 and the section of W1 as indicated on the drawing.

All tree work in areas close to trees being retained should be carried out by qualified and experienced tree surgeons; and be in accordance with *BS3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations*.

All arisings (cordwood and brash) will be processed and either disposed of in an appropriate green waste facility or recycled as mulch on-site.

The work should be carried out between September 1<sup>st</sup> and February 28<sup>th</sup> to avoid the bird nesting season.

### 9.2 Tree Protection Measures

Sturdy tree protection fencing (see figure 1 below), well-secured Heras fencing or suitable site hoarding will be erected along the indicative lines shown on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing 23003\_TPP to prevent demolition or construction work activities encroaching towards the trees and hedges to be retained. The precise position of the tree protection fencing will be finalised following site meetings between the project arborist and construction managers prior to the commencement of work on the site. The tree protection fencing should be put in place *before* the groundworks and construction works commences and should remain in place until their removal or re-location is authorised by a qualified arborist. It is important that this fencing is positioned correctly prior to any significant site activity commencing to ensure that the tree protection zones are clearly designated and set off-limits to activities likely to be injurious to tree roots and soil structure. Some of the fencing may have to be relocated as the construction works enter into different phases (such as into hard landscaping); this relocation should only be carried out following consultation with a qualified arborist.

All new underground services such as water, foul water and electricity will be routed away from the RPAs of trees to be retained; where this is not practical 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 machinery access has to 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 being retained.

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

Some more generalised recommendations regarding tree protection on development sites is included in the appendices below.

## **10.0 Appendices**

***Tree Protection on Construction Sites – General Recommendations***

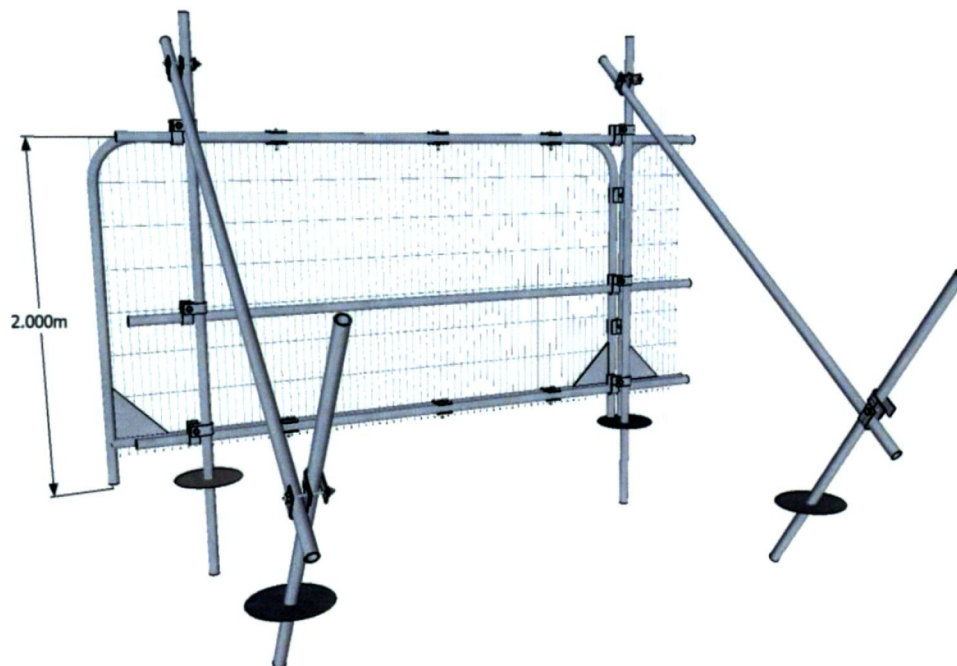
***Tree Survey Schedule***

***Tree Survey Drawing 22044\_TS (Tree Constraints Plan)***

***Tree Protection Plan Drawing 23003\_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 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  
Clonburris, Dublin  
July 2022

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
T	1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	12	781	2	1.5	5	8.5	7	9	20+	Fair	Fair. Mature Oak tree growing out of bank approx. 3m north of railway fence. Tree not accessible so stem diameters estimated. Spreading form with some long extended limbs. Some deadwood in crown. Crown health and density seems fair for species and age class.	No need urgent works seen, however a closer inspection of stem base to check for any obvious structural defects is advised.	9.37	B2
T	2	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	10.5	350	1	1	4	3.5	3.5	3	10	Fair	Fair. Elm tree in hedge surrounded by dense undergrowth. Upright form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Possible early signs of Dutch Elm disease (DED), with slight discolouration of some foliage.	Monitor foliage density and colour to check for signs of Dutch Elm disease; coppice if disease confirmed.	4.2	C2
T	3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	550	1	2	6	6	7	6	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Larger emergent Ash tree growing in hedgerow. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Significant dieback and epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback disease (ADB). Thick Ivy growth on tree stem and excessive Ivy growth in crown. Deadwood in crown.	Monitor tree condition; tree likely to die from ADB over next few years.	6.6	U
H	1	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	EM	4	250		0	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Remnant section of farm field boundary hedge. Hawthorn, Elder and Blackthorn bushes in fair condition, signs of ADB and DED amongst the Ash and Elm trees. No recent management, with the hedge becoming overgrown with Brambles, Ivy and suckering.	Cut back undergrowth/suckering to restore shape and width of hedge. Coppice dead/dying Elm and Ash stems.	3	C2 U
W	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Salix caprea (Goat Willow) Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine) Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	SM	10	<100 to 200	1	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Young mixed species plantation along the road frontage of the site to the north of Hayden's Lane. Densely stocked plantation with the young trees at 1-2m spacing. No evidence of any thinning or re-spacing having been done. Crown dieback due to ADB amongst Ash stems. Some tree ties still around tree stems in plantation.	Carry out selective thinning of plantation to remove weaker and poor quality stems. Remove remaining tree ties.	2.4	C2 U

Tree Survey Schedule  
Clonburris, Dublin  
July 2022

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	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	6 to 9	200	1	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10	Poor/Fair	Fair. Linear group planting of young Ash trees along either side of Hayden's Lane. The trees are mostly of good shape/form and would have been sourced as uniform nursery stock. Some trees have bark wounds to their lower stems, especially towards the western end of the group. Many of the trees along the western end of Hayden's Lane and those along the R120 are showing signs of crown dieback as result of ADB disease, some these trees are now in very poor condition. The double row of trees east of the old gateways of haydens Lane seemed much less affected by ADB at the time of the survey, with only minor dieback and epicormic growth in the crowns.	Fell worst affected trees and replace with alternative species. Monitor condition of remaining trees.	2.4	C2 U
H	2	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	4 to 5	200	1	0	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Fragmented section of farm hedgerow, that looks to have been continuous with hedge H1 in the past. Lapsed management has led to the hedge becoming overgrown with Brambles etc. and for suckering to extend out into the fields. Includes the semi-mature Sycamore labelled T4.	Cut back into shape and maintain with regular trimming.	2.4	C2
T	4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	10	557	5	1	5	5	5.5	4	20+	Good	Fair. Good vitality. Multi-stemmed young Sycamore growing on edge of ditch in hedge. Not fully accessed due to undergrowth.	No urgent works needed.	6.68	C2
T	5	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	SM	9	300	1	2	3.5	4	3	3	10+	Poor	Fair. Low vitality. Young Beech tree growing in hedgerow. Thick Ivy and undergrowth restricts view of tree. Dieback and sparseness of the tree crown indicative of poor health.	Monitor tree condition.	3.6	C2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Clonburris, Dublin  
July 2022

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
H	3	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	7	300	1	0	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Hedgerow between the site and pitch and putt course to the south. Remnant section of more intact hedge at the western and eastern ends of the hedge, with the central portion left somewhat thin and fragmented, despite being reinforced by additional planting of Beech, Oak etc. in the past. Eastern section of the hedge includes a series of larger multi-stem Ash trees originating mostly on the south bank of a ditch. Ash Dieback disease is now affecting some of these trees badly. Dense Brambles and Ivy etc. prevents full access to the individual trees making up the hedge.	Monitor condition of Ash trees and fell if dieback becomes severe and irreversible. Cut and lay live stems (Hawthorn, Hazel) where suitable to strengthen hedge. Infill gaps with hedging plants such as Hazel, Hawthorn, Holly and Blackthorn. Include Oak where light levels allow.	3.6	C2
G	2	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	9	300	1	1	4	4.5	3.5	4.5	20+	Good	Fair. Three young Sycamore trees in hedge. Thick Ivy growth on tree stems and dense undergrowth.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	C2
T	6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	7.5	391	2	1	4	4	3.5	3.5	<10	Poor	Fair. Ash tree growing in hedgerow. ADB disease causing significant dieback and epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown. Thick Ivy growth restricts view of main stem and branch unions. Excessive Ivy growth in crown. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	Monitor tree condition to check progress of disease. Be prepared to fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	4.69	U
T	7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	691	4	1	6	5	5	6	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool growing on edge of ditch. Previously topped. Early signs of Ash Dieback disease, with wilting foliage and widespread epicormic growth. Tree on south side of ditch and not directly accessed.	Monitor tree condition to check progress of disease.	8.29	C2
T	8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	691	4	1	6	5	5	6	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool growing on edge of ditch. Previously topped. Early signs of Ash Dieback disease, with wilting foliage and widespread epicormic growth. Tree on south side of ditch and not directly accessed.	Monitor tree condition to check progress of disease.	8.29	C2
T	9	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	691	4	1	6	5	5	6	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool growing on edge of ditch. Previously topped. Early signs of Ash Dieback disease, with wilting foliage and widespread epicormic growth. Tree on south side of ditch and not directly accessed.	Monitor tree condition to check progress of disease.	8.29	C2

Tree Survey Schedule  
Clonburris, Dublin  
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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	
T	10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	781	3	2	7	8	6	7.5	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Larger Ash tree in hedge. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Significant dieback in crown due to ADB. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Unlikely to recover from disease.	Monitor tree condition to check progress of disease. Be prepared to fell tree if dieback becomes severe.	9.37	U	
T	11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	11	300	1	1.5	4	3.5	3.5	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Some dieback in crown. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown.	Monitor tree condition to check progress of disease.	3.6	C2	
G	3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	6	250	2	1	3	3	3	3	10	Poor	Fair. Series of smaller Ash trees along fence-line. Early signs of Ash Dieback disease visible in most trees.	Monitor tree condition to check progress of disease.	3	C2 U	
T	12	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	8.5	343	5	1	4	3.5	3	3	10+	Good	Fair. Good vitality. Self-sown young tree on the fence-line. Multiple stems at ground level.	No urgent works needed.	4.12	C2	
W	2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Salix spp. (Willow) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	6 to 9	250	2	1	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Dense wooded area to the south-east of the fence-line with poor access into interior of woodland due to undergrowth. Comprised of mixed young broad-leaved trees, mostly between a linear mound and stream. Some squirrel damage to branches of Acer spp. trees. Dieback due to ADB amongst young Ash trees.	Carry out selective thinning of woodland to remove weaker and poor quality stems.	3	C2 U	
G	4	Alnus glutinosa (Alder) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	3 to 6	200								10+	Fair	Fair/Good. Dense thicket of scrub growth along bank between site boundary and public path. Includes numerous young Alder trees that may have been planted onto the slope.	No urgent works needed.	2.4	C2

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July 2022

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	5	Sambucus nigra (Elder) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Ilex aquifolium (Holly) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	SM	2 to 6	200							10+	Fair	Fair. Area of scrub growth along railway embankment between northern site boundary and railway tracks. Sporadic series of bushes - mostly Hawthorn and Elder on disused strip of land. Limited arboricultural value.	No urgent works needed.	2.4	C2