



# HEALTH AND CONDITION REPORT 6886

RELATING TO HEALTH & CONDITION OF TREE STOCK AT:

**Saint Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Church  
2 Rectory Lane  
Wolsingham  
Bishop Auckland  
Co. Durham  
DL13 3AJ**

**Arbor Division Ltd  
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**Revision number: 1**

Surveyed by: Scott Anderson HND Arb

Date: 07/09/23

Drawings by: Scott Anderson HND Arb

Date: 07/09/23

Report by: Scott Anderson HND Arb



Date: 14/09/23

Checked: Jonathan Wheeler HND Arb

Date: 21/09/23



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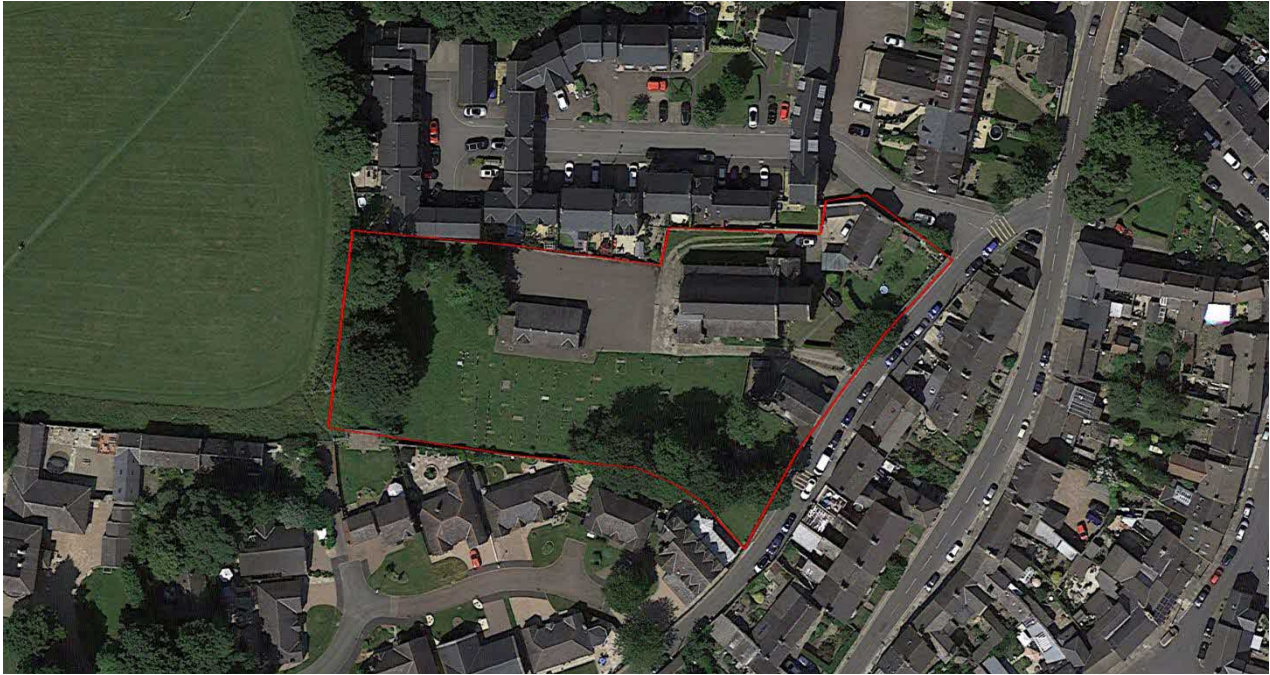
**Appendix 3 – Site Photographs 6886**





## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 A report is required to deliver detailed, independent arboricultural guidance regarding the condition and potential of the trees present at Saint Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Church, 2 Rectory Lane, Wolsingham, Bishop Auckland, Co Durham, DL13 3AJ.



### 1.2 Terms of Reference:

- 1.2.1 Arbor Division Ltd. have been instructed by Mrs. Gallagher (Parish Secretary) to visit the site and prepare findings in a report.
- 1.2.2 The survey was conducted by Scott Anderson HND Arb, PTI Lantra.
- 1.2.3 Photographs are provided in Appendix 3 and the trees have been identified in Appendix 1 - Tree Schedule 6886 and plotted on Appendix 2 - Tree Location Plan 6886.

### 1.3 Scope of the Report:

- 1.3.1 This report is compiled to determine the health and condition of trees following visual tree assessment.
- 1.3.2 Assessments can only be made within limitations of access.



- 1.3.3 Recommendations may be made for further inspections outside the scope of this report.
- 1.3.4 No aerial assessment is made at this stage. An aerial assessment is outside the scope of this report.
- 1.3.5 Internal decay detection equipment has not been used at this stage. The use of internal decay detection is outside the scope of this report.
- 1.3.6 No digging or drilling was carried out for the purposes of this report.
- 1.3.7 No samples were taken for analysis for the purposes of this report.
- 1.3.8 Preliminary recommendations are given with a view to safety and the long-term management of sustainable tree cover.
- 1.3.9 Where applicable, smaller trees and significant shrub masses are included.

#### 1.4 Survey details:

- 1.4.1 Data Capture took place on the 7<sup>th</sup> September 2023. For the duration of the site visit, the weather conditions were wet but placing no visual constraints on any arboricultural observations.
- 1.4.2 All observations were made from ground level without detailed investigations, or aerial inspection. Height dimensions are given in metres, and are estimated. Stem diameters are given in millimetres and are measured using a DBH tape where access facilitates the use.
- 1.4.3 Crown spread is recorded in metres, and represents the radius of the crown recorded on Tree Location Plan 6886, to show an average crown spread in relation to adjacent buildings and trees.

#### 1.5 Survey methodology & report limitations:

- 1.5.1 Tree inspections were carried out from ground level only using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques. No specialist decay detection equipment was used with just basic sounding tools used where necessary. No soil samples or investigations were carried out. Recommendations to undertake an aerial inspection or further detailed investigation of internal parts are not given, as they do not appear to be warranted at this time.
- 1.5.2 Trees are dynamic, living organisms and their condition can change rapidly as they grow and can be affected by external conditions and therefore this report is valid for a period of 12 months. This



period may be reduced if significant changes occur to the trees or the ground conditions close to them. Extreme weather events can cause apparently healthy trees to become unsafe.

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## 2 Site Description

### 2.1 Land Use:

2.1.1 The land is in a rural village public setting and is used as a place of worship in the rural village of Wolsingham. The area is hard landscaped, with pockets of amenity planting and greens designed to soften the development. The land is surrounded by an ancient stone wall. The area is used by visitors and staff members. The church is accessible via the entrance to the east of the site.

2.1.2 Surrounding the property are residential dwellings with gardens, public footpaths and roads.

2.1.3 As a place of worship, the area is accessed by the public and staff; therefore, the site is a medium target frequency location, although no targets were observed on the day of survey.

### 2.2 Topography:

2.2.1 The site is relatively flat, with paths providing access around site.

### 2.3 Treescape:

2.3.1 Tree cover is well stocked with typical church scene trees.

### 2.4 Amenity Value:

2.4.1 Amenity value of trees can be subjectively measured by the relationship between the level of visibility of a tree by members of the public, and the subsequent amenity contribution that tree may have within the environment.

2.4.2 Individual trees viewed from Rectory Lane contribute significantly to the overall medium amenity value of the trees at this site.

### 2.5 Age Class Mix:

2.5.1 The canopy species surveyed are of Young to Mature age class.



### 3 Explanation of Tree Descriptions

#### 3.1 Survey Specifications:

3.1.1 Each tree has been identified and individually numbered. These have been recorded in Appendix 1 – Tree Schedule 6886.

3.1.2 All height dimensions are estimated.

3.1.3 Stem diameters are measured at 1.5 metres above ground level, or immediately above the root flare for multi stemmed trees, using a standard measuring tape as defined by British Standards, unless otherwise stated.

3.1.4 Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, to give an average radius, which will be recorded on the tree location plan.

3.1.5 An assessment of a trees age classification is made in terms of maturity, and defined as:

Y = young trees

SM = semi mature trees

M = mature trees

OM = over mature trees

V = veteran

3.1.6 An overall assessment is provided considering the physiological condition and structural condition is defined as:

Good = fully functioning biological system, showing average vitality i.e. good bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure.

