



Location:
**Appleton Wiske
Parish Council and Churchyard**

Report Type:
Arboricultural Condition Survey

Ref:
ARB/CP/3363

Date:
April 2024



Wrens Nest, Underhill, Glaisdale, North Yorkshire, YO21 2PF
Tel – 01947 897001 Email: enquiries@elliottconsultancy.com
www.elliottconsultancy.com

Company Registration No: 5515572 VAT No: 89226571

Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Site Details
- 3 Tree Details
- 4 Discussion and Recommendations

Appendices

- 1 Tree Location Plan
- 2 Arboricultural Glossary

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Acting upon the request of Ken Blackwood a survey of trees managed by Appleton Wiske Parish Council and within the churchyard of St Mary's church was undertaken on the 10th of April 2024. The tree survey and report preparation were undertaken by Charles Prowse of Elliott Consultancy Ltd.
- 1.2 Scope of the report:
- This report provides arboricultural information and advice in relation to the current health and safety of the trees inspected.
 - This report relates only to the conditions prevailing on the date that the site was surveyed.
 - The assessment of each tree is based on a ground-based visual inspection.
- 1.3 A glossary is included within the report, covering terms that may be specific to arboriculture.
- 1.4 It is recommended that only reputable, qualified, and fully insured contractors undertake any subsequent arboricultural works.
- 1.5 Trees may be protected by Tree Preservation Orders or be located within a Conservation Area which might restrict tree works without seeking prior permission. Checks made using North Yorkshire Council's website indicate that no such restrictions are in place for the trees surveyed.
- 1.6 It is possible that trees which require work following this survey may also be habitat for species of bird and bat. It is therefore recommended that appropriate advice should be sought with regard these matters.

2 Site Information

- 2.1 Appleton Wiske is a North Yorkshire village located between Northallerton and Yarm. The trees inspected are located upon verges adjacent to roads and footpaths, and also within the churchyard of St Mary's church. The majority of the trees are surrounded by managed grass. Figure 1 identifies the areas where trees are located.

Figure 1: highlighted sections indicate areas with trees.



- 2.2 The tree positions are identified in Appendix 1, with greater mapping detail provided within the following interactive [map link](#).
- 2.3 On the day of the inspection the sky was overcast which produced only reasonable light levels; any visibility constraints are noted within the survey data (Section 3).

3

Tree Details

[Link to interactive map for tree locations](#)

Tree Number	Location	Species	Age	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
1	Village	Whitebeam	Early-Mature	22	5-10	Codominant stems at 1m. Low canopy over grass and path.	Crown lift to 2m	Low
2	Village	Rowan	Young	3	0-5	Newly planted tree. Stem is rubbing against top of stake	Refit tie to avoid contact and remove redundant cane	Low
3	Village	Horse Chestnut	Mature	69	5-10	Bud proliferation growths on stem - some are decaying. Small patches of necrotic bark. Pruning wounds upon stem.	No work required.	
4	Village	Lime spp	Mature	64	15-20	Previously pollarded - now with semi-mature regrowth. Minor epicormic growth upon stem.	Remove regrowth in 2 years	Low
5	Village	Rowan	Semi-Mature	18	5-10	Multi-stemmed from 0.8m. Branch failure stubs. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	

Tree Number	Location	Species	Age	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
6	Village	Rowan	Semi-Mature	13	5-10	Sub-stem at 0.8m. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	
7	Village	Rowan	Semi-Mature	12	0-5	Low canopy over grass and path	Crown lift to 2m	Low
8	Village	Sycamore	Mature	57	10-15	Minor damage to surface roots. Pruning wounds upon stem. Minor deadwood. Branch failure stubs.	No work required.	
9	Village	Cherry spp	Mature	41	10-15	Pruning wounds upon stem. Minor deadwood.	No work required.	
10	Village	Field Maple	Mature	54	5-10	Codominant stems at 0.8m. Pruning stubs within crown.	No work required.	
11	Village	Lime spp	Mature	46	15-20	Previously pollarded - now with semi-mature regrowth. Minor Epicormic growth upon stem.	Remove regrowth in 2 years	Low

Tree Number	Location	Species	Age	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
12	Village	Cherry spp	Mature	0	5-10	Damage to surface roots. Stem leaning 10 degrees. Pruning wounds within crown.	No work required.	
13	Village	Cherry spp	Mature	34	5-10	Damage to surface roots. Low canopy over grass. Several stem galls with decay	Crown lift to 2m	Low
14	Village	Whitebeam	Mature	37	5-10	Stem leaning 10 degrees. Low canopy over grass. Included bark unions present.	Crown lift to 2m	Low
15	Village	Whitebeam	Mature	45	5-10	Multi-stemmed with included bark unions. Beneath overhead wires - some limbs shortened to avoid contact.	No work required.	
16	Village	Cherry spp	Mature	40	5-10	Damage to surface roots. Multi-stemmed. Beneath overhead wires - some limbs shortened to avoid contact. Low canopy over grass.	Crown lift to 2m	Low
17	Village	Whitebeam	Mature	59	5-10	Pruning wounds upon stem. Minor deadwood. Branch failure stubs.	No work required.	

Tree Number	Location	Species	Age	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
18	Village	Cherry spp	Mature	48	5-10	Multi-stemmed. Branch wound due to canker. Low canopy over grass. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	Crown lift to 2m	Low
19	Village	Cherry spp	Young	6	0-5	Low canopy over grass but too short to be crown lifted. Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.	
20	Village	Sorbus spp	Early-Mature	31	5-10	Low canopy over grass. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	Crown lift to 2m	Low
21	Village	Rowan	Early-Mature	22	5-10	Epicormic growth at base. Low canopy over grass. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	Crown lift to 2m	Low
22	Village	Field Maple	Mature	63	5-10	Multi-stemmed. Low canopy over grass. Pruning stubs within crown. Branch failure stubs.	Crown lift to 2m	Low
23	Village	Whitebeam	Early-Mature	26	5-10	Pruning wounds within crown. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	

Tree Number	Location	Species	Age	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
24	Village	Cherry spp	Mature	49	10-15	Damage to surface roots. Pruning wounds within crown. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	
25	Village	Beech	Young	23	0-5	Pruning stubs within crown.	No work required.	
26	Village	Cherry spp	Semi-Mature	20	0-5	Pruning stubs within crown.	No work required.	
27	Village	Cherry spp	Semi-Mature	18	0-5	Damage to surface roots. Pruning stubs within crown.	No work required.	
28	Village	Birch spp	Semi-Mature	19	10-15	Damage to surface roots. Slightly suppressed form.	No work required.	
29	Village	Birch spp	Mature	45	15-20	Pruning wounds upon stem. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	

Tree Number	Location	Species	Age	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
30	Village	Cherry spp	Semi-Mature	22	0-5	Stem leaning 10 degrees. Previously crown reduced. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	
31	Village	Birch spp	Semi-Mature	25	10-15	Previously crown reduced. Low canopy over grass and path	Crown lift to 2m	Medium
32	Village	Cherry spp	Semi-Mature	18	0-5	Previously crown reduced. Small stem wounds.	No work required.	
33	Village	Birch spp	Semi-Mature	24	10-15	Continuous canopy with adjacent trees. Branch failure stubs. Minor deadwood.	No work required.	
34	Village	Birch spp	Early-Mature	30	10-15	Stem leaning 10 degrees. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	
35	Village	Whitebeam	Early-Mature	34	5-10	Stem leaning 10 degrees. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees. Branch failure stubs.	No work required.	

Tree Number	Location	Species	Age	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
36	Churchyard	Yew	Early-Mature	65	5-10	Multi-stemmed. Good health & form.	No work required.	
37	Churchyard	Yew	Early-Mature	70	5-10	Multi-stemmed. Good health & form.	No work required.	
38	Churchyard	Spruce spp	Semi-Mature	19	0-5	Minor crown dieback.	No work required.	
39	Churchyard	Sycamore	Mature	90	15-20	Epicormic growth at base. Branch failure stubs. Minor deadwood. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	
40	Churchyard	Sycamore	Mature	79	15-20	Epicormic growth at base. Branch failure stubs. Minor deadwood. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	Remove deadwood over public right of way	Low
41	Churchyard	Sycamore	Mature	86	15-20	Codominant stems with included bark unions at 2.4m - reaction wood strengthening union. Branch failure stubs. Minor deadwood. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	

Tree Number	Location	Species	Age	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
42	Churchyard	Sycamore	Mature	107	15-20	Codominant stems at 2.4m. Branch failure stubs. Minor deadwood. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	
43	Churchyard	Sycamore	Mature	79	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Codominant stems at 3m. Branch failure stubs. Minor deadwood. Continuous canopy with adjacent trees.	No work required.	

