



Location:
Egton Estate

Report Type:
Walkover Tree Survey

Ref:
ARB/CP/3251

Date:
November 2023

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Acting upon the request of Olly Foster of Egton Estates an arboricultural survey of trees within falling distance of highways, public rights of way and habitable third-party properties upon the Egton Estate was undertaken during November 2023 by Charles Prowse of Elliott Consultancy Ltd.
- 1.2 The survey was required primarily to identify any necessary hazard abatement works to the trees adjacent to the aforementioned features and given the size of the area a walkover inspection was considered an effective approach. This allows for the trees within the survey area to be visually inspected for overt signs of ill-health and structural issues, but only those requiring remedial action or monitoring to be recorded.
- 1.3 Scope of the report:
- This report provides arboricultural information and management advice in relation to the current physiological and structural condition of the trees inspected.
 - Only trees within the areas outlined in red on the plans provided were inspected.
 - This report relates only to the conditions prevailing on the dates that the site was surveyed.
 - Recommended works have been assigned a priority rating of immediate, high, medium or low. We have not specified a time frame for each priority category as operational and financial factors may need to be considered.
- 1.3 A glossary is included within Appendix 1 of 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 Conservation Area status. Advice should be sought from the relevant planning department in this regard, prior to undertaking any recommended works.

- 1.6 It is possible that trees that 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.

3 Tree Survey Data - Egton Estate

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
1	Sycamore	18	10-15	Basal decay	Fell	Low
2	Sycamore	57	15-20	Large dead limb leaning over road	Remove deadwood	Medium
3	Ash	96	15-20	In an advanced state of physiological decline. Infected with decay fungus Inonotus hispidus	Reduce to habitat monolith 4m in height	Medium
4	Alder spp	39	15-20	Multi stemmed tree, stem on river side is dead.	Remove dead stem	Low
5	Alder spp	23	10-15	Multi-stemmed tree with 1 dead stem, 1 which is in decline and 2 with stem decay	Remove marked stems	Medium

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
6	Larch spp	23	10-15	Dead stem, top has failed. Infected with Honey Fungus.	Fell	Medium
7	Sycamore	21	10-15	Multi-stemmed. basal decay	Fell	Low
8	Oak spp	29	15-20	Dead sub-stem leaning over path	Remove dead stem	Medium
9	Elm spp	22	5-10	In an advanced state of physiological decline. Moderate deadwood. Infected with Honey Fungus	Fell	Medium
10	Spruce spp	47	20+	Dead with decaying stem	Fell	High
11	Scots Pine	39	10-15	Vertical seams on both sides of upper stem suggest possible internal delamination. Leaning over road	Fell	Low

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
12	Alder spp	54	15-20	Twin stemmed at base. Infected with decay fungus Ganoderma spp. In a state of physiological decline. Moderate deadwood	Fell	High
13	Alder spp	51	15-20	In an advanced state of physiological decline. Various decay fungi present	Fell	High
14	Sycamore	33	10-15	Basal cavity	Fell	Low
15	Birch spp	24	0-5	Dead stem	Fell	Low
16	Rowan	60	5-10	Multi-stemmed. decay cavities in all stems, 2 of which have failed, remaining stems leaning over path. Moderate deadwood.	Reduce to habitat monolith to just beneath paint spot	Medium
17	Ash	37	10-15	Multi-stemmed. Stem over path is cankered with decay	Remove stem with paint spot	Medium

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
18	Alder spp	34	10-15	Multi-stemmed. Crown dieback. Minor deadwood. Stem over path is dying back	Remove stem with paint spot	Medium
19	Ash	23	10-15	Stem leaning over path. Minor decay pockets in canker wounds. Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Fell	Low
20	Birch spp	22	15-20	Fallen tree hung up in tree next to path	Fell	Low
21	Willow spp	30	15-20	Fallen tree hung up in tree next to path	Fell	Low
22	Ash	36	15-20	In an advanced state of physiological decline.	Fell	Medium
23	Willow spp	40	15-20	Multi-stemmed. In a state of physiological decline. Moderate crown dieback.	Remove stems with paint spots	Medium

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
24	Ash	63	20+	In a state of physiological decline. Moderate crown dieback. Moderate deadwood. Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Reduce to habitat monolith 4m in height	Medium
25	Alder spp	23	10-15	Basal decay. Leaning over path	Fell	Medium
26	Willow spp	27	15-20	Twin-stemmed. Stem beside path is in a state of physiological decline	Fell	Medium
27	Willow spp	33	15-20	Hanging broken branch.	Remove hanging branch	Low
28	Unknown Dead	56	5-10	Dead stem, crown previously failed. Decaying and leaning towards path	Fell	Low
29	Birch spp	36	15-20	Fallen tree, partially hung up over path	Fell	Medium

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
30	Willow spp	29	15-20	Fallen tree blocking path	Remove limb blocking path	Immediate
31	Ash	43	15-20	In an advanced state of physiological decline. Moderate deadwood.	Fell	Medium
32	Willow spp	40	10-15	Fallen tree blocking path	Clear stems blocking path	Immediate
33	Oak spp	79	10-15	Growing out of bank. Moderate deadwood.	Remove deadwood over road	Low
34	Oak spp	98	15-20	Moderate deadwood within lower crown over road	Remove deadwood overbroad	Low
35	Horse Chestnut	66	15-20	Basal cavity. Infected with Honey Fungus	Fell	High

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
36	Ash	38	15-20	Ivy-covered stem. Moderate deadwood over track	Remove deadwood over track	Low
37	Oak spp	110	10-15	Moderate deadwood.	Remove deadwood	Medium
38	Unknown Dead	33	5-10	Dead	Fell	Medium
39	Ash	25	10-15	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Fell	Low
40	Ash	55	15-20	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback	Fell	Low
41	Ash	22	10-15	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Fell	Low

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
42	Cherry spp	22	0-5	Dead stem, canopy previously failed	Fell	Low
43	Elm spp	23	5-10	In an advanced state of physiological decline.	Fell	Low
44	Ash	79	15-20	Moderate sized dead limb within lower crown over path	Remove deadwood over path	Low
45	Ash	65	15-20	Multi-stemmed. Ivy-covered stem. Minor deadwood. Minor crown dieback. Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback	Remove stems with paint spots	Low
46	Ash	33	10-15	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Fell	Low
47	Ash	21	10-15	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Fell	Low

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
48	Ash	45	15-20	Multi-stemmed. Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Fell	Low
49	Ash	33	10-15	Co-dominant stems at base. Basal wounds. Crown of 1 stem dying back	Fell stem with paint spot	Low
50	Ash	40	15-20	Multi-stemmed. Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Fell	Low
51	Alder spp	36	10-15	Dead stem. Crown failed.	Reduce in height	Low
52	Ash	54	20+	Moderate deadwood within lower crown over road	Remove deadwood over road	Medium
53	Ash	47	20+	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Fell	Medium

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
54	Oak spp	90	15-20	Numerous limbs recently failed into field, still partially attached.	Clear failed limbs	Low
55	Sycamore	46	15-20	Deadwood over path	Remove deadwood over path	Low
56	Oak spp	52	15-20	Windblown tree, failed into copse and hung up in adjacent tree canopies	Fell and clear damage trees that it is resting on	Medium
57	Oak spp	41	15-20	Deadwood over path	Remove deawood over path	Low
58	Oak spp	40	15-20	Deadwood over path	Remove deawood over path	Low
59	Beech	40	10-15	Several pockets of stem decay	Reduce to habitat monolith 4m high	Low

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
60	Beech	38	10-15	Several pockets of stem decay. Tree infected with decay fungus Kretzschmaria deusta	Reduce to habitat monolith 4m high	Medium
61	Oak spp	52	15-20	Broken hanging branch on road side of canopy	Remove hanging branch	Low
62	Beech	70	15-20	Infected with decay fungus Ganoderma spp. Fruiting bodies on north and south sides of stem base.	Undertake decay detection investigation to assess structural condition	Medium
63	Lime spp	46	10-15	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect	Low
64	Lime spp	63	10-15	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Branch failure stubs. Minor deadwood	Remove deadwood. Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect	Medium
65	Sycamore	69	15-20	Moderate deadwood over road	Remove deadwood over road	Medium

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
66	Lime spp	65	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect	Low
67	Lime spp	65	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect	Low
68	Lime spp	57	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect	Low
69	Lime spp	65	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Minor deadwood. Branch failure stubs.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect. Remove deadwood over path and road	Low
70	Lime spp	59	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Branch failure stubs.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
71	Lime spp	82	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Branch failure stubs. Minor deadwood.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect. Remove deadwood over path	Medium

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
72	Lime spp	75	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
73	Lime spp	72	10-15	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Branch failure stubs.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
74	Sycamore	34	5-10	Basal decay	Fell	Low
75	Lime spp	74	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Minor deadwood. Branch failure stubs	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect	Low
76	Lime spp	64	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Minor deadwood. Branch failure stubs	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect	Low
77	Lime spp	70	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect	Low

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
78	Lime spp	77	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Moderate deadwood over copse	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect. Remove deadwood	Medium
79	Lime spp	53	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Moderate deadwood over copse	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect. Remove deadwood	Medium
80	Lime spp	62	15-20	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
81	Lime spp	69	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
82	Lime spp	58	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection. Co-dominant stems with included bark union(s) at 2.5m	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
83	Lime spp	60	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
84	Lime spp	66	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
85	Lime spp	76	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
86	Lime spp	79	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
87	Lime spp	79	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
88	Lime spp	79	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
89	Lime spp	82	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
90	Lime spp	82	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
91	Lime spp	90	20+	Epicormic growth at base limited the visual inspection.	Remove epicormic growth and re-inspect.	Low
92	Larch spp	35	15-20	Stem leaning 45 degrees. No direct acces to assess due to vegetation and fallen trees	Fell if windblown	Medium
93	Ash	45	15-20	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback. No direct acces to assess due to vegetation and fallen trees	Monitor physiological condition	Low
94	Ash	45	15-20	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback. No direct acces to assess due to vegetation. Adjacent to greenhouse	Fell	Medium
95	Elm spp	30	15-20	Dead	Fell	Medium

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
96	Larch spp	50	20+	Fallen limb obstructing footpath	Clear fallen limb	Low
97	Elm spp	35	15-20	Dead	Fell	Medium
98	Ash	45	15-20	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback. Moderate deadwood.	Fell	Medium
99	Ash	53	20+	Stem leaning 15 degrees. Large decay stem wound	Fell	Low
100	Ash	95	15-20	Stem leaning 30 degrees. Infected with decay fungus Pholiota squarrosa. Extensive crown dieback.	Fell	Medium
101	Sycamore	70	15-20	Extensive stem cavity	Fell	Low

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
102	Pine spp	94	20+	Moderate deadwood within lower crown over path	Remove deadwood over path	Low
103	Oak spp	48	15-20	Moderate deadwood within lower crown over path	Remove deadwood over path	Low
104	Oak spp	63	15-20	Moderate deadwood within lower crown over path. Co-dominant stems at base	Remove deadwood over path	Low
105	Birch spp	48	20+	Extensive stem decay	Fell	Medium
106	Hazel	38	5-10	Multi-stemmed at base. 2 limbs over path have decay	Remove decayed limbs with paint spots	Low
107	Hawthorn	23	5-10	In a state of physiological decline. Moderate deadwood over path. Decay within stem on path side.	Remove stem with paint spot	Low

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
108	Ash	120	20+	Ivy-covered stem lim. Moderate deadwood over driveway	Remove Ivy and re-inspect. Remove deadwood	Medium
109	Ash	25	5-10	Multi-stemmed. Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback	Fell	Low
110	Elm spp	20	5-10	Dead (no paint)	Fell	Low
111	Ash	36	15-20	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback.	Monitor physiological condition.	Low
112	Ash	75	20+	Displaying symptoms associated with Ash Dieback	Monitor physiological condition.	Low
113	Douglas Fir	58	20+	Infected with decay fungus Sparassis spathulata	Fell	High

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
114	Goat Willow	55	10-15	Deadwood over entrance to toilet	Remove deadwood	Low
115	Elm spp	23	5-10	In an advanced state of physiological decline	Fell	Low
116	Beech	85	15-20	Tree infected with decay fungus Kretzschmaria deusta.	Reduce to habitat monolith 6m in height	Medium
117	Beech	65	20+	Basal cavity, extent unknown	Undertake decay detection investigation to assess structural condition	Medium
118	Horse Chestnut	65	20+	Infected with Honey Fungus	Fell	High
119	Beech	78	20+	Infected with decay fungus Pholiota squarrosa	Reduce to habitat monolith 6m in height	Medium

Tree Number	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Condition	Recommendation	Priority
120	Sycamore	79	20+	Basal cavity, suspected Kretzschmaria deusta	Fell	High
121	Sycamore	65	20+	Extensive basal decay	Fell	Medium
122	Beech	78	20+	Tree infected with decay fungus Kretzschmaria deusta	Fell	High
123	Oak spp	110	20+	Co-dominant stems at base. Deadwood over footpath	Remove deadwood over footpath	Low
124	Sycamore	51	20+	Deadwood over footpath	Remove deadwood over footpath	Low
125	Pine spp	100	20+	Moderate deadwood	Remove deadwood	Low

2 Summary

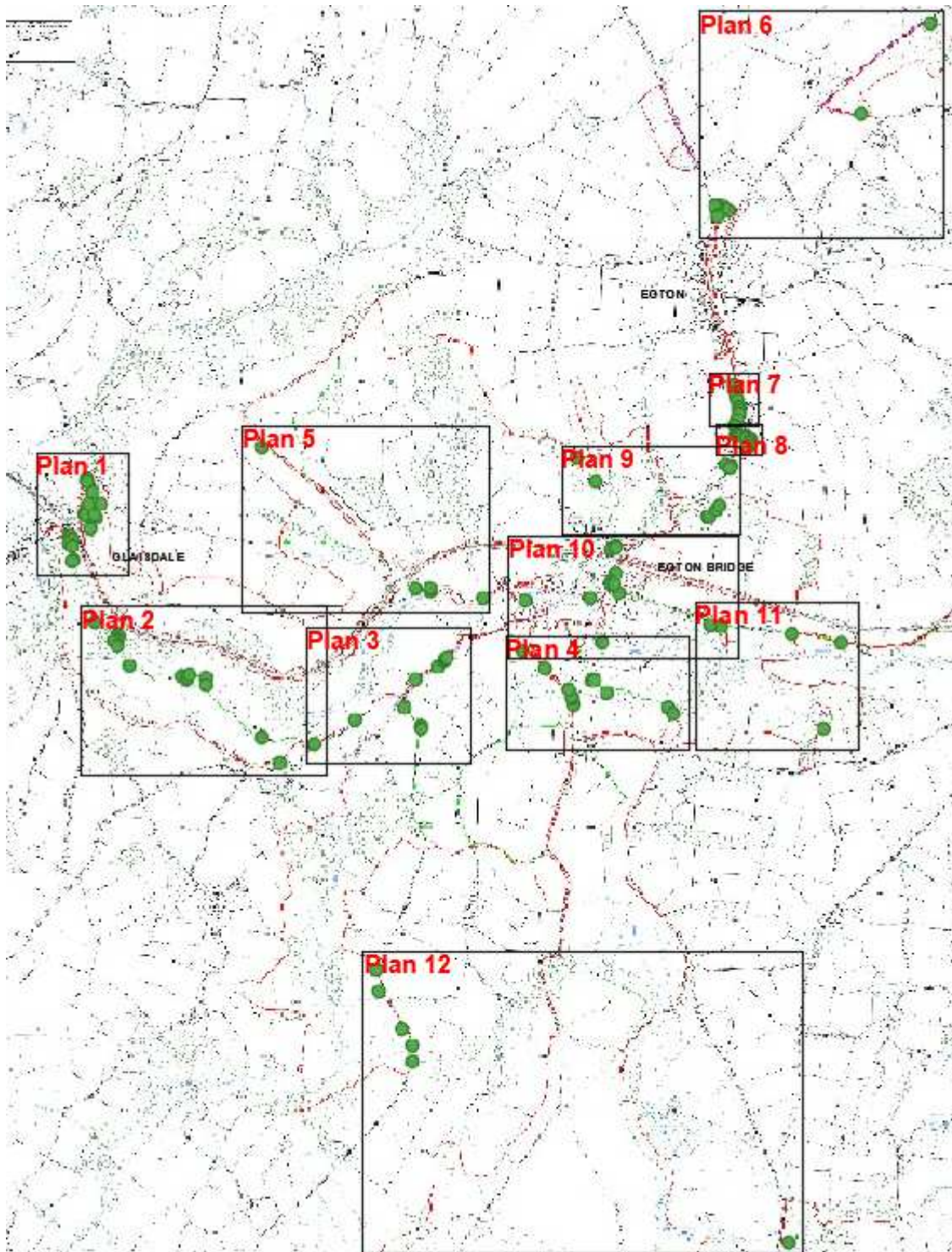
- 2.1 Due to the rural nature of the estate the trees surveyed are predominantly located within woodland and the margins of agricultural fields.
- 2.2 Overall, the vast majority of the trees surveyed are of reasonable to good physiological and structural condition. Beyond those with recommended remedial works there are numerous trees with arboricultural issues but that are located in positions whereby they pose little or no threat to the highways or areas with rights of public access.
- 2.3 Of the trees recorded sixty-four were deemed to be of such poor structural and/or physiological condition that they required either complete removal, dead stems removed or, where appropriate, for the crown parts to be removed and the stem left standing for habitat purposes (habitat monolith). These trees are numbers: 1, 3-15, 17-26, 28, 29, 31, 35, 38-43, 45-50, 53, 56, 59, 60, 74, 94, 95, 97-101, 105, 107, 109, 110, 113, 115, 116, 118-122.
- 2.4 A small number of trees could not be given a thorough visual inspection due to the presence of dense Ivy or epicormic growth. Trees 63, 64, 66-73, 75-91, 108 have been recommended to be re-inspected once the visibility constraints have been removed.
- 2.5 Two trees have been recommended for decay detection investigations to be undertaken to assess their structural condition. Tree 62 is a mature beech opposite the entrance to the Ladycross mine site, which is infected with the decay fungus *Ganoderma* spp. It was tested three years ago with the level of decay found to be minimal, but it should be assessed again to check for any progression. Tree 117 is a mature beech opposite the catholic church which has a basal cavity, the size of which should be assessed.
- 2.6 Seventeen ash trees were recorded as having symptoms that are associated with Ash Dieback. A fungus (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) that causes a destructive disease of ash trees. It is a highly virulent species whose spores are predominantly disseminated by the wind, although infected leaf matter, soil etc could also spread the disease if transported from one area to another. The fungus affects the vascular tissue, initially causing leaves to wilt, shed early, with distal dieback becoming more apparent as the disease progresses, eventually resulting in whole-tree death. Young and semi-mature trees infected tend to succumb quickly, whereas older trees can

resist the infection for a longer time. Given that the survey was undertaken in November when most of the ash had shed their leaves it was not ideal for assessing for Ash Dieback, which is best undertaken during the summer months. Some of the trees have been recommended for removal whereas others should be retained and monitored for now, but removed if they continue to deteriorate. Forest Research provides up to date advice to landowners and managers in this leaflet:

https://cdn.forestresearch.gov.uk/2022/02/7894_new_fc_chalara_leaflet_dft9.pdf

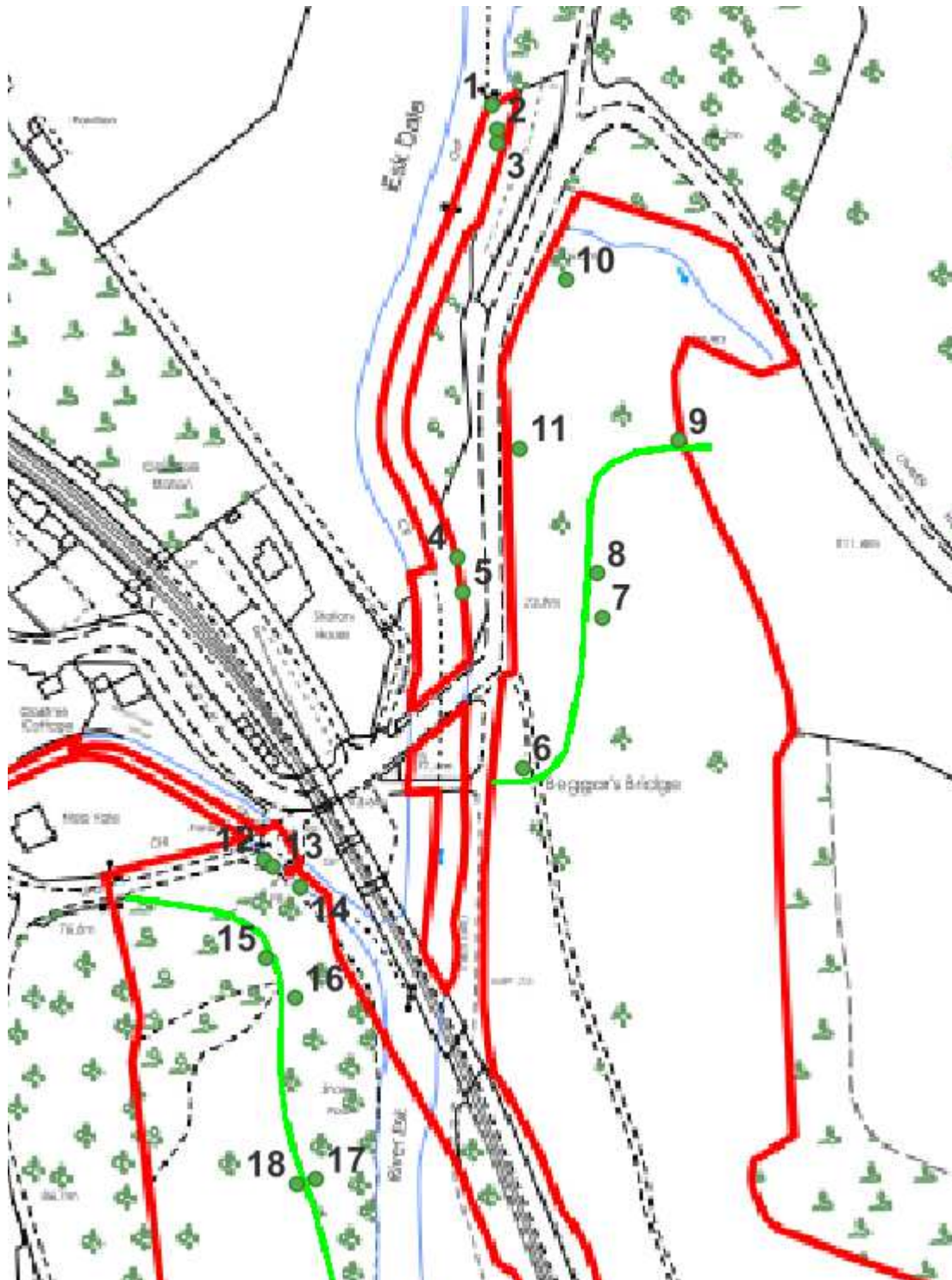
- 2.7 The majority of the additional works recommended are for pruning and deadwood removal in order to abate potential hazards. Each tree with a recommendation for remedial works has been marked with a pink spot of paint on the roadside of the lower stem.
- 2.8 Given the locations of the trees upon the estate Elliott Consultancy Limited would recommend that the trees be subject to a two to three-yearly inspection cycle.

Appendix 1 Tree Location Plan Overview Map

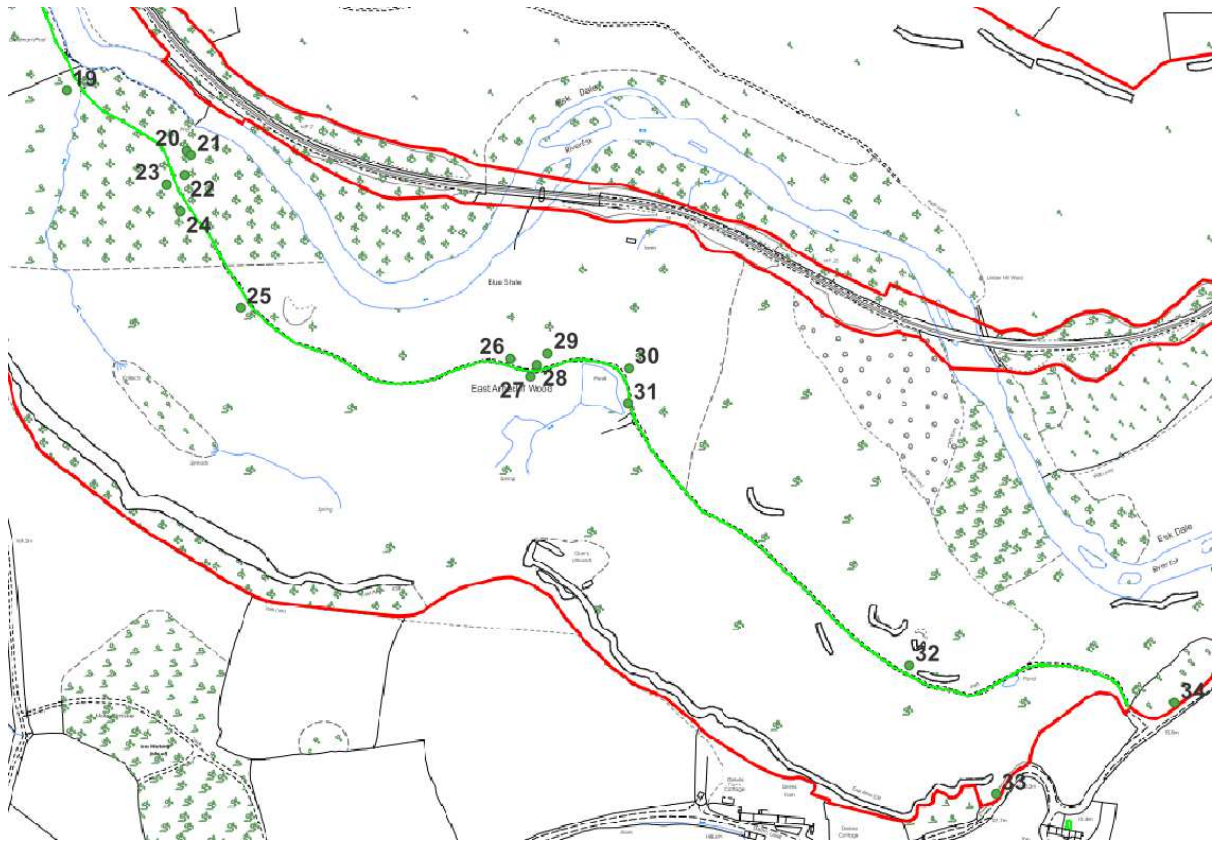


Appendix 2 Tree Location Plans

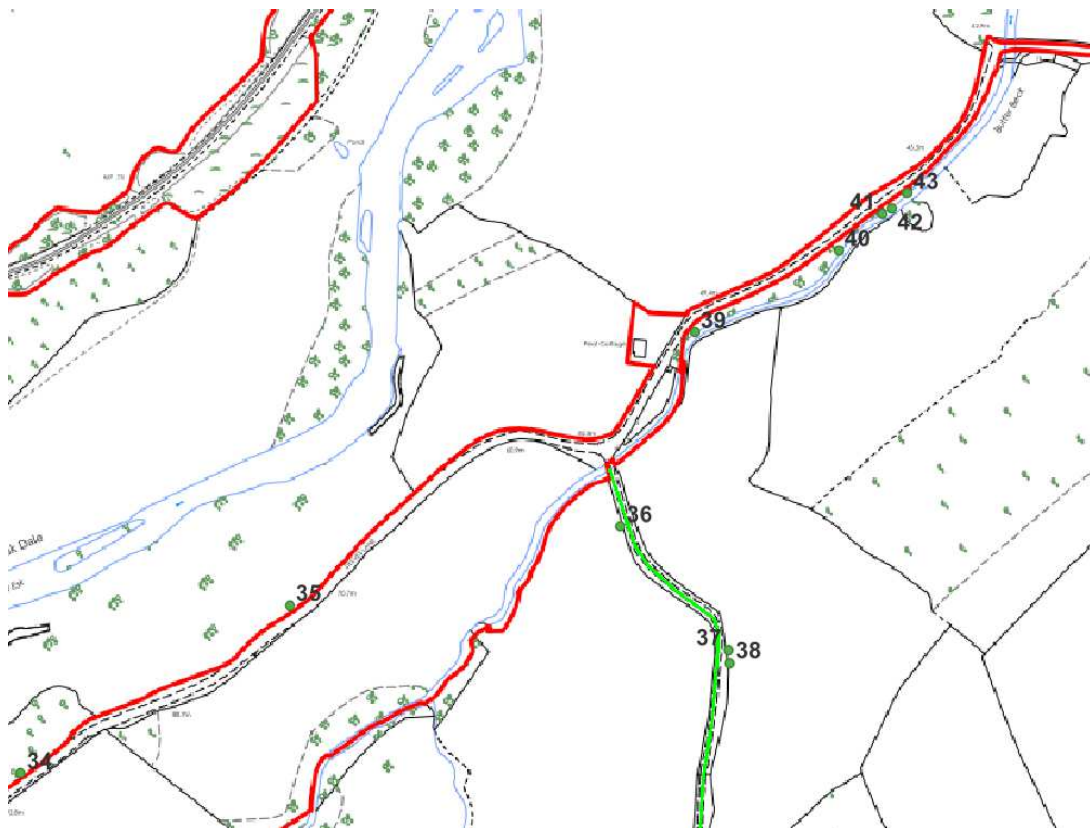
Plan 1 – Limber Hill



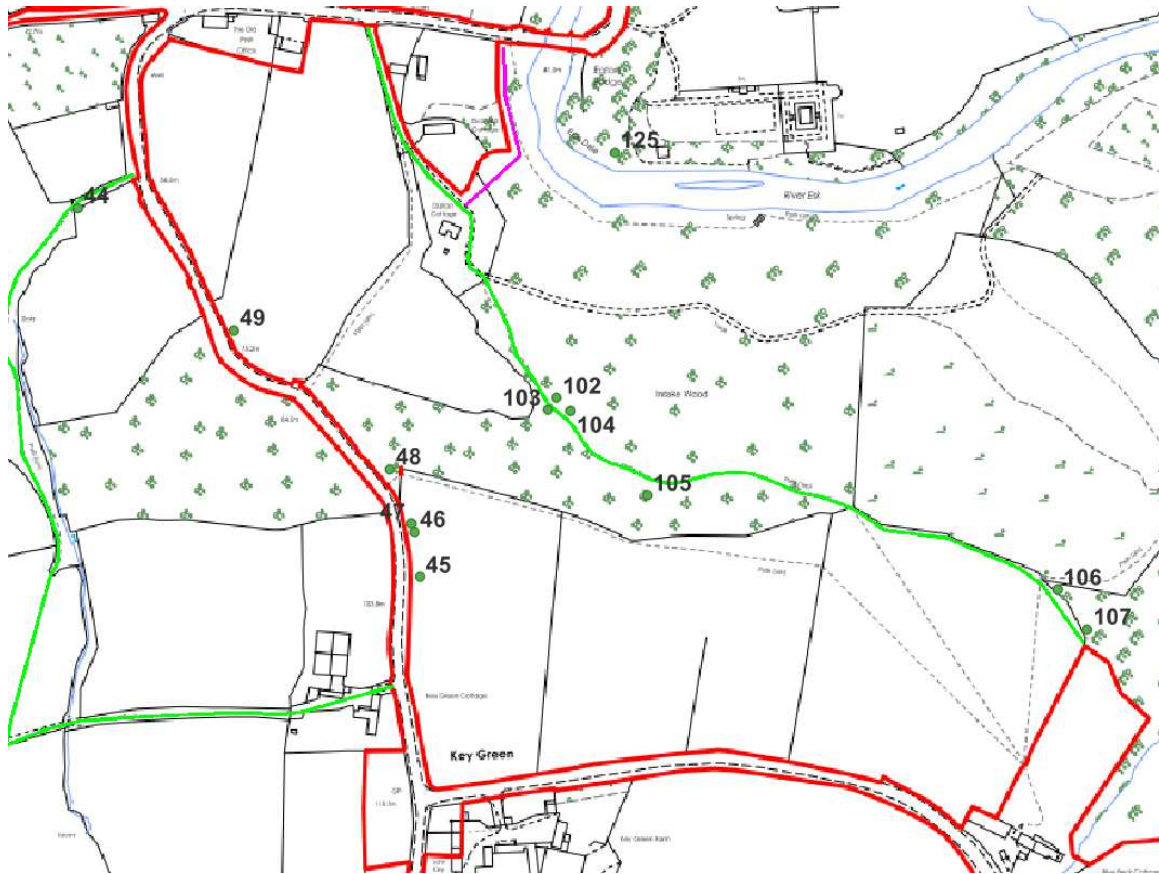
Plan 2 – Arncliffe Woods



Plan 3 – Smith's Lane



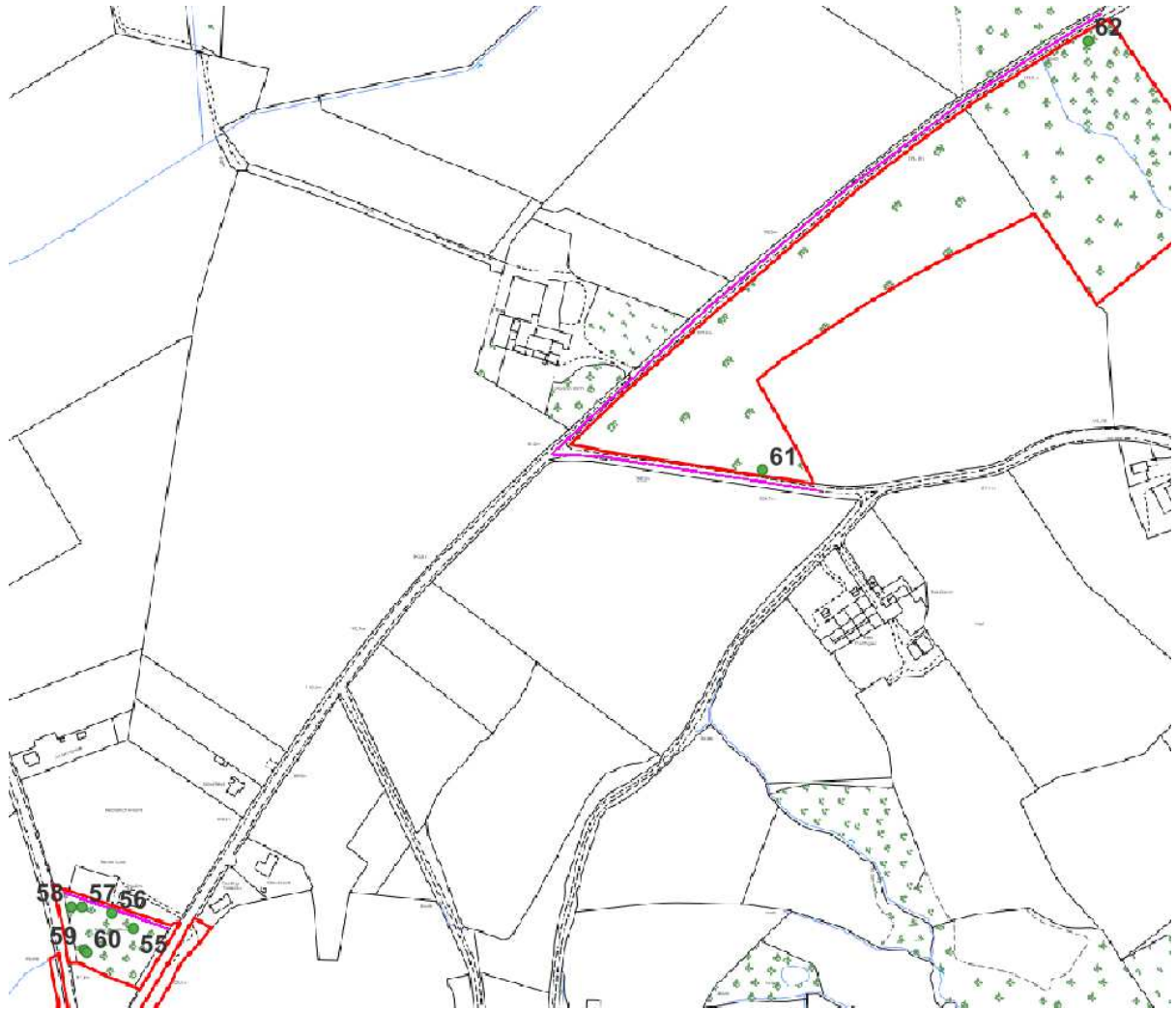
Plan 4 – Egton Bridge / Key Green



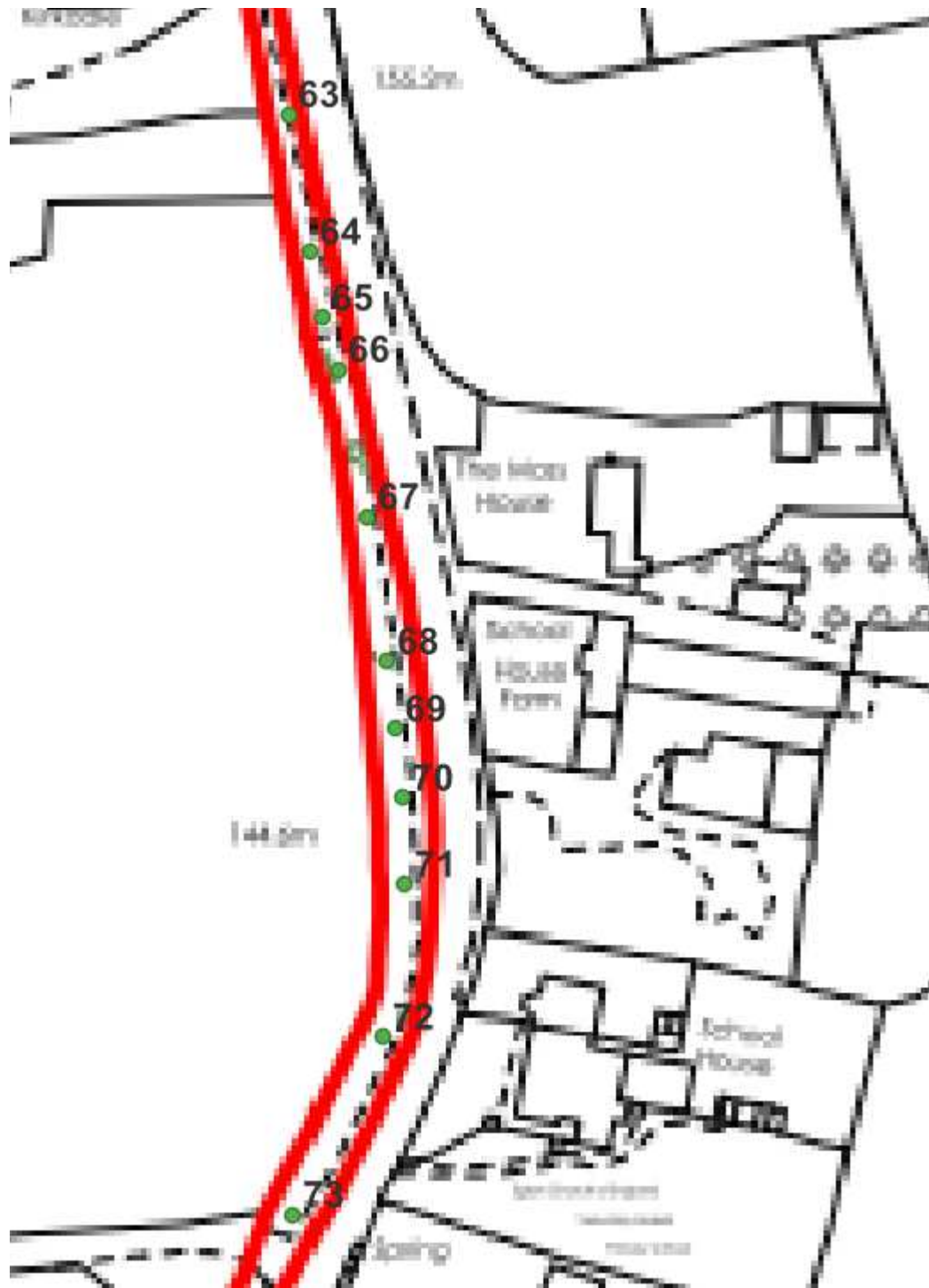
Plan 5 – Broom House Lane



Plan 6 – Egton / Newstead



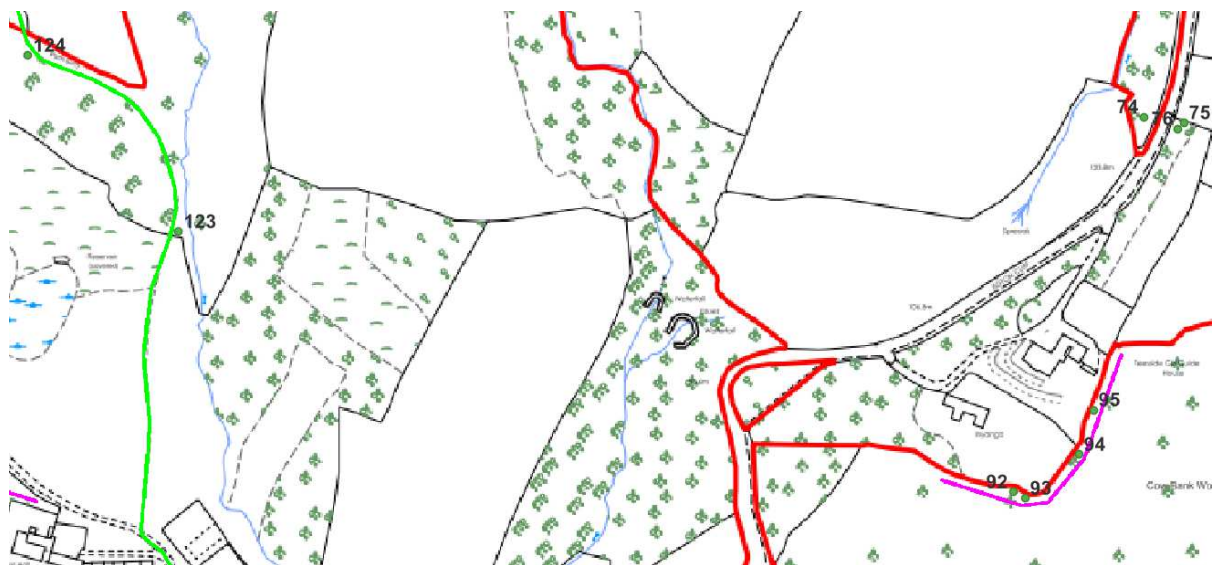
Plan 7 – Egton School



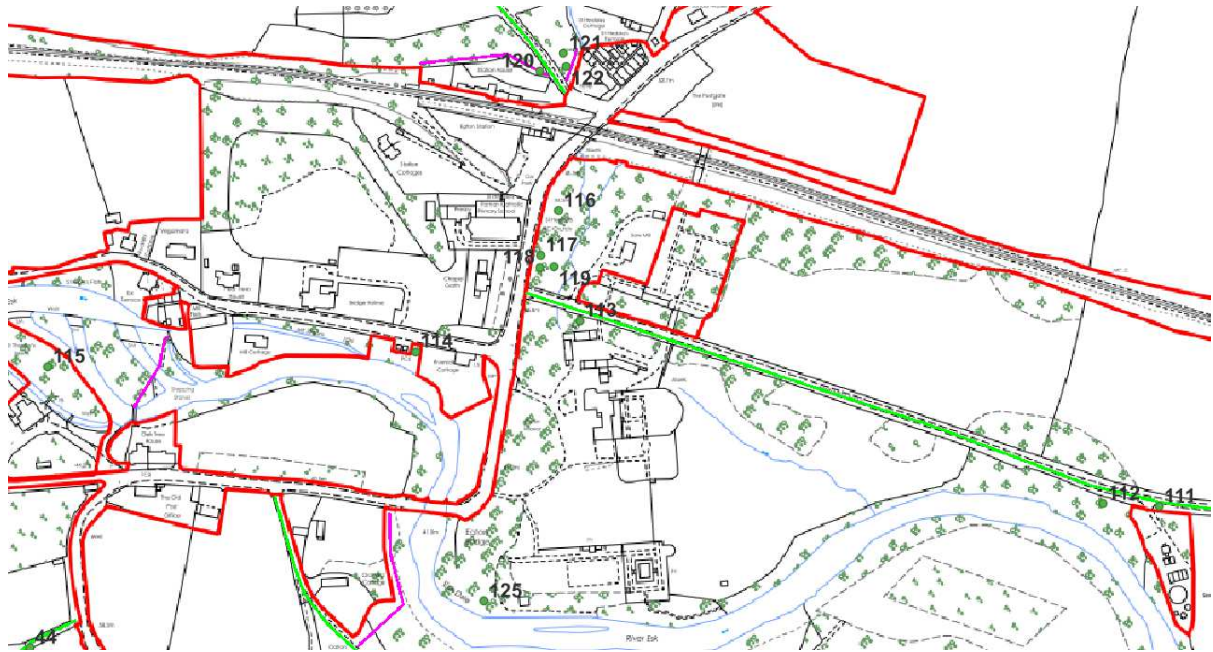
Plan 8 – Egton Church



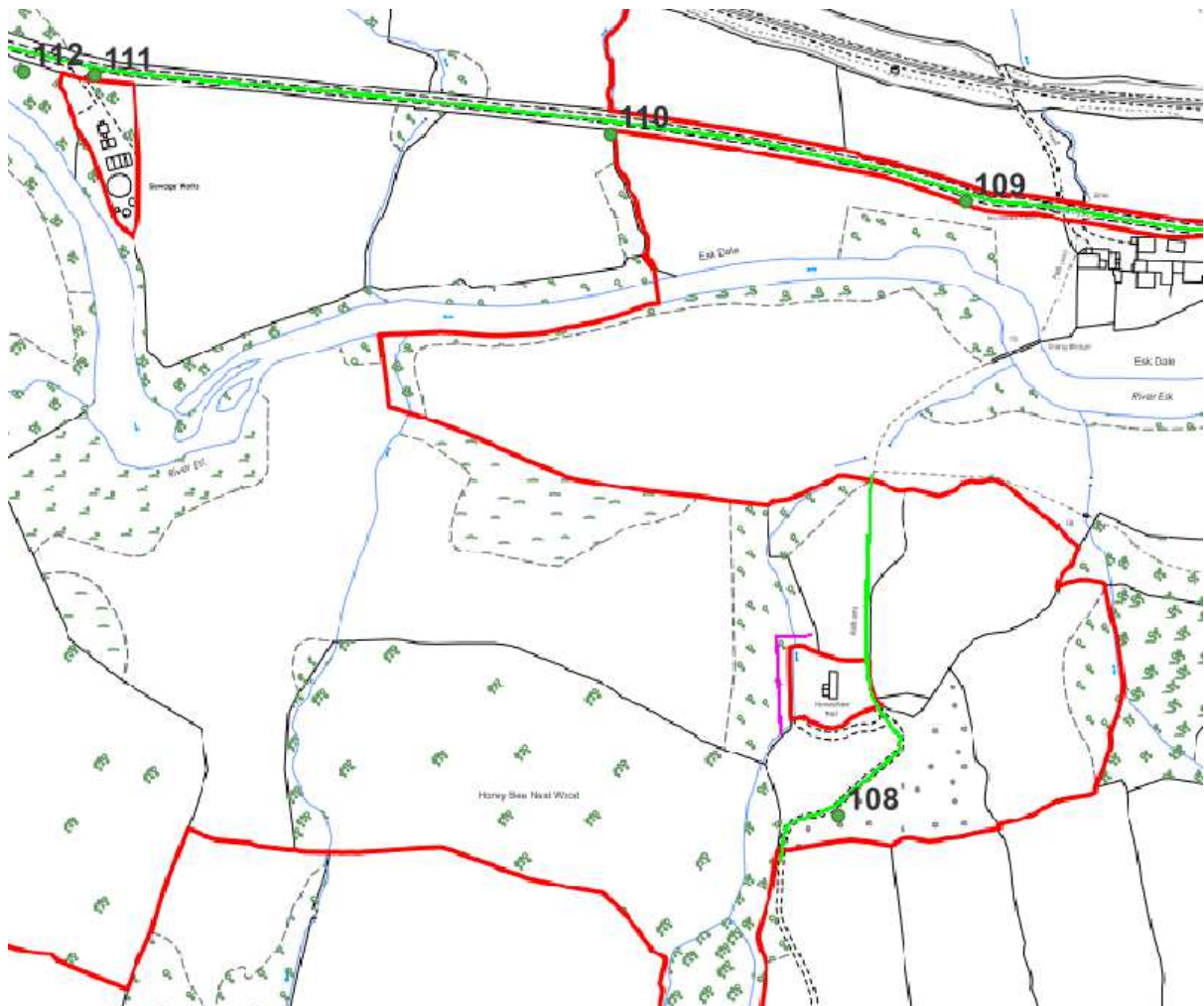
Plan 9 – Egton Cliff / Spring Wood



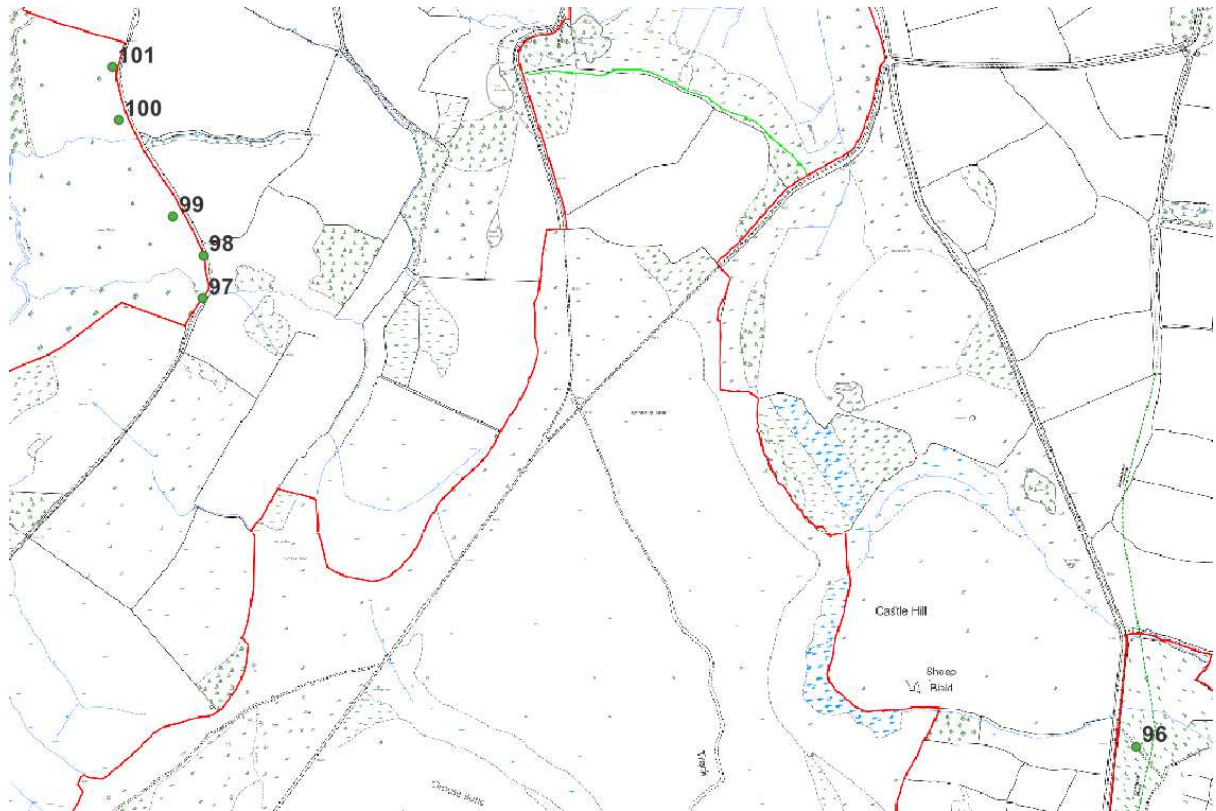
Plan 10 – Egton Bridge



Plan 11 – Toll Road / South Side



Plan 12 – Owsen Wood / Strunry Carr



Appendix 3 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.

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 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.

Target – An object or person which could be damaged/injured should a tree or part of a tree fail upon it.

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.