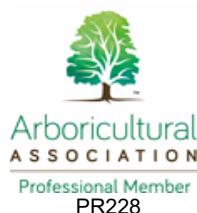




**Cumberland Council**  
**Ash Dieback Assessment**  
**New Road**  
**Whitehaven**  
**October 2025**

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## **1.0 Terms of Reference**

1.1 This New Road Ash Dieback Assessment has been commissioned by Cumberland Council, Parks and Open Spaces, Allerdale House, Workington.

1.2 The assessment commissioned to assess Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, tree specimens situated within Cumberland Council amenity woodlands to the east and west of New Road Whitehaven. The Ash dieback inspection assessment being undertaken from ground level with no exploratory excavation works undertaken.

1.3 This Ash Dieback Assessment site visits, assessment and investigation have been undertaken by Mr Daