

4	3202	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	640	L	5	M	In response to the pollard operation, this tree has produced basal and stem epicormic growth, with the latter forming from 2-m AGL. Only remove the minimum amount of basal epicormics to permit reasonable access along the drive, as and when applicable. The retention of basal epicormics should be retained where at all possible, especially whilst the tree builds up its energy reserves following the significantly disruptive pollarding operation. The tree is located within a slightly raised bed, with woodchip overlaid in the rooting area. Located in management company land.	be assessed by a qualified arborist prior to any intervention. Monitor annually.			
---	------	--	-----	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--



Tree N.o	Tree Tag	Tree Species	Stem (mm)	Crown Spread	Tree Height (m)	Age Class	Remarks	Recommendations	Target	Bat Habitat	Priority
6	1088	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	1040	L	32m	M	This tree is a lapsed, high pollard formed at 8-10-m AGL. The cream coloured, flat fungal fruiting body of <i>Rigidoporus ulmarius</i> was identified between the buttresses to the north-east during the 2007 survey, but has not been observed since. However, it still appears to be associated with minor localised decay when assessed with a rudimentary resonance test, using a sounding hammer. <i>R. ulmarius</i> results in a brown rot, typically associated with a wound site. Here, it is located on the structurally significant, tension side of the tree with an asymmetric crown pre-disposed to the south and west. Several black exudates were noted on the stem up to 2-m above ground level, likely to be associated with the commonly occurring Bleeding canker of horse chestnut (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. aesculi</i>). Although the tree was inspected out of leaf during the last two condition surveys, a discussion with the resident would suggest the crown also has the commonly occurring Guignardia leaf blotch (<i>Guignardia aesculi</i>). A rather disfiguring condition that turns the leaves a patchy brown, sometimes curling along their length and can result in premature leaf abscission. Typically this occurs in the lower portion of the crown. Although this reduces the ability of the tree to photosynthesis, there is no evidence	Given that this tree is likely to have low vitality a single pollard operation is not advised. Therefore:- Undertake a two phased pollard operation, initially by 6-m, and then 3 years later at 1.5-m above the previous knuckles, and retaining the lower branching. Qualified climber to undertake a bat, and nesting bird inspection prior to works occurring. Remove deadwood. Place on a 10-year, pollarding cycle, subject to growth rates and size, to assessed by a qualified arborist prior to any intervention.	High	Med	2



Tree N.o	Tree Tag	Tree Species	Stem (mm)	Crown Spread	Tree Height (m)	Age Class	Remarks	Recommendations	Target	Bat Habitat	Priority
							of serious long-term consequences. Also Horse chestnut leaf minor (<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>) is typically present (unconfirmed). The tree forks at 4-m AGL to form a dominant south-west stem, and sub-ordinate east stem is formed under tension, but with a broad deep rib on the tension side and a slightly less prominent column of reaction wood to the south-east, in response to torsional wind loading. There is a decay cavity at 4-m to the north, measuring 300-mm diameter x 300-mm deep (estimated), with an ascending pocket of decay. A small downward facing cavity also occurs to the south at 4.5-m AGL potentially coalescing, although there is no obvious indication when undertaking a rudimentary resonance test with a sounding hammer, off a ladder. The cavity opening has been widened by squirrels, but still has bat potential. There is an upward facing cavity in the pollard knuckle on the inner side of the east stem. A dead peg with decay cavity is noted at 9-m AGL to the southwest, measuring an estimated 1000-mm x 300-mm x 100-mm.	Monitor annually.			

