North Yorkshire County Council

Survey of trees for the Parish Council located at Aldbrough St John

Prepared by Denis Gregson,
Arboricultural Officer, on behalf of
North Yorkshire County Council

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1. Introduction

1.1 Acting upon the instruction Mike Banks of the Parish Council, a survey of the trees located within the village boundaries was carried out over several dates in July and August 2020 to identify significant trees on site and inspect their condition in order to make recommendations for any appropriate remedial works that may be required as a result of the inspection.
1.2 The survey was carried out by Denis Gregson (*HNC Arb*) of North Yorkshire County Council.

2. Documents provided

2.1 Limited documentation was provided in relation to the site, however a pre-survey meeting was held to discuss and agree which trees were to be included within the survey.

3. Site overview

3.1 Please refer to Appendix 3

4. Scope of Survey/report

4.1 The survey was carried out on the 6th ,15th July 2020 with an additional visit made on 6th August 2020.
4.2 The weather was breezy with showery rain and sunny spells. There were no limitations to visibility.
4.3 All observations were carried out from ground level and no specialised equipment was used during the survey, visual tree assessments were carried out to determine the condition of the trees and recommend any appropriate remedial works required based upon these findings.
4.4 Roots were not inspected below ground level.
4.5 All findings and recommendations are based upon the condition of the trees as they were at the time of inspection; trees are living organisms and as such are subject to constant change, tree condition and site circumstances surrounding them can change significantly over a relatively short period of time therefore the information within the survey is valid for 12 months beyond the date of inspection.

5. Legal status of trees

5.1 No enquiries have been made to Richmondshire District Council as to the legal status of the trees on site and any protection that may be afforded to them however it is understood from a conversation during the pre-survey meeting that the village lies within a Conservation Area.
5.2 Any trees that are protected by either Conservation Area status or Tree Preservation Orders would require notification (for Conservation Area Status) or a planning application (for TPO'd trees) to Richmondshire District Council to gain consent/permission to carry out works.
5.3 See https://www.richmondshire.gov.uk/planning/trees-and-hedges/protected-trees/ for further information.

6. Tree work recommendations

6.1 All tree work recommendations are based upon the health and condition of the trees as they were found at the time of inspection.

6.2 All tree works should be carried out by a competent arboricultural contractor who is familiar with and works to current industry best practice and has the appropriate insurance coverage for such operations.
6.3 All tree work should be carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree works – Recommendations unless otherwise stated.
6.4 Recommendations for works are based upon the current condition of the tree and are prioritised as follows:

IMMEDIATE PRIORITY – Recommended for genuine emergencies only.
HIGH PRIORITY - considered as being ESSENTIAL works, associated with mitigation of a danger. Works should be undertaken within 12 weeks.
MEDIUM PRIORITY - works considered to be DESIRABLE. Works should be undertaken within 12 months.
LOW PRIORITY - works considered to be NON-ESSENTIAL. Such works may be carried out if and when considered economically prudent to do so.
ONGOING – works that should be undertaken on a regular basis.

7. Conclusions

No Immediate or High priority works were identified in the survey however tree numbers 0DJU(Sycamore) and 0DK1(Horse Chestnut) which both have works recommended in the Medium category are recommended to be considered in the first instance due to their localities and potential impacts. There were several incidences of both Horse Chestnut bleeding canker and Chalara Ash dieback identified during the survey, additional information for this is included in the notes section in the main body of the report.
Based upon the size and condition of the trees and their proximity to human, vehicular or property targets, I recommend a period to the next inspection of 18 months.

Appendix 1

Survey Schedule

Surveyed 04/06/2020

Tree Number	Species	Age	Condition	Dbh	Height	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
0DJM	Field Maple	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	5-10m	Located on green adjacent to village hall, no major defects identified, some strimmer/mower damage evident.	No work required	n/a
0DJN	Beech	Early-Mature	Good	30-60cms	5-10m	Adjacent to Packhorse Bridge. Low branches, crown contacting cables.	Crown lift to 2.5m above ground level	Low
0DJP	Horse Chestnut	Young	Reasonable	15-30cms	5-10m	Extensively affected by bleeding canker, previous limb loss evident, longitudinal cracks. Limited potential for developing to maturity.	Fell to ground level and grind stump	Low
0DJQ	Oak	Young	Good	0-7.5cms	0-5m	Young tree with good potential.	No work required	Low
0DJR	Sycamore	Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	No major defects identified, some poor past pruning evident.	No work required	Low
0DJS	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	Multi-stemmed tree growing close to fabric of bridge. Some poor past pruning evident, ivy growing on stems and insignificant deadwood in crown.	No work required	n/a
0DJT	Wych Elm	Semi-Mature	Good	7.5-15cms	10-15m	No major defects identified, growing close to fabric of bridge.	No work required	n/a
0DJU	Sycamore	Mature	Poor	30-60cms	10-15m	Located outside Sycamore Cottages, declining condition evident in sparse canopy condition, extensive past pruning has led to numerous stem cavities which have coalesced resulting in a column of decay developing in the trunk of the tree. A strip of weeping exudate is evident on the north side of the bole.	**Option 1 –** Pollard the tree to reduce structural issues and attempt to instigate regrowth of smaller canopy. **Option 2 –** Dismantle to ground level and grind stump. See additional notes section in main body of report for further discussion	Medium
0DJW	Norway Maple	Mature	Good	60-90cms	10-15m	Located on High Green, cables running through canopy.	Prune to clear cables by 1m	Low
0DJX	Sycamore	Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	Located on High Green in front of Stanwick Arms, no major defects identified.	No work required	n/a
0DJY	Hornbeam	Young	Reasonable	0-7.5cms	0-5m	Young commemorative tree located in shelter on High Green, noted that tree species does not correspond with plaque.	No work required	n/a
0DJZ	Sycamore	Mature	Good	60-90cms	10-15m	Located on High Green, minor deadwood in canopy.	No work required	n/a