Group Data

Group Number	Dominant Species	Lesser Species	DBH (cm)	Average Height (m)	Age	Average Spread (m)	Condition/Comments	Recommendations	Priority
1	Holly	Forsythia Hawthorn	15	4	EM	2	Small group of trees and shrubs which form a continuous canopy.	No work required	
2	Yew		20	5	SM	2	Small group of trees beneath canopies of large sycamores.	No work required	
3	Cypress spp Yew		20	5	SM	2	Group of trees which form a continuous canopy. The cypress have included bark unions present. Eastern yew has branches in contact with adjacent building.	Prune yew to clear building	Low

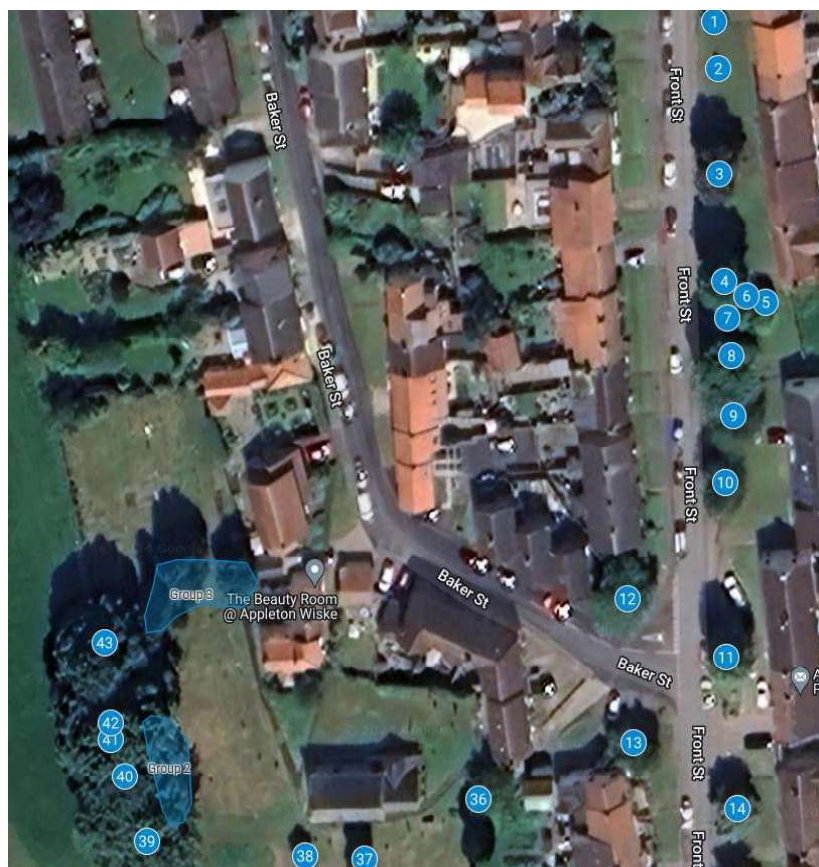
4 Discussion and Recommendations

- 4.1 Forty-three individual trees and three groups of trees were surveyed within the village and churchyard. Three of the trees were recorded as young, eleven as semi-mature, eight as early-mature and twenty-one as mature. The majority of the trees surveyed were found to be of reasonable to good physiological and structural condition. A small number of issues were noted that require remedial action, details of which are discussed below.
- 4.2 Tree 2 is a newly planted tree whose stem is rubbing against the supporting stake. It is recommended that the rubber tie is repositioned to abate wounding from further rubbing.
- 4.3 Trees 4 and 11 are mature limes which have been pollarded in the past. The regrowth which has sprouted from around the pollard wounds will need to be removed in the next couple of years.
- 4.4 Trees 1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20-22 and 31 all have low canopies, mostly over the managed grass areas. It would be expedient to lift the canopies to aid mowing activities and clear possible footpath encroachments in some places.
- 4.5 Tree 40 is a sycamore located within the churchyard which has a small amount of deadwood overhanging the public footpath. It would be sensible to remove the larger diameter deadwood (35mm+).
- 4.6 Some branches from a yew within Group 3 are in contact with an adjacent building, which should be pruned back to avoid potential future damage.
- 4.7 It is prudent to have trees inspected cyclically. Given the positions of the trees we would recommend an inspection schedule of 2-3 years.

