W A Thornhill

Forestry & Arboriculture

Tree Survey Report

The Rectory, Church Street, Staveley, Chesterfield, S43, 3TN

William Thornhill

3rd March 2024

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION
Professional Member

PR00683

Scope of Survey & General Details

1. Instruction

To inspect the trees within the curtilage of Staveley Rectory on behalf of the Diocese of Derby, advise on condition and make management recommendations.

2. Date of Inspection

2nd March 2024

3. Surveyor

William Thornhill MArborA (LANTRA accredited professional tree inspector)

4. Site Notes

A twentieth century detached dwelling bordering commercial units and a residential property to the north. The B6053 forms the eastern boundary, an area of woodland the southern boundary whilst the western boundary adjoins the grounds of the 17th century Staveley Hall.
The Rectory grounds consist of a lawns and a surfaced driveway.

5. Findings & Recommendations

The principal trees of note are two large, horse chestnut trees rooted on the western boundary

Horse Chestnut T2 was found to have several large tear wounds within the crown from past branch loss. Stem lesions, symptomatic of bleeding canker (Pseudomonas syringae ‘aesculi’) were observed.

The adjoining horse chestnut tree, T3, was found to have significant xylem dysfunction on the lower bole associated with stem lesions. A fungal fruiting body of Oyster fungus (Pleurotus ostreatus) was observed on an area of the bole but decay seemed to be localised on inspection.

Both T2 and T3 are declining due to effects of bleeding canker, although the crown of T3 appeared more-vigorous and had been previously subject to crown reduction. It is likely that both trees will be affected by foliar conditions in the form of Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner and Horse Chestnut Leaf Blotch during the summer months.

Rather than removing both trees, which contribute significantly to the local visual amenity, 'managing the decline' of both trees is recommended. This should involve phased crown-reduction coupled with succession planting in anticipation of eventual removal. Appropriate succession species would include Common Walnut (Juglans regia), which has a similar crown formation to a Horse Chestnut and is not affected by bleeding canker.

A condition report and management recommendations on individual and groups of trees is contained within Schedule 1 of this report with an accompanying plan within Schedule 2.

6. Caveats, Limitations and General Notes

This report relates specifically to the condition of the tree or trees upon the day that the inspection was undertaken.

Inspection was undertaken from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment method. No climbing inspection was undertaken. Below-ground assessment of the root system of trees has not been undertaken.

The report is valid only for typical weather conditions. Healthy trees, or parts of trees, may fail in unusually high or unpredictable winds, as the result of violent storms or due to heavy accumulations of snow. The consequences of such weather phenomena are unforeseeable. It follows that W A Thornhill cannot be held liable for any such failures.

W A Thornhill advises that the occupier of the property informally inspects the trees on a regular basis, and particularly following high winds or snow to check for obvious defects or damage which may develop. A tree inspection plan is recommended for larger landholdings in accordance with the recommendations of the Health and Safety Executive's Management of the risk of falling trees or branches SIM01/2007/05.

All tree work to comply with the requirements of the Forestry Act 1967, the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000) and the European Protected Species Regulations (UK Habitat Regulations) with regard to nesting birds and bat roosts. The potential for trees to contain bat roosts has been noted in Schedule 1 and reference should be made to A Micro Guide to BS 8596- Surveying for Bats in Trees & Woodland. Reference should be made to the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 when planning and undertaking tree works and in the storage and disposal of forestry products and by-products. Specialist advice should be sought if in doubt.

The owner of the tree is advised to notify the relevant local authority planning section six weeks before undertaking any work to trees with Conservation Areas and to confirm that the trees in question are not subject to Tree Preservation Orders. Failure to do so could result in prosecution

All legal documentation and information provided to W A Thornhill by the client is presumed to be accurate.

SCHEDULE 1

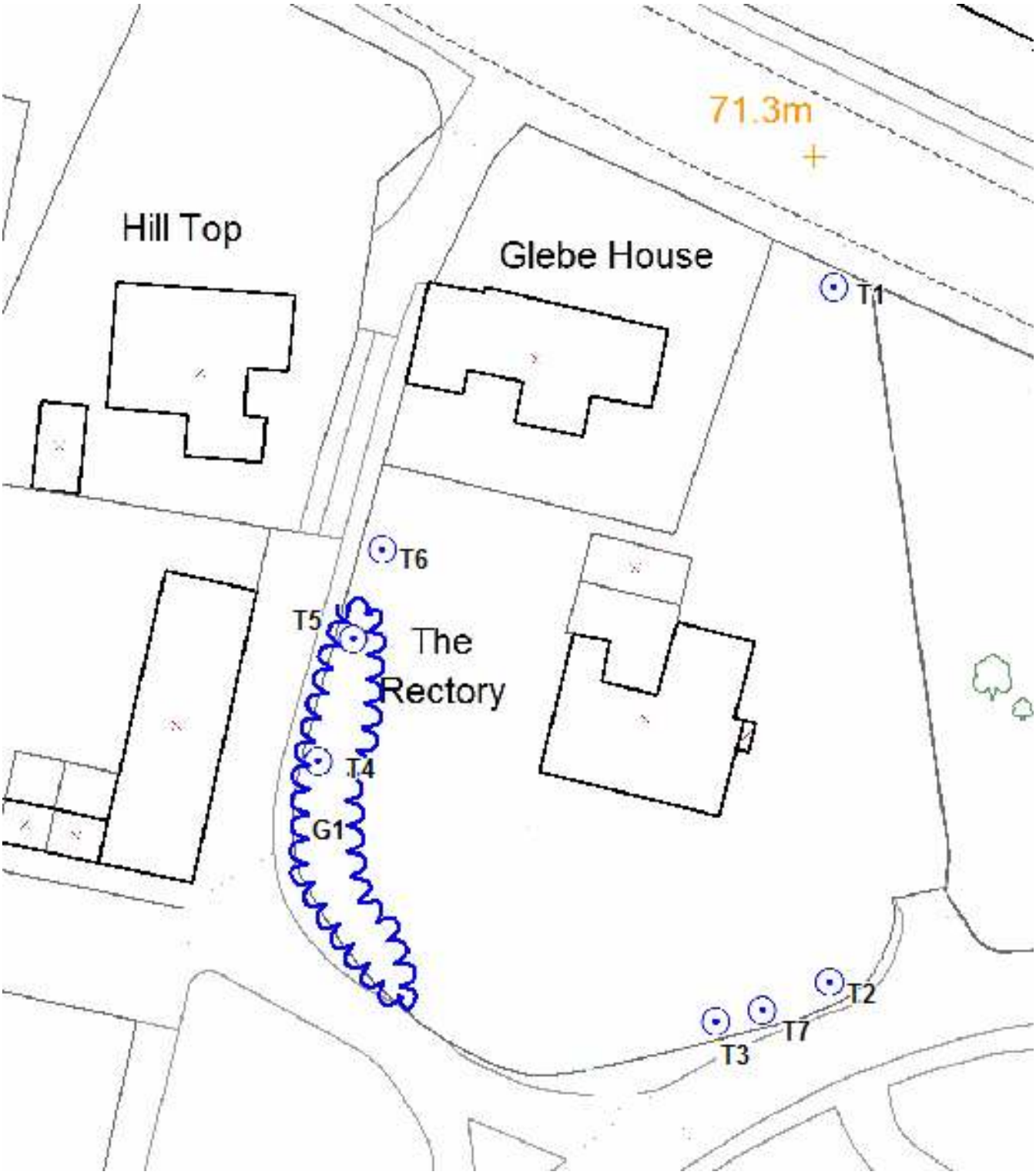
Plan Ref	Species	Height Class*	Notes	Recommendations	Bat Roost Risk #	Work to be undertaken within	Next Inspection After
T1	Sycamore	4	Occluded and semi-occluded pruning wounds to the principal branches. Scattered deadwood to the crown. Ivy encroaching on lower bole.	Sever ivy around the lower bole. Prune out deadwood in excess of 25mm diameter.	LR	Three months	Three years or following extreme weather events.
T2	Horse Chestnut	5	Bifurcated stem with braced, acute fork union at 1.5m. Occluded, semi-occluded and un-occluded pruning and tear wounds to the stem and principal branches. Evidence of recent branch loss with multiple tear stubs within the crown. Scattered deadwood to the crown. Ivy encroaching on bole. Bleeding canker lesions on stem.	Crown-reduce in height by 4-5m and side-reduce lateral branch extending over the Hall drive by 4m to appropriate side branch. Sever ivy around the lower bole. Prune out deadwood in excess of 25mm diameter. Plant Juglans regia 10/12 between T2 & T7.	LR	Three months	Three years or following extreme weather events.
T3	Horse Chestnut	5	Previously crown-reduced. Bifurcated stem with braced, acute fork union at 3m. Occluded, semi-occluded and un-occluded pruning and tear wounds to the stem and principal branches. Large semi-occluded pruning wounds to stem at 2.1m. Extensive bark dieback on western side of the lower bole with cankerous lesions and fruiting body of Oyster fungus evident. Scattered deadwood.	Crown-reduce by 6m in height and 4m in spread to previous reduction points. Prune out deadwood in excess of 25mm diameter. Monitor for spread of cankerous lesions and review management as condition determines. Plant Juglans regia 10/12 between T3 & T7.	LR	Three months	Three years or following extreme weather events.
T4	Lime	4	Scattered deadwood within the crown. Low crown over adjoining access road.	Clean out deadwood in excess of 25mm diameter. Crown lift to 3m.	LR	Three months	Three years or following extreme weather events.
T5	Rowan	1	Multi-stemmed. Occluded pruning wounds to the stems. Some bark dieback observed- may be Silver Leaf.	Monitor	LR	Three months	Three years or following extreme weather events.
T6	Rowan	1	Some bark dieback observed- may be Silver Leaf. Low crown over adjacent service road.	Crown lift to 3m. Monitor	LR	Three months	Three years or following extreme weather events.
T7	Leyland Cypress	1	-	-	-	-	Three years or following extreme weather events.
G2	Ash, Laurel,	1-2	Self-set trees rooted within a shrubbery.	Side-reduce to boundary	NR	Three months	Three years or

	Sycamore, Horse Chestnut		Branches beginning to obstruct the adjacent service road.	fence line.			following extreme weather events.

All work to be undertaken to BS3998:2010 Tree Work- Recommendations * Height Class 1: (<5m), Class 2 (5-10m), Class 3 (10-15m), Class 4 (15-20m), Class 5 (20m+)

Risk of tree containing bat roosts: HR- High Risk, LR- Low risk, NR- Very low/No risk

SCHEDULE 2



Trees and groups of trees marked on the plan in **Green** may be retained without work at the present time.

Trees and groups of trees marked on the plan in **Blue** may be retained following the completion of the work detailed in Schedule 1.

Trees and groups of trees marked on the plan in **Red** are to be removed and the resultant stumps are to be treated as detailed in Schedule

W A Thornhill