Tree Number	Species	Age	Condition	Dbh	Height	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
0DK0	Plum	Mature	Reasonable	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Sprawling multi-stemmed tree of modest stature.	No work required	n/a
0DK1	Horse Chestnut	Mature	Poor	60-90cms	10-15m	Very badly affected by bleeding canker with extensive part-crown dieback evident and previous limb loss visible. The tree is in rapid decline and further limb loss is likely.	Dismantle to ground level and grind stump.	Medium
0DK2	Sycamore	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	5-10m	Twin-stemmed tree located adjacent to Greencroft, narrow fork with included bark.	No work required	n/a
0DK3	Downy Birch	Mature	Good	15-30cms	5-10m	Located adjacent to Greencroft, cavity at 1m minor deadwood in canopy.	No work required	n/a
0DK4	Himalayan Birch	Semi-Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	5-10m	Located adjacent to Greencroft, narrow forks, minor deadwood and small, sparse foliage evident.	No works required	n/a
0DK5	Horse Chestnut	Mature	Reasonable	30-60cms	10-15m	Located between Greencroft and beck. Extensively affected by bleeding canker with previous limb loss evident currently the canopy is in good condition with high foliage density and vigour.	No works required, condition requires monitoring.	n/a
0DK6	Norway Maple	Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	Located between rear of Chestnut House and beck, ivy growing on stem.	Sever ivy	Low
0DK7	Horse Chestnut	Mature	Reasonable	60-90cms	10-15m	Located to the rear of Roslyn House along green path to footbridge. Severely affected by bleeding canker with evidence of previous limb loss. Canopy is currently in good condition with high foliage density and vigour. Narrow stem union with included bark.	No works required, condition requires monitoring.	n/a
0DK8	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	Located next to bridge to the rear of Clow Cottage. Single low branch extends over beck-side path.	Lateral reduction of low branch by 4m	Low
0DK9	Common Alder	Semi-Mature	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Located by beck to the rear of Little Ruffins, multi-stemmed regrowth from old stump.	No work required.	n/a
0DKB	White Willow	Semi-Mature	Good	15-30cms	10-15m	Group of three beck-side trees to the rear of Kilton Grange.	No work required	n/a
0DKC	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	Leaning tree located on beck side.	No works required	n/a
0DKD	Elder	Mature	Reasonable	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Ivy covered stems, growing under canopy of ash 0DKC.	Sever ivy	Low
0DKE	Hawthorn	Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	0-5m	Ivy growing on stems, growing under canopy of ash 0DKC.	Sever ivy	Low
0DKF	Common Ash	Young	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Twin-stemmed beck-side tree with rubbing branches.	No work required	n/a
0DKG	Common Alder	Mature	Good	15-30cms	5-10m	Multi-stemmed regrowth from stump, ivy growth on stems.	Sever ivy at base	Low
0DKH	Wych Elm	Mature	Good	60-90cms	15-20m	Rear of Kilton Grange, minor deadwood.	No work required	Low

Tree Number	Species	Age	Condition	Dbh	Height	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
0DKJ	Common Alder	Mature	Good	30-60cms	15-20m	No significant defects identified.	No works required	n/a
0DKK	Common Alder	Semi-Mature	Good	7.5-15cms	5-10m	No significant defects identified.	No works required	n/a
0DKL	Common Alder	Semi-Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	0-5m	Ivy growth on stems.	No works required	n/a
0DKM	Common Alder	Semi-Mature	Good	15-30cms	5-10m	Ivy growth on stems.	No works required	n/a
0DKN	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	Twin-stemmed tree with asymmetric canopy located on beck side rear of Kilton Grange, significant deadwood and ivy covered stems.	Remove deadwood >25mm over footpath only. Sever ivy at base.	Medium
0DKP	Common Alder	Semi-Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	10-15m	Beck-side tree with significant lean and ivy covered stem.	Sever ivy at base	Low
0DKW	Poplar	Young	Good	0-7.5cms	5-10m	Located close to cricket pavilion.	Fell to ground level	Low
0DKX	Poplar	Young	Good	0-7.5cms	5-10m	Located close to cricket pavilion.	Fell to ground level	Low
0DKY	Poplar	Mature	Good	30-60cms	20-25m	Located in plantation behind cricket pavilion. Insignificant deadwood, ivy growth on stem.	Sever ivy at base	Medium
0DKZ	Sycamore	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	Located in plantation behind cricket pavilion. Insignificant deadwood, ivy growth on stem.	Sever ivy at base	Medium
0DL2	Poplar	Mature	Good	30-60cms	20-25m	Located in plantation behind cricket pavilion. Insignificant deadwood, ivy growth on stem.	No work required	n/a
0DL3	Poplar	Mature	Good	60-90cms	20-25m	Located in plantation behind cricket pavilion. Insignificant deadwood, ivy growth on stem.	No work required	n/a
0DL4	Rowan	Semi-Mature	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Multi-stemmed tree with no obvious defects.	No work required	n/a
0DLA	Horse Chestnut	Early-Mature	Good	15-30cms	5-10m	Located to the rear of Bridge House	No work required	n/a
0DLB	Lawson Cypress	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	5-10m	Located to the rear of Bridge House	No work required	n/a
0DLC	Crack Willow	Mature	Good	60-90cms	10-15m	Very large prominent tree located on Low Green next to beck. Wide, spreading canopy with low branches and evidence of previous limb loss. Structural crack has developed in the bole in combination with a basal cavity which is likely to result in failure if the canopy is allowed to developed unchecked.	Pollard at 3-4m to remove mechanical stresses imposed on structurally compromised bole	Medium
0DLD	Weeping Willow	Mature	Reasonable	60-90cms	0-5m	Multi-stemmed regrowth from old stump.	No work required	n/a
0DLE	Weeping Willow	Mature	Reasonable	>90cms	15-20m	Very large, prominent tree with significant visual amenity. The tree has suffered previous limb loss due to canopy weight and structurally weak branch attachments, there is currently an obvious 'outgrowth' of a major limb in the lower canopy which extends beyond the normal canopy line.	Carry out selective branch removal and weight reduction in order to lessen mechanical loading of limbs.	Medium

Tree Number	Species	Age	Condition	Dbh	Height	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
0DLF	Common Alder	Mature	Good	30-60cms	15-20m	Asymmetric canopy, located beck side on Low Green near footbridge.	No work required	n/a
0DLG	Common Alder	Mature	Good	30-60cms	15-20m	Asymmetric canopy, located beck side on Low Green near footbridge.	No work required	n/a
0DLH	Common Ash	Early	Good	15-30cms	5-10m	Asymmetric canopy, ivy growth on stem located beck side on Low Green near footbridge.	Sever ivy at base	Low
0DLJ	Hawthorn	Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	0-5m	Asymmetric crown, ivy covered stems.	Sever ivy at base	Low
0DLK	Willow	Semi-Mature	Reasonable	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Regrowth from old stump.	Coppice	Low
0DLL	Common Alder	Semi-Mature	Good	15-30cms	10-15m	Multi-stemmed, beck-side tree.	No work required	n/a
0DLM	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Good	15-30cms	10-15m	Multi-stemmed, beck-side tree. Low branches, surface roots exposed, insignificant deadwood.	No work required	n/a
0DLN	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	Twin-stemmed tree with significant lean, low branches and asymmetric canopy.	No work required	n/a
0DLP	Common Ash	Mature	Reasonable	30-60cms	15-20m	Large multi-stemmed tree located next to footbridge to the rear of Clow Cottage. Ivy growth on stems, insignificant deadwood early stages of Chalara ash dieback infection evident.	Sever ivy at base.	Medium
0DLQ	Silver Birch	Mature	Good	30-60cms	15-20m	Low branches.	No work required	n/a
0DLR	River Birch	Semi-Mature	Good	15-30cms	10-15m	No significant defects evident.	No work required	n/a
0DLS	Silver Birch	Mature	Good	15-30cms	15-20m	No significant defects evident.	No work required	n/a
0DLT	Rowan	Semi-Mature	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Multi-stemmed tree with no significant defects.	No work required	n/a
0DLU	Hawthorn	Mature	Good	30-60cms	0-5m	Multi-stemmed tree with no significant defects.	No work required	n/a
0DLV	Rowan	Young	Good	0-7.5cms	0-5m		No work required	n/a
0DLW	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Reasonable	30-60cms	10-15m	Infected by ash dieback, ivy growing up stems.	Sever ivy at base	Low
0DM0	Leyland Cypress	Mature	Good	60-90cms	15-20m	Screening group planted adjacent to sewage treatment works. Evidence of limb failure.	No work required	n/a
0DM1	Oak	Young	Good	0-7.5cms	0-5m	Good young tree with potential.	No work required	n/a
0DM2	Hawthorn	Mature	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m		No work required	n/a
0DM3	Apple	Semi-Mature	Good	0-7.5cms	0-5m	Multi-stemmed boundary tree.	No work required	n/a
0DM5	Mixed species	Varying	Good	15-60cms	5-20m	Wedge shaped woodland group of approx. 85 trees between road and pumping station access track. Typical woodland issues such as minor deadwood identified.	No work required	n/a
0DM6	Common Ash	Young	Poor	0-7.5cms	0-5m	Almost dead due to Chalara ash dieback.	Remove and replace with different species	Low
0DM7	Hawthorn	Semi-Mature	Reasonable	7.5-15cms	0-5m	No significant defects noted.	No work required	n/a

Tree Number	Species	Age	Condition	Dbh	Height	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
0DM8	Common Ash	Young	Dead	0-7.5cms	0-5m	Killed by Chalara ash dieback	Remove and replace with different species	Low
0DM9	Common Alder	Semi-Mature	Reasonable	30-60cms	10-15m	Twin-stemmed tree next to beck with ivy covered stems.	Sever ivy at base	Low
0DMA	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Good	30-60cms	10-15m	No significant defects	No work required	n/a
0DMB	Crack Willow	Mature	Reasonable	30-60cms	15-20m	Untidy group of approx six trees in various states of natural collapse, low target area.	Prune or remove branches affecting mown path	Medium
0DMC	Scots Pine	Mature	Poor	15-30cms	10-15m	Heavily shaded by surrounding broadleaves has resulted in extensive dieback. Previous limb loss is also evident.	No works required	n/a
0DMD	Scots Pine	Mature	Poor	15-30cms	10-15m	Heavily shaded by surrounding broadleaves has resulted in extensive dieback. Ivy growth on stem.	No works required	n/a
0DME	Scots Pine	Mature	Poor	30-60cms	5-10m	Heavily shaded by surrounding broadleaves has resulted in extensive dieback. Ivy growth on stem.	No works required	n/a
0DMF	Common Ash	Young	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Healthy young open grown tree with no current signs of ash dieback.	No works required	n/a
0DMG	Hawthorn	Mature	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Linear group of five trees	No works required	n/a
0DMH	Hawthorn	Mature	Good	30-60cms	0-5m	Isolated tree with no significant defects.	No works required	n/a
0DMJ	Mixed Broadleaves	Semi-Mature	Good	15-30cms	5-15m	Woodland group of approx. 40 trees behind cricket pavilion.	No works required	n/a
0DMK	Willow	Semi-Mature	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Group of six trees on west bank of beck at Low Green.	No works required	n/a
0DML	Hawthorn	Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	0-5m	On west bank of beck at Low Green.	No works required	n/a
0DMM	Hawthorn	Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	0-5m	On west bank of beck at Low Green.	No works required	n/a
0DMN	Willow	Semi-Mature	Good	15-30cms	0-5m	Multi-stemmed tree on west bank of beck at Low Green.	No works required	n/a
0DMP	Common Ash	Mature	Reasonable	60-90cms	15-20m	On west bank of beck at Low Green, basal cavity, minor dieback and ivy covered stems.	Sever ivy at base	Low
0DMQ	Hawthorn	Over-Mature	Poor	15-30cms	0-5m	On west bank of beck at Low Green, low target area.	No works required	n/a
0DMR	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	5-10m	On west bank of beck at Low Green, suppressed with asymmetric canopy and significant lean.	No works required	n/a
0DMS	Common Ash	Mature	Reasonable	30-60cms	10-15m	Group of five on west bank of beck at Low Green, extensive dieback and ivy covered stems, low target area.	No works required	n/a
0DMT	Hawthorn	Mature	Poor	15-30cms	0-5m	Multi-stemmed, located on west bank of beck at Low Green. Low target area.	No works required	n/a
0DMU	Wych Elm	Semi-Mature	Good	15-30cms	5-10m	Triple-stemmed tree on west bank of beck. Asymmetric canopy due to close proximity with neighbouring tree.	No works required	n/a
0DMV	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Good	15-30cms	10-15m	Multi-stemmed tree on west bank of beck. Asymmetric canopy due to close proximity with neighbouring tree. Minor deadwood.	No works required	n/a

