

Arboricultural Report for: Meopham Parish Council

Crown Ref: 12390

Site: Various sites in Meopham

Additional Notes: Many of These ash trees are infected with Chalara Ash Die back. The infection is early but is likely to progress and kill the trees. Therefore, given the presence of targets, we recommend they are monitored annually in the summer months, as this is the best time to observe symptoms of the disease. More information on ash dieback can be found here:

<https://www.rhs.org.uk/disease/ash-dieback> ;

<https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/fthr/pest-and-disease-resources/ash-dieback-hymenoscyphus-fraxineus/>

and <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/tree-pests-and-diseases/key-tree-pests-and-diseases/ash-dieback/> .

T019 has significant bark wounds with decay developing, however, the stems, which were probed and sounded, have strong wound wood developing and are considered acceptable at present.

3.4. Climbed Inspection

3.4.1. Trees with defects which are difficult to assess from ground level and therefore require an additional climbed ladder inspection are listed below:

Other Reference	Life Stage	Species	Height	DBH (cm)	North	East	South	West	Photo	Location & Targets	Survey Notes	Inspection Limitations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommended Works	Priority	Inspect Frequency (yrs)	Safety Category
	Mature	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	16	120	10	7.5	10	8.5		Target - dwelling.	Previously reduced Defects: Significant decay developing to main stem at 3.5m where limb/stem previously failed, wound c. 60cm diameter. Significant symptoms of chestnut bleeding canker present	Epilimnic growth and vegetation at base	Fair	Poor	Climbed / ladder inspection of large cavity	High	1	3

Additional Notes: T009 is located in close proximity to the adjacent dwelling, and there is potentially significant decay developing to the stem associated with the large wound where a limb has previously failed. Therefore, we recommend the wound be inspected/probed as a matter of high priority.

3.5. Trimming Back

3.5.1. Trees that need to be trimmed back from infrastructure are listed below:

Other Reference	Life Stage	Species	Height	DBH (cm)	North	East	South	West	Photo	Location & Targets	Survey Notes	Inspection Limitations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommended Works	Priority	Inspect Frequency (yrs)	Safety Category
	Early Mature	Lime (Tilia sp.)	12	45	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5		Target - road.	2 close growing specimens within wider group. Reduced. Canopies in contact with cricket netting Defects: No significant defects observed	None	Normal	Normal	Prune back from netting	Low	3	1
	Mature	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	15	55	5.5	5.5	4	4.5		Target - building Target - electrical substation	Low foliage over electricity substation Defects: No significant defects observed (stem sounded with mallet)	None	Normal	Normal	Crown lift over substation	High	1.5	2

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