APPENDIX 1

Drawing Title: Tree Location Plan

Project: Appleton Wiske Tree Survey



Appendix 2 Arboricultural Glossary

Abiotic Factors – Nonliving factors of the environment, including temperature & wind.

Age-class – A general classification of the tree into either - young, semi-mature/maturing, mature, over-mature, or senescent.

Amenity Value – A general classification based on the trees contribution to local amenity. Factors such as location and visibility from public spaces, size, maturity and species are taken into account.

Apical Bud/Shoot – The apical bud, also known as the leading shoot, is responsible for shoot extension and is dominant.

Apical Dominance – A singular, leading shoot remains dominant.

Biotic factors - Living factors. For example, animals and pathogens.

Bottle Butt – Term used to describe shape of stem base, usually associated with an internal defect – refer to 'Reaction Wood' below.

Branch union/junction - The point at which a branch joins a larger stem. Can be a point of weakness, especially in certain species.

Cambium - A lateral meristem (see below) in vascular plants located just beneath the bark responsible for secondary growth, e.g. production of annual growth rings.

Canker – A clearly defined area of dead and sunken or malformed bark, caused by bacteria or fungi. Can have a bearing on structural integrity of infected limb(s) depending on size and location.

Chlorosis/Chlorotic – Abnormal yellow or yellow-green coloration of usually green leaves. Essentially a reduction of chlorophyll levels often as a result disease or nutrient deficiency.

Co-dominant stems - A growth characteristic, where two or more stems of similar size grow from the same point. Can create an inherent weakness.

Coppice - The method of managing trees by cutting the stems at between 1.0 inch and 1.0 foot from the ground level on a regular cycle, the cut stumps of the trees or shrubs are allowed to re-grow many new stems.

Crown spread - Gives distances between extreme limits of the crown and the stem, usually along the four compass points. Helps to show crown symmetry.

Crown Reduction – The removal of branch ends to reduce the extreme limits of a trees branch spread and height.

Crown Thin – The removal of selected branches within the crown to thin the internal branch structure.

D.B.H. - 'Diameter at Breast Height', an industry standard to gauge tree stem size and development. Within arboriculture, breast height is taken to be 1.5m above ground level.

Dieback - The reduction in crown vigour and extension growth progressing to death of distal parts; often associated with decline.

Epicormic/adventitious growth - New growth from dormant buds that can often form tenuous attachments. Although some species readily form such shoots, it can be an indication of stress.

Hanger – Term used to describe a branch that has become detached and is being supported by other branches. Can be a hazard to persons and property below.

Hazard Beam – After the loss of a distal part, a limb concentrates growth upwards creating adverse end weights that can render the limb susceptible to failure.

Included bark – Growth characteristic usually caused when two or more stems/branches growing in close proximity ‘fuse’ together entrapping the bark from when the parts were separate in the middle, creating a potential structural weakness.

Meristem - The undifferentiated plant tissue from which new cells are formed, such as that at the tip of a stem or root.

Meristematic Disorder – A growth disorder caused by a disruption of the meristem (see above) from any of a number of biotic factors (see above). Manifests as growths such as ‘Witches Brooms’ & ‘Galls’.

Necrosis/Necrotic – Death of tissues usually characterised by a blackening in colour.

Occlusion/Occluded – Normally used to describe the overgrowth of a wound. Also, immovable foreign objects in contact with a tree part can become encased or ‘occluded’ by the tree as it grows incrementally.

Pathogen - An agent that causes disease, especially a living micro-organism such as a bacterium or fungus.

Pollard – The removal and subsequent regular re-removal of the crown of a tree above animal browsing height. Can be an effective method of controlling the size of trees in urban areas. This is ideally begun in the trees early stages and maintained throughout its life.

PSULE – Potential Safe Useful Life Expectancy. A general classification as to the trees life expectancy. 0-10; 10-20; 20-40; 40+ years.

Reaction wood - Essentially additional wood laid down by the tree to compensate for structural defects such as a cavities.

Ring barking/Girdling – the removal of bark around the entire circumference of a stem or branch, causing the death of all distal parts.

Saprophyte – An organism which exists on dead plant material.

Scaffold branches - The main structural branches within the crown.

Veteran tree – Tree that, by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Vigour - A general classification, as to the present and future potential growth and development of a tree. A comment regarding the health status of the tree specific to its species.