Fair = fully functioning biological system, showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure.





Poor = a biological system with limited functionality showing significantly below average vitality  
i.e. limited bud growth, chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure.

Dangerous = the condition or location of the tree presents a clear public safety hazard or an imminent danger of property damage, and such hazard or danger cannot reasonably be alleviated by treatment or pruning.

Dead = dead.

3.1.6.1 Comments are provided with reference to the trees physiological condition and structural condition, with recommendations given as necessary.

3.1.6.2 Recommendations are given with the aim of completing the schedule of works within 24 months, prioritised and graded using the following system:

U = Urgent, works should be carried out immediately in the interest of Health and Safety and sustainable tree management. Some works marked as urgent may be required to reduce risk to life, infrastructure, property or the environment.

A = Works are recommended to be completed immediately in the interest of Health and Safety and sustainable tree management, however, where resources are limited, these works may be suspended for no more than 6 months in favour of undertaking Priority U works. Some works marked as Priority A may be required to reduce risk to life, infrastructure, property or the environment.

B = Works to trees considered to be causing a serious nuisance, and/or required to improve condition of tree stock but Health and Safety risk is moderate at time of survey. Works are recommended to be undertaken immediately to prevent further negative impact, however, where resources are limited, these works may be suspended for up to 15 months in favour of undertaking higher priority works.

C = Works to trees considered to be causing a nuisance or where there are a prospect of nuisance over the term of the schedule. Other works have been recommended to improve condition of the tree stock but Health and Safety risk is minimal at the time of the survey. Works are recommended to be undertaken immediately to prevent further negative impact, however, where resources are limited, these works may be suspended for up to 24 months in favour of undertaking higher priority works.



3.1.6.3 Note, without action and as time lapses the priority for any item may naturally change and become more urgent than stated at the time of survey.

3.1.6.4 The trees should be inspected every 12 months and after adverse conditions that may affect the trees, irrespective of the recommendations being complete or incomplete.



## 4 Status of, & Constraints at the Property

### 4.1 Legislation

4.1.1 In England and Wales, the relevant legislation protecting wildlife such as birds, bats and trees is the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended); the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000; the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC, 2006); and by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017).

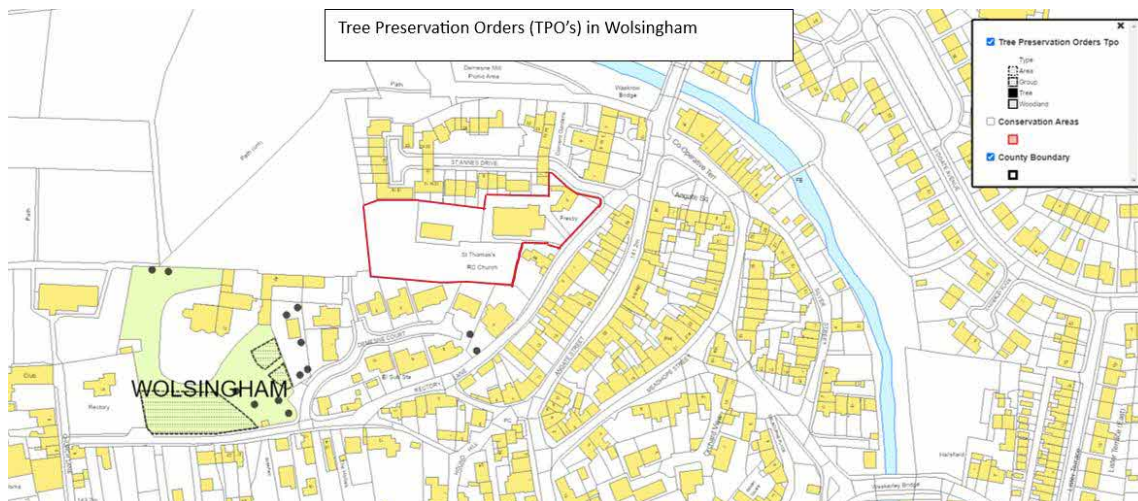
4.1.2 The legislation focuses largely on protected trees, bats, birds and other species, but it is the responsibility of the contractor and owner of the property to ensure any work engaged is legal and undertaken in a responsible way with consideration to wildlife.