Tree Number	Species	Age	Condition	Dbh	Height	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
0DMW	Common Ash	Mature	Reasonable	30-60cms	15-20m	Large tree on west bank of beck which overhangs into neighbouring garden and extends towards the property known as Eastgate.	Lateral reduction of 3-4m to reduce overhanging branches towards house	Medium
0DMX	Hawthorn	Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	0-5m	Ivy growth.	No works required	n/a
0DMY	Willow	Semi-Mature	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Multi-stemmed tree on west bank of beck behind Eastgate.	No works required	n/a
0DMZ	Willow	Mature	Reasonable	30-60cms	15-20m	Large twin-stemmed tree on west bank of beck, previous limb loss is evident, broken branches retained in canopy and cracks in lateral limbs.	Pollard or coppice to reduce weight and mechanical stress whilst retaining the tree for regrowth	Medium
0DN0	Common Ash	Mature	Reasonable	60-90cms	15-20m	Ownership of this tree requires confirmation as it appears the tree has previously had significant remedial works carried out including severance of ivy and crown lifting. Currently the tree has minor deadwood and dieback within the canopy and it does significantly overhangs the garden of the property known as Little Ruffins.	No works required	n/a
0DN1	Common Ash	Mature	Reasonable	60-90cms	15-20m	Ownership of this tree requires confirmation as it is currently unclear. Significantly overhangs the garden of Little Ruffins and there is significant deadwood within the canopy.	Remove deadwood from canopy	Medium
0DN2	Common Ash	Mature	Reasonable	60-90cms	15-20m	Low target area on west bank of beck.	No works required	n/a
0DN3	Common Alder	Semi-Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	15-20m	Multi-stemmed. Low target area on west bank of beck.	No works required	n/a
0DN4	Common Ash	Semi-Mature	Poor	30-60cms	15-20m	Multi-stemmed. Low target area on west bank of beck. Ivy covered stems, previous limb loss evident.	No works required	n/a
0DN5	Common Alder	Mature	Reasonable	15-30cms	15-20m	Low target area on west bank of beck. Ivy growth on stems.	No works required	n/a
0DN6	Common Ash	Mature	Poor	30-60cms	10-15m	Suppressed, multi-stemmed tree on west bank of beck. Ivy growth, deadwood in asymmetric canopy.	No works required	n/a
ODN7	Common Ash	Mature	Reasonable	60-90cms	15-20m	West bank of beck. Extensive deadwood and dieback in canopy, ivy covered stems.	No works required	n/a
0DN8	Common Ash	Mature	Reasonable	60-90cms	10-15m	Twin-stemmed tree on west bank of beck, previous limb loss evident. Cavities at 2 and 4m with decay evident.	No works required	n/a
0DN9	Mixed Broadleaves	Early	Good	7.5-15cms	0-5m	Group of nine trees on west bank of beck.	No works required	n/a

Additional notes and discussions

1. Several mature Horse Chestnuts within the survey area are affected by Horse Chestnut bleeding canker a condition that has widely varying effects on the host tree, in particular tree number 0DK1 is in such a condition that removal is recommended.

Below is an excerpt of additional information from Forest Research

Bleeding canker is a disease that affects European horse chestnut trees (Aesculus hippocastanum) in Great Britain. It is characterised by the appearance of 'bleeding cankers', or lesions, on the stems (trunks) and branches. These cankers ooze, or bleed, dark fluid. In most cases diagnosed since the year 2000 the cause has been the bacterium Pseudomonas syringae pathovar aesculi.

It can kill affected trees, although some do recover from infection, and some appear to be resistant to it.

There is no chemical treatment currently registered or approved for use in the UK to cure or arrest the development of bleeding canker caused by P. syringae pv aesculi. The following points should be borne in mind by managers of affected horse chestnut trees.

- ***If cankering lesions become extensive the entire trunk can be girdled and the tree will inevitably die, and might have to be removed.***
- ***For public and property safety purposes, consider removing major branches that are infected and show dieback. Recently dead branches of horse chestnut can be susceptible to sudden fracture and drop as the wood dries out.***
- ***Trees with bleeding cankers on the trunk can still have healthy-looking crowns, and might not pose an immediate safety risk.***
- ***Some trees may survive for many years because disease progression can be very slow. They might even show signs of recovery, thanks to vigorous callus development at the margins of cankers when bark has been killed by the disease.***
- ***Removing affected trees unless they pose a safety hazard is unnecessary. It will not prevent disease spread on a site where some trees already show symptoms. Also, significant numbers of trees do recover.***
- ***Some trees are apparently resistant and never go on to develop symptoms despite exposure to the causative pathogens.***

2. There was also a presence of Chalara Ash Dieback noted in the survey area with some younger trees having succumbed entirely as is commonly seen with this disease, older trees appear to be more slowly affected by the symptoms. The general recommendation is not to remove trees purely on the basis that the disease is present but manage the tree based on the severity of symptoms and potential for harm to people or property. This is a rapidly developing disease in terms of incidence and distribution and it is likely that the greater percentage of ash trees within the survey area will become affected in the future.

Below is an excerpt of information from Forest Research

Ash dieback is a highly destructive disease of ash trees (Fraxinus species), especially the United Kingdom's native ash species, common ash (Fraxinus excelsior). It is caused by a fungus named Hymenoscyphus fraxineus (H. fraxineus), which is of eastern Asian origin.

The disease is also known as 'chalara', ash dieback, and chalara dieback of ash. Calling it 'chalara' ash dieback helps to distinguish it from dieback on ash trees caused by other agents.

You are not legally required to take any particular action if you own infected ash trees, unless your country forestry or plant health authority serves you with a Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN) requiring action. This is unlikely.

With the exceptions of felling for public safety or timber production, we advise a general presumption against felling living ash trees, whether infected or not. This is because there is good evidence that a small proportion will be able to tolerate H. fraxineus infection. There is also the possibility that a proportion of ash

trees can become diseased, but then recover to good health. These, too, would be valuable for our research, although it is still too early to know whether there are such trees in the British ash population.

However, by keeping as many ash trees standing as possible, we can identify individuals which appear to survive exposure to the fungus and which can be used for breeding tolerant ash trees for the future. See 'Our research' below for further information.

That said, public safety must be the priority, so keep an eye on the trees' safety as the disease progresses, and prune or fell them if they or their branches threaten to cause injury or damage. In particular, watch for basal lesions (lesions, or cankers, forming near the bottom of the trunk), which can weaken the trunk and make the tree more prone to falling.

3. Tree number 0DJU which is a sycamore located on High Green outside a property known as Sycamore Cottage has significant issues which place the tree in a declining category with some degree of remedial action required. In the survey schedule two options are suggested, one is to dismantle the tree to ground level and grind out the stump (option 2 in the schedule) this would remove the issues surrounding the tree and allow for a potential replacement planting in an area close by. The second option (option 1 in the schedule) is to significantly reduce or pollard the tree to remove the weight and mechanical stresses placed on the trees' structural weaknesses by a full canopy, this option may allow the tree to be retained for a longer period but only if the trees' response to a heavy reduction was favourable and regrowth was to occur. This option also results in a significant reduction in the amenity of the tree until regrowth occurs and there is no guarantee of success in which case it would be likely that the tree would be removed anyway. It should be noted that this is only being suggested as an option should the value and significance of the tree and its obvious links to the adjacent property on a local level be deemed important enough to attempt this.
4. Ivy growth is widespread throughout the survey area and in some instances in the survey schedule its removal or severance is recommended usually to enable more detailed tree inspections to be carried out following its removal or dieback, it is advisable that where resources allow, ivy removal from trees in areas where there is higher footfall or traffic movement should be considered as an ongoing maintenance function.
5. Willows – there are some large willows of different species within the survey area which form an important contribution to the amenity of the village setting however some have attained the stature where branch failure becomes more frequent due to increased weight and mechanical stresses (particularly in high wind events) therefore a balance needs to struck to enable the trees to be retained whilst considering foreseeable failures, in some cases it may be appropriate to pollard or coppice such trees to remove/reduce hazards and instigate new canopy growth which may be managed at a reduced size. This treatment has an obvious initial impact upon the visual aspect of the tree. In other cases, a more 'selective' approach to remove branches or parts of branches may be more appropriate.
6. The village is blessed with space and it is felt that some additional planting would be beneficial for the longer term amenity of the village, particularly given the uncertain future of both ash and horse chestnut which make up a significant percentage of the tree population within the survey area. The opportunity to plant a wide range of species including native and non-native species exists.

Appendix 2

Explanatory notes for survey schedule

Tree Number: Tree number corresponds with numbers designated on site plan.

Species: Common names are used to identify tree species.

Age:
Young – Has a DBH below 75mm.
Semi Mature – The tree has strong apical dominance and has not yet achieved its ultimate crown proportions.
Mature – Ultimate crown proportions have been achieved.
Over Mature – The tree is in natural decline
Ancient – A tree which has survived longer in relation to others of the same species.

DBH: Stem diameter measured in cm at 1.5m above ground level or immediately above the root flare for multi stemmed trees. Given in cm ranges (eg 15-30cm)

Condition: An assessment of the physiological condition of the tree based upon the vitality of the current years growth. A comparison is made to what is normal for the species.

Height: Tree height is estimated and recorded in metres in 5m ranges (eg 0-5m)

Recommendations: Recommendations for remedial works are made based upon findings made on the day of inspection. Where works are specified a priority is assigned, these are categorised as follows:

IMMEDIATE PRIORITY – Recommended for genuine emergencies only.

HIGH PRIORITY - considered as being ESSENTIAL works, associated with mitigation of a danger. Works should be undertaken within 12 weeks.

MEDIUM PRIORITY - works considered to be DESIRABLE. Works should be undertaken within 12 months.

LOW PRIORITY - works considered to be NON-ESSENTIAL. Such works may be carried out if and when considered economically prudent to do so.

ONGOING – works that should be undertaken on a regular basis.

Considerations: Defects, observations and comments regarding the tree.

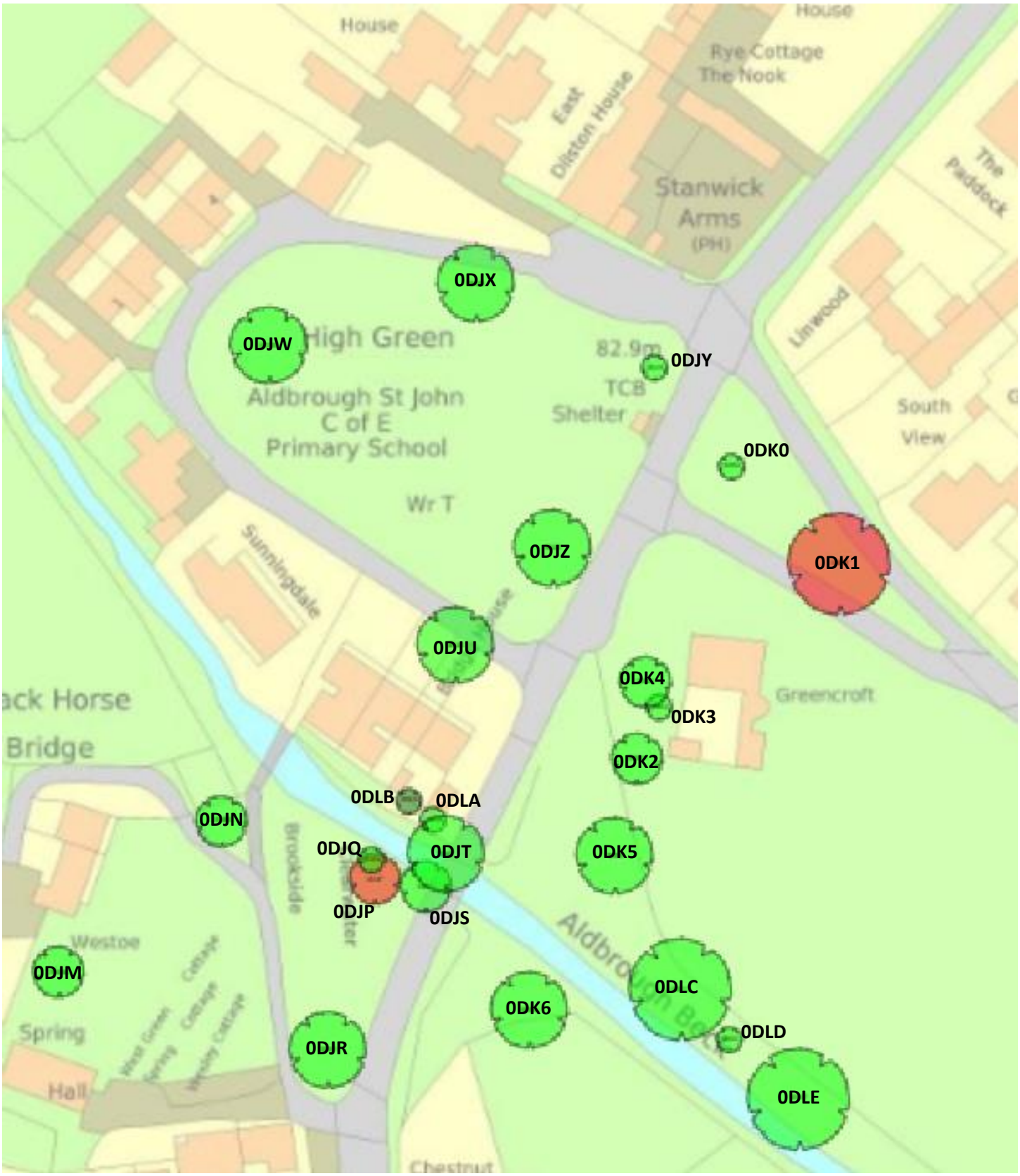
Included Bark: Included bark often develops where two or more stems grow closely together causing weak, under-supported branch angles. Bark often grows around the branching stem attachment and into the union between the two stems.