4.1.3 It would be prudent to instruct an ecological report if any work is to be carried out that may impact wildlife on site.

4.1.4 The Theft Act 1968 makes it a criminal offence to pick fruit, flowers or even branches from a tree that is not on your property. It would be prudent to speak to the neighbour or land owner and offer any off cuts. It is the responsibility of the client to seek prior permission for work.

### 4.2 Trees

4.2.1 Checks were undertaken via the website durham.gov.uk regarding the Tree Preservation Order Status and found that Durham County Council did not identify Tree Preservation Orders at DL13 3AJ. See map below, the red line shows the site boundary, there are protected trees on the land to the south of the site boundary.





4.2.2 Checks were undertaken via the website durham.gov.uk regarding the Conservation Status and found that Durham County Council designated a Conservation Area for the majority of Wolsingham Village, including the land at DL13 3AJ. See maps below; the Conservation Area is highlighted in red.



4.2.3 All trees should be regarded as protected under Local Planning Authority (LPA) statutory protection and no work should be done to any trees until permission has been granted by the local authority. There are a number of ways that trees can be protected by law within the UK. These include Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's), Conservation Areas (CA's), the Felling Licence system, Restrictive Covenants, and planning conditions made.



4.2.4 Due to the heavy prospective penalties for carrying out work without LPA consent to protected trees, it is strongly advocated that checks are carried out preceding any commencement of works. Before any works are undertaken, it is the duty of the contractor to take all necessitous steps to verify the current statutory status, if any, of the trees within the site. In this instance, consent will have to be obtained from the LPA prior to any works.

4.2.5 The trees have not been inspected for the presence of protected species or nesting birds. If the presence of such species is identified, then a specialist report would be required. Any amendment to this report arising from the above will render it invalid.

4.3 **Bats - Bats and their roosts are protected by law.**

4.3.1 It is a criminal offence to:

Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat

Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats

Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time)

Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat

Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost

4.4 **Birds**

4.4.1 In the United Kingdom, bird nesting season officially commences from February and lasts until the end of August, but in reality the season may start prior, and extend beyond this. As it is an offence under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 to intentionally take damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built, it is recommended that major tree works, such as felling, should be completed outside of the nesting season. When arboricultural operations are required to be undertaken, during nesting season, it is imperative that pre works survey is carried out by a suitably competent person.







## 5 Tree Condition & Recommended Works

5.1 A full schedule is provided in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 In total thirty-two individual trees and two groups were surveyed.

5.1.2 Due to their condition and/or poor location, ten out of the thirty-two surveyed trees have been recommended for removal. The removal of the young self-seeded stems of G1, along the ancient boundary stone wall to the north of the site has been instructed also. The remaining group surveyed is to be retained.

5.1.3 It is proposed that approximately one-third of the trees in the church yard be removed, and replanting with native species such as Common Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Common Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), and Field Maple (*Acer campestre*) is required while ensuring adequate spacing from neighbouring properties; the site will require notification to the Planning Department.

5.1.4 In addition, the Ash Dieback epidemic, caused by the *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* fungus, is causing previously healthy Ash trees (T20, T21, T23, T25, and T26) to become infected and decay rapidly, requiring their removal to prevent the spreading of the disease.

5.1.5 The remaining trees on site include remedial pruning. The trees would benefit from monitoring as they mature and establish themselves further in the landscape.

5.1.6 Most of the trees surveyed are in fair to good health, showing good vigour.

5.1.7 With the exception of T4, T6, T10, T18, T19, T20, T21, T23, T25 and T26 and the removal of the young, self-seeded stems of G1, the remaining trees are worthy of retention and are expected to improve with ongoing management.

5.1.8 **Tree surgery is to be undertaken to BS3998:2010 Tree work. Recommendations. The works should be carried out by trained and competent arborists.**



## 6 References

British Standards Institute "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction" BS 5837 (2012)

British Standards Institute "Recommendations for Tree Work" BS 3998 (2010)

Claus Mattheck & Helge Breloer (1998) The Body Language of Trees A Handbook for Failure Analysis, No.4 Research for Amenity Trees, Forestry Commission, HMSO

RG Strouts and TG Winter (2003) Diagnosis of ill-health in Trees, No.2 Research for Amenity Trees, RG Strouts and TG Winter Forestry Commission, HMSO

Mushrooms and other Fungi of Great Britain (1981) R Phillips Pan British Standards Institute "Trees in Relation to Construction" BS 5837 (2005)

The National Joint Utility Group (NJUG) Guidelines to the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees No. 10 (1995)

The Arboriculturalists Companion: A guide to the care of trees ND James (1990) Blackwell

Modern Arboriculture: A systems approach to the care of trees AL Shigo (1991) Shigo & Assoc.

Tree Preservation Orders, A Guide to the Law and Good Practice, DETRa (2000)

[www.durham.gov.uk/maps](http://www.durham.gov.uk/maps)





# Appendices

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Appendix 1 - Tree Schedule 6886 - Saint Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Church

Identification		Height	Stem diameter 1	Stem diameter 2	Crown Radius	Condition		Comments & Recommendations	Priority
Tree ID	Common Name & Nomenclature	(m)	(mm)	(mm)	(m)	Maturity	Overall Condition		A, B, C or U
T1	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	9	320	n/a	2.5	Semi-mature	Fair	The stem is bifurcated at approximately 1.5 metres, included bark evident at the union. Soft growth overhangs the adjacent boundary stone wall to the south over neighbouring property. - Prune soft side growth back in line with the stone wall.	C
T2	Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	5	250	n/a	2.5	Young	Good	Young specimen to the rear of the site. - No work is required.	n/a
T3	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	23	1040	n/a	7	Over Mature	Fair	Bifurcated, Ivy-covered main stem with included bark at the main union. Stems have a southerly lean. The north stem has a cavity at approximately 5 metres with necrotic wood evident. A change in soil level around the basal area is evident. - Crown reduction of 10% (2.3 metres) of the canopy to alleviate stress on the main union. - Strip and sever Ivy to allow further inspection. - It is imperative to contact Northern Powergrid in advance to seek guidance on the best course of action regarding the high-voltage line to the rear of the site prior to any work. The tree is in Proximity Zone 2, which includes all trees that are to be dismantled (sectioned), pruned, or have arboricultural work carried out on them that is within: • 9m of any live apparatus up to and including 66 kV • 15m of any live apparatus greater than 66 kV - Monitor the cavity and check the main union for included bark movement on an annual basis.	B
T4	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	190	n/a	2	Young	Fair	Self-seeded specimen, close to the bricked structure. - To clear the structure, fell and treat the stump to prevent regrowth.	C
T5	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	840	n/a	7.5	Mature	Fair	Ivy-covered main stem, difficult to determine condition. The stem has a slight southerly lean. - Strip and sever Ivy to allow further inspection of the main stem.	B
T6	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	900	n/a	7.5	Mature	Poor	There is substantial deadwood in the canopy, with some branches displaying apical dieback. A significant, large cavity is evident on the north-west scaffold branch that overhangs the neighbouring property's outhouse. A large lateral root has caused structural damage to the ancient stone wall; the root has been severed in line with the wall (see Appendix 3). The tree is highly unlikely to improve. - Section dismantle to ground level. - Treat the stump to prevent regrowth. - It is imperative to contact Northern Powergrid in advance to seek guidance on the best course of action regarding the high-voltage line to the rear of the site prior to any work. The tree is in Proximity Zone 2, which includes all trees that are to be dismantled (sectioned), pruned, or have arboricultural work carried out on them that is within: • 9m of any live apparatus up to and including 66 kV • 15m of any live apparatus greater than 66 kV	U
T7	Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	200	n/a	2	Young	Good	The stake to the east of the stem is no longer serving any purpose. There is some slight soil erosion on the northern side of the basal area, partially exposing a lateral root. - Remove the stake. - A well-aerated loam soil to be applied to the northern side of the basal area. This will cover the visible lateral root. - Prune applicable soft growth from adjacent Coast Redwood back to suitable pruning points.	C
T8	Coast Redwood <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	10	230	n/a	2	Young	Good	Slight necrosis is evident on a minority of lower leaf cover. - No work is required.	n/a
T9	Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	180	n/a	2.5	Young	Good	No work is required.	n/a
T10	Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	4	240	n/a	2	Semi-mature	Poor	A small tree that has been historically lopped, and regrowth emerges at the point of cut. Approximately 20% of the cambium is left on the main stem. The tree is very close to the stone wall and has a heavy westerly lean. - Fell to ground level. - Treat the stump to prevent regrowth.	C

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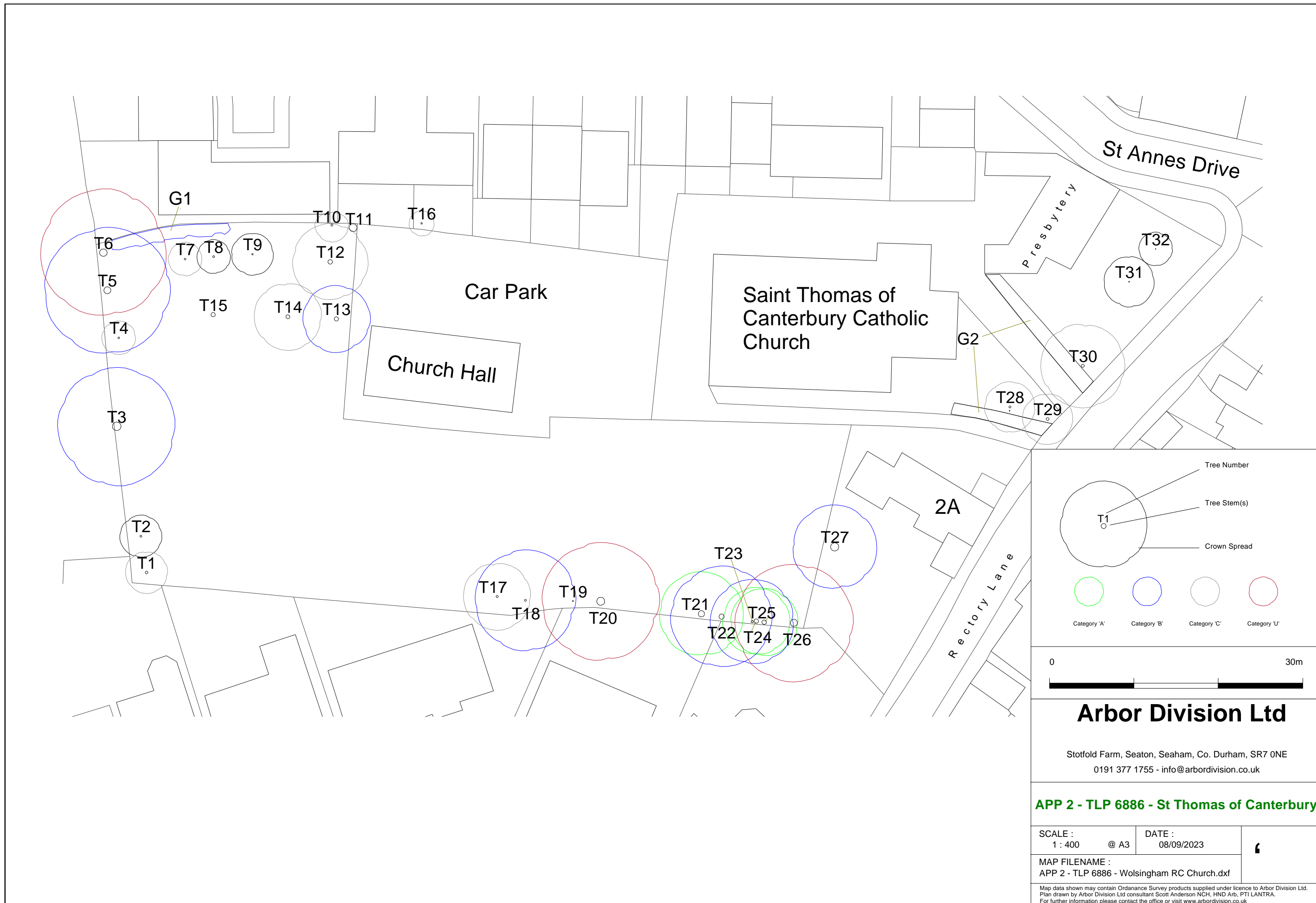
Identification		Height	Stem diameter 1	Stem diameter 2	Crown Radius	Condition		Comments & Recommendations	Priority
Tree ID	Common Name & Nomenclature	(m)	(mm)	(mm)	(m)	Maturity	Overall Condition		A, B, C or U
T11	Unknown Unknown	2	950	170	0	Dead	Dead	Oak stump with Southern Bracket ( <i>Ganoderma adpersum</i> ). Has been historically section-felled, leaving a stump 2 metres in height. - Cut the stump as low as possible to clear the metal fence and stone wall.	C
T12	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	530	n/a	4.5	Mature	Good	Low-hanging growth in contact with the metal fence. - Crown raise to gain a 2.5-metre clearance from ground level. - Ensure the metal fence is clear of any growth.	C
T13	Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	12	520	110	4	Mature	Poor	Buttress roots are evident around the northern side of the basal area due to the trees lean. Damage to the cambium is evident on the eastern side of the stem at approximately 1.5 metres. The stem bifurcates at approximately 1 metre, with included bark forming at the union. A cavity to the south of the primary leader, approximately 1.8 metres from an old, poor pruning wound. Branches are in contact with the church hall gable end. - Crown reduce by 10% (1.2 metres) to alleviate weight and stress on the main union. - Ensure growth is pruned back from the building to the east to gain a 2-metre clearance. - Monitor the condition over time.	B
T14	Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	12	480	n/a	4	Mature	Poor	Damage to the cambium is evident on the eastern side of the stem at approximately 1 metre. The stem is bifurcated at approximately 0.5 metres, with included bark forming at the union. Small cavities and reaction growth around the secondary leader at approximately 2.5 metres from an historic, poor cut. - Crown reduce by 10% (1.2 metres) to alleviate weight and stress on the main union. - Remove faulty branches and deadwood. - Monitor the condition over time.	C