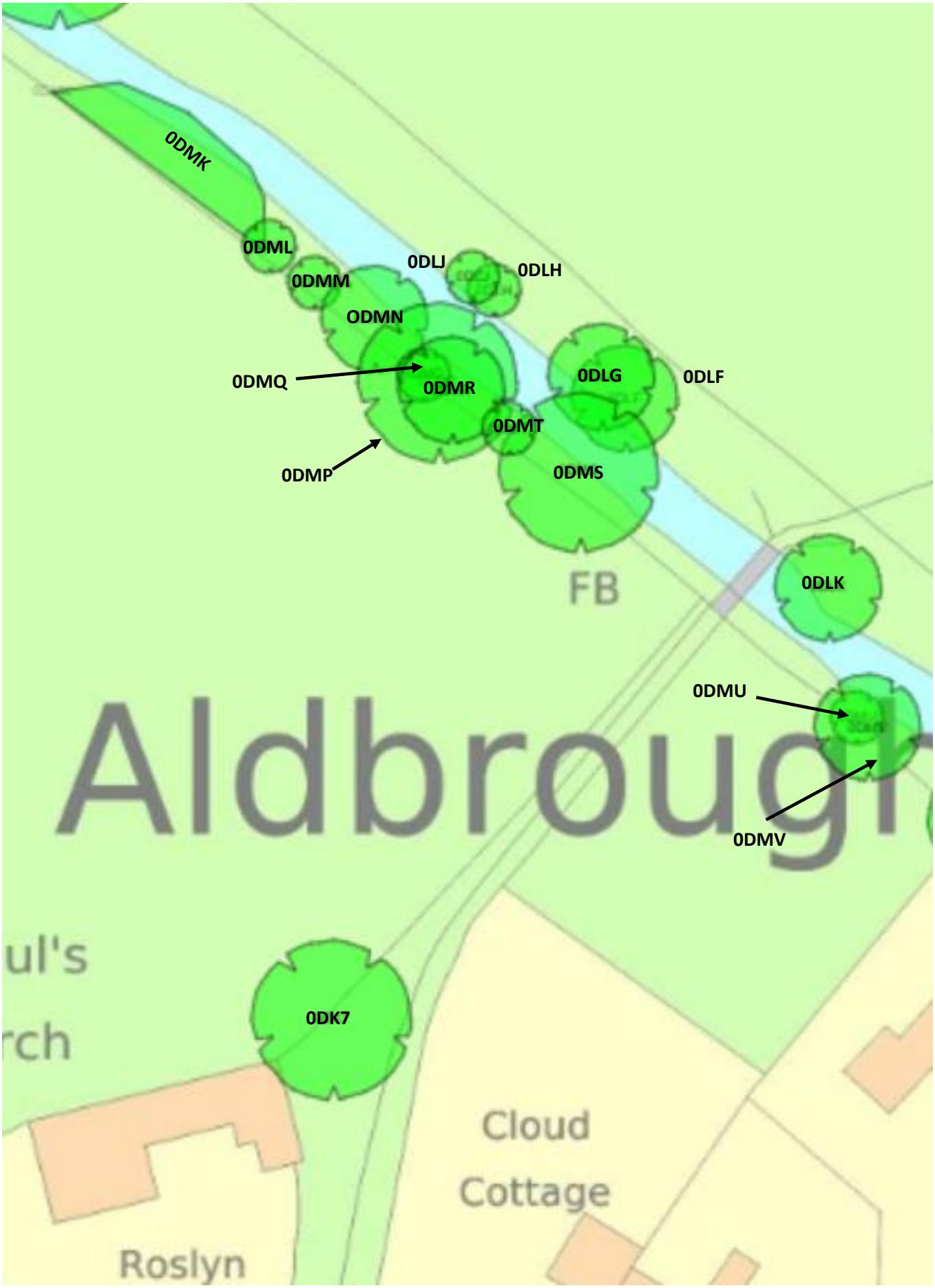
Longitudinal Crack: Wind or gravity can cause trees to bend past their elastic point which can separate wood fibres. ... Longitudinal cracks can form on the underside of trunks and branches from drought. Longitudinal cracks can result from trunk twisting.

Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker: Bleeding canker is a disease that affects European horse chestnut trees (Aesculus hippocastanum) in Great Britain. It is characterised by the appearance of 'bleeding cankers', or lesions, on the stems (trunks) and branches.

Chalara Ash Dieback: Chalara dieback of ash, also known as Chalara or ash dieback, is a disease of ash trees caused by a fungus called Hymenoscyphus fraxineus. (The fungus was previously called Chalara fraxinea, hence the common name of the disease.

Appendix 3 Site Plans

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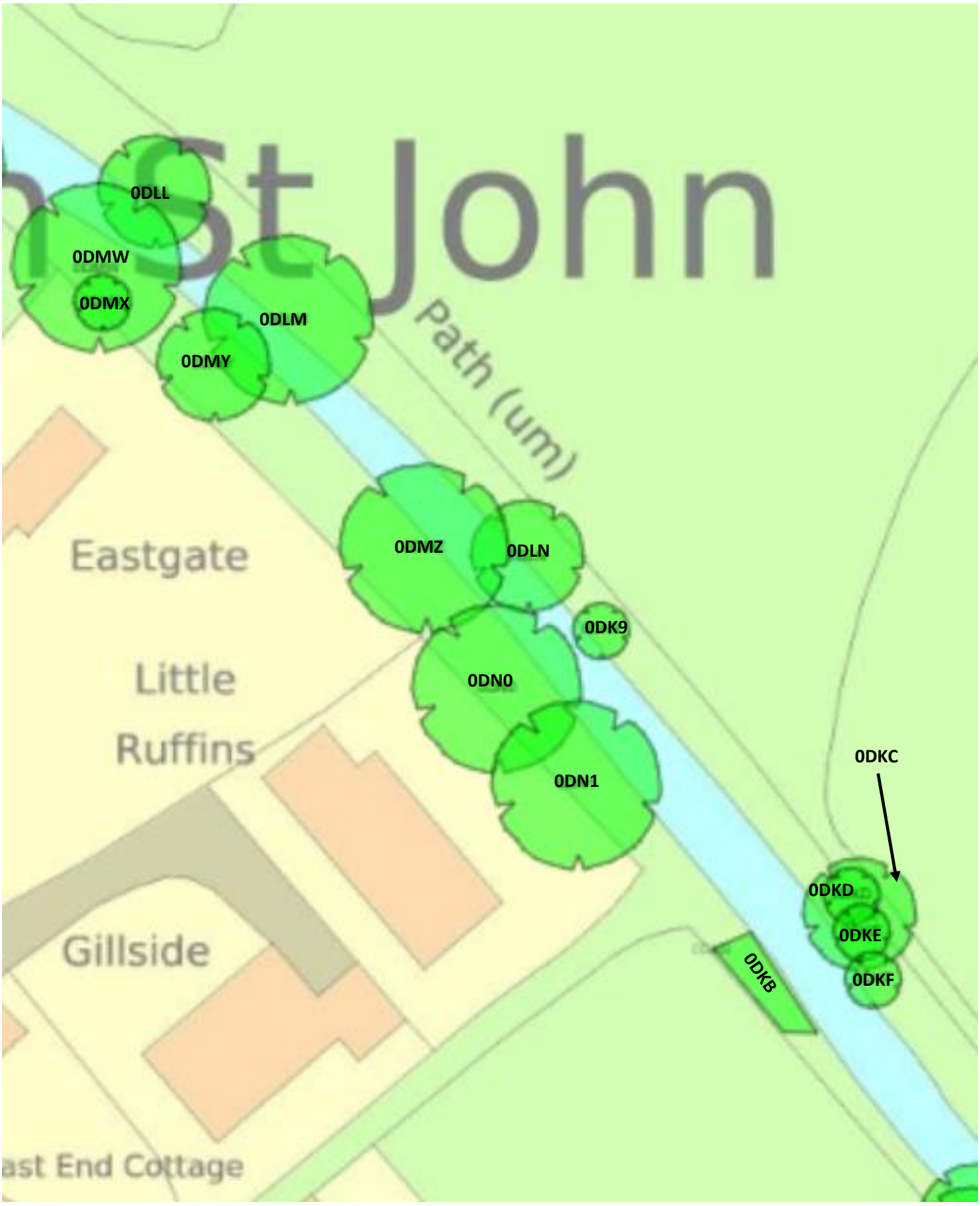
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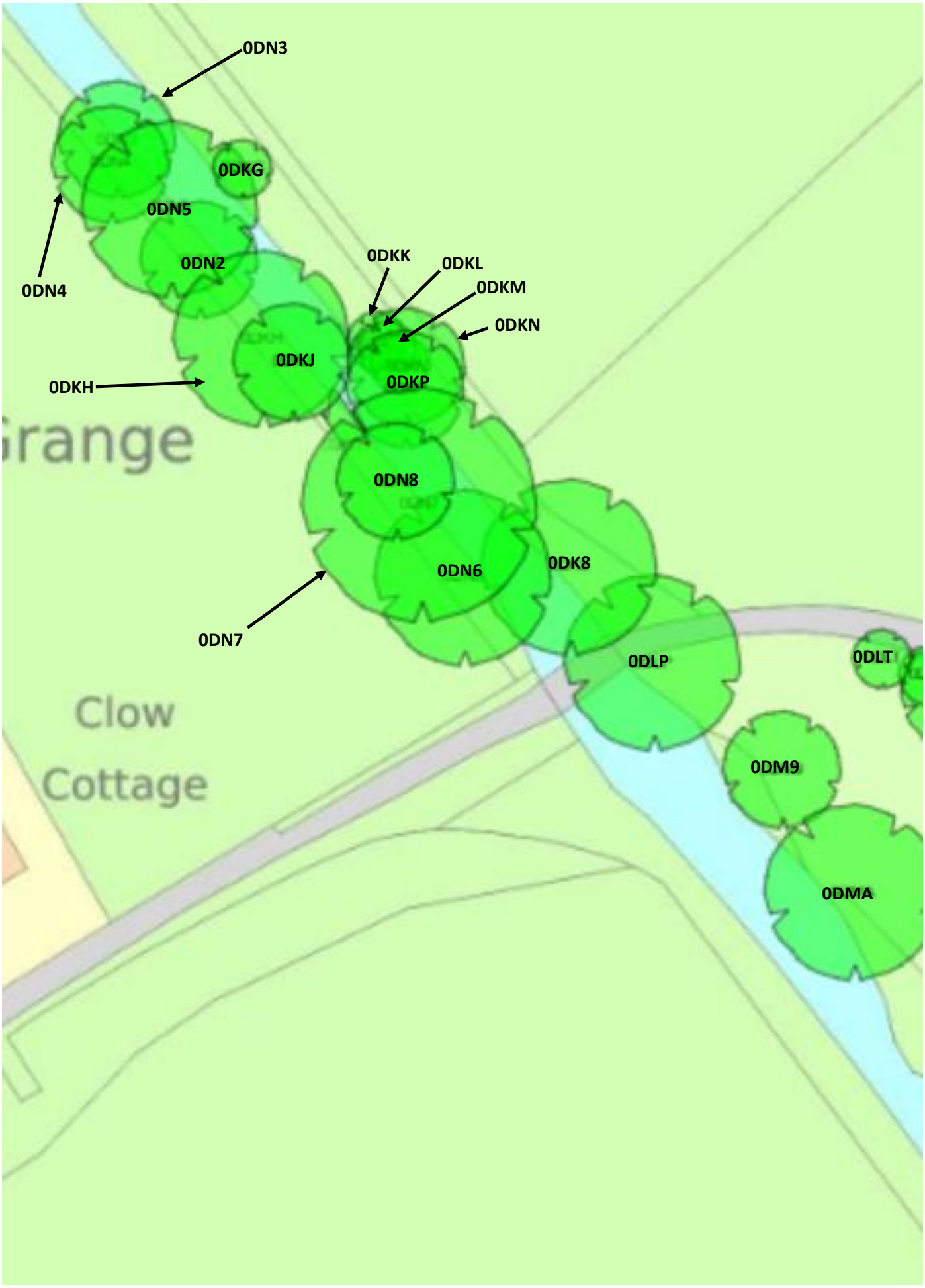
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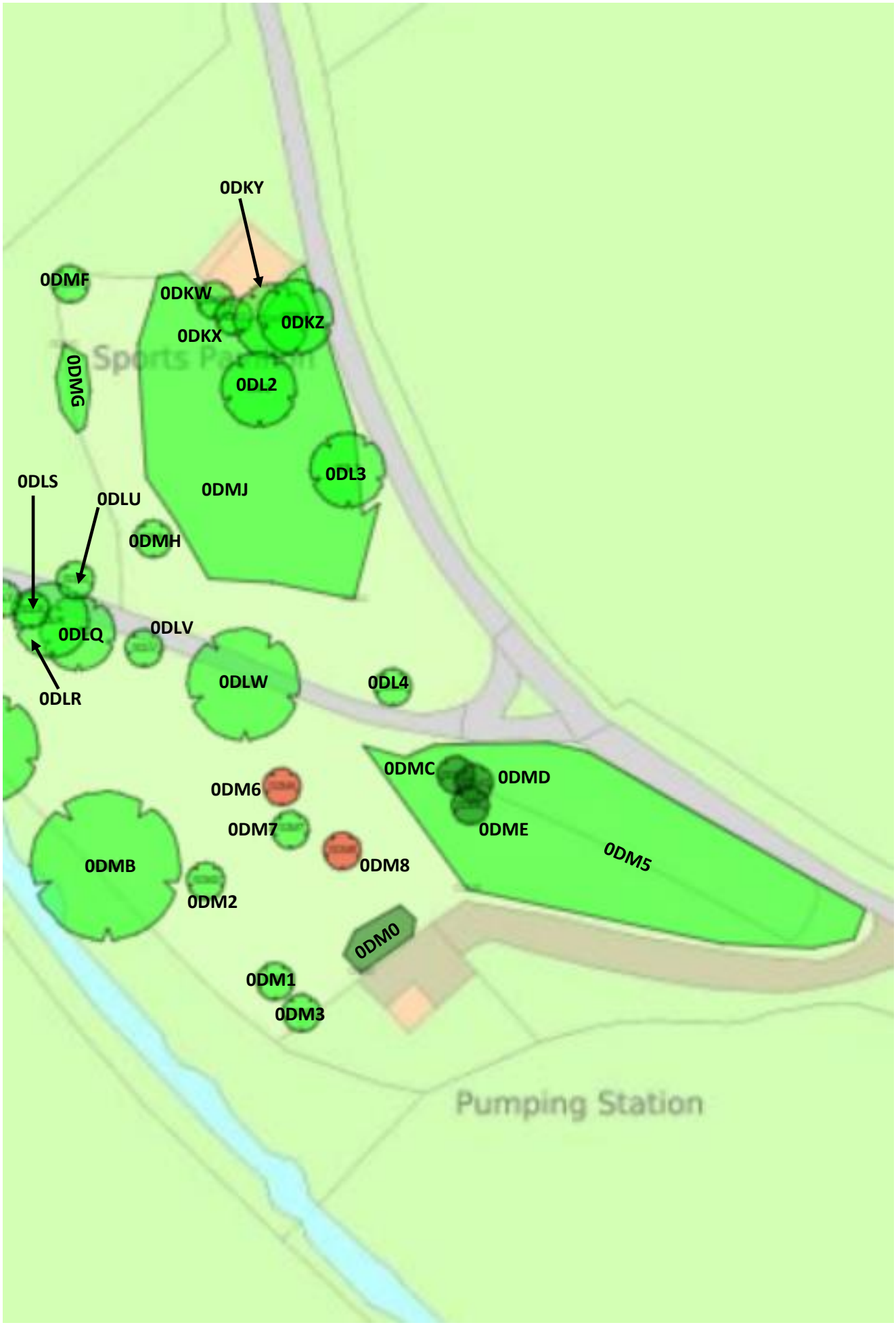
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0DME
0DM7
0DM5
0DMB
0DM8
0DM2
0DM0
0DM1
0DM3
Pumping Station

Appendix 4

Photos

Tree number 0DK1 (Horse Chestnut) showing extent of dieback and declining condition due to extensive effects of bleeding canker. The tree has suffered multiple previous branch failures.

Tree number 0DLC (Willow) showing whole canopy (top) and details of structural crack in bole and associated basal cavity (below)

Tree number 0DLE (Weeping Willow) showing large spreading canopy with obvious ‘outgrowth’ of the lower canopy

Tree number 0DJU (Sycamore) showing canopy decline and close up detail of exudate strip on north side of stem

Tree number 0DK5 (Horse Chestnut) showing healthy canopy but badly effected stem due to bleeding canker

Group number 0DMB (Willow) showing extent of encroachment of mown path

Tree number 0DM6 (Common Ash) showing the rapid decline and ultimate death caused by Chalara ash dieback

Tree number 0DLP (Common Ash) showing early stages of distal dieback caused by Chalara ash dieback