T15	Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	1	500	n/a	0	Dead	Dead	The Apple tree has been section felled, leaving a stump at 1 metre in height. - Cut the stump as low as possible.	C
T16	Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	5	170	n/a	1.5	Young	Good	Third-party tree overhanging the boundary stone wall. - Prune applicable growth to the boundary stone wall. - Establish ownership prior to any work.	C
T17	Plum <i>Prunus Domestica</i>	12	260	n/a	4	Mature	Fair	Low-hanging growth over neighbouring property. Ivy has been severed and is dying off. - Prune in line with the boundary stone wall to suitable pruning points.	C
T18	Plum <i>Prunus Domestica</i>	10	240	n/a	6	Mature	Poor	Severe north-easterly lean towards gravestones. Tree is suppressed by the adjacent Plum. Ivy has been severed and is dying off. - Fell to ground level. - Treat the stump to prevent regrowth.	B
T19	Unknown Unknown	5	120	n/a	0	Dead	Dead	Dead standing stem, unknown specimen. - Fell to ground level.	A
T20	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20	970	n/a	7	Mature	Dangerous	A mature specimen with early indications of Ash Dieback. Low-hanging growth over neighbouring property. Substantial deadwood in the crown and branch failure are evident, with a large limb currently lying on the ground. At the north and east of the stem, at approximately 5 and 6 metres, respectively, there are substantial cavities directly under the main union. The north cavity has evidence of Jelly Ear ( <i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i> ), which is a saprobic fungus bracket that lives on dead or dying matter. The main union has substantial included bark formation. - Section fell to eliminate risk. - Treat the stump to prevent regrowth.	U

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Identification			Height	Stem diameter 1	Stem diameter 2	Crown Radius	Condition		Comments & Recommendations	Priority
Tree ID	Common Name & Nomenclature		(m)	(mm)	(mm)	(m)	Maturity	Overall Condition		A, B, C or U
T21	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	15	750	n/a	5	Mature	Poor	<p>Suppressed specimen with evidence of heavy lopping of lower branches left as stubs. Ivy engulfs the main stem. Tree suppressed by adjacent Ash.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section fell to ground level.</li> <li>- Treat the stump to prevent regrowth.</li> </ul>	A
T22	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	19	630	n/a	6	Mature	Fair	<p>The stem has an easterly lean. At approximately 7 metres, there is a small cavity. Include bark evident on the main union. On the day of the survey (07/09/23), there was no evidence to suggest Ash Dieback was present; however, there is evidence on the adjacent Ash trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crown reduce 10% (1.9 metres) of the canopy to alleviate stress on the main union.</li> <li>- Monitor the cavity on the main stem and for the presence of Ash Dieback on an annual basis.</li> </ul>	B
T23	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	17	520	n/a	4	Semi-mature	Poor	<p>Ivy-covered specimen in the latter stage of Ash Dieback. The tree is in close proximity to neighbouring properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section fell to eliminate risk.</li> <li>- Treat the stump to prevent regrowth.</li> </ul>	A
T24	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	280	n/a	5	Semi-mature	Poor	<p>Bifurcated stem at approximately 1 metre. Overhanging growth onto neighbouring property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prune applicable growth to suitable pruning points back to the boundary fence affecting neighbouring property.</li> <li>- The removal of the adjacent Ash will benefit the tree.</li> <li>- Monitor the condition over time and check the main union for included bark movement.</li> </ul>	B
T25	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	17	540	n/a	4	Semi-mature	Poor	<p>Ivy-covered specimen in the latter stage of Ash Dieback. The tree is in close proximity to neighbouring properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section fell to eliminate risk.</li> <li>- Treat the stump to prevent regrowth.</li> </ul>	A
T26	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	18	860	n/a	7	Mature	Dangerous	<p>Mature specimen with early indications of Ash Dieback. The main stem, engulfed in ivy, may be hiding defects on the stem. The tree has a substantial south-easterly lean into the neighbouring property at an approximately 125-degree angle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section fell to eliminate risk.</li> <li>- Treat the stump to prevent regrowth.</li> </ul>	U
T27	Broad-Leafed Lime	Tilia platyphyllos	26	1000	n/a	5	Mature	Fair	<p>A third-party tree that has historically been pollarded. The tree is getting large for its surroundings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pseudo-pollard the tree to 20 metres in height.</li> <li>- Obtain consent from the landowner prior to any work, the tree is in the garden of 2A Rectory Lane, Wolsingham, Co. Durham, DL13 3AJ.</li> </ul>	B
T28	Common Lilac	Syringa vulgaris	6	250	100	3	Mature	Fair	<p>Bifurcated specimen with strimmer damage evident on the primary stem. Overhanging growth over the access road from the secondary stem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remove the secondary stem that overhangs the access road.</li> </ul>	C
T29	Common Juniper	Juniperus communis	8	350	n/a	3	Mature	Good	<p>Tree at the entrance of the access road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crown raise the canopy to gain a 2.5-metre clearance to clear the pathways and the church access road.</li> </ul>	C
T30	Goat Willow	Salix caprea	10	370	n/a	5	Semi-mature	Good	<p>Tree at the entrance of the access road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crown raise the canopy to gain a 2.5-metre clearance to clear the pathways and the church access road.</li> </ul>	C

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Identification		Height	Stem diameter 1	Stem diameter 2	Crown Radius	Condition		Comments & Recommendations	Priority
Tree ID	Common Name & Nomenclature	(m)	(mm)	(mm)	(m)	Maturity	Overall Condition		A, B, C or U
T31	Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	4	110	n/a	3	Semi-mature	Good	No work is required.	n/a
T32	Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	2	90	n/a	2	Semi-mature	Good	No work is required.	n/a
G1	Elder Ash Ivy <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> <i>Hedera helix</i>	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	Young	Fair	A group of self-seeded Elder and Ash and an Ivy climber that is growing on the ancient wall. The group is approximately 14 metres in length. The self-seeded trees in the group are in contact with the neighbouring property. - Fell all stems and treat for regrowth. - Strip Ivy off the stone wall and treat for regrowth.	B
G2	White Cedar Sawara Cypress Redclaws Japanese laurel <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> <i>Escallonia rubra</i> <i>Aucuba japonica</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Semi-mature	Good	A regularly maintained hedgerow. - No work is required.	n/a





Appendix 3 – Site Photographs 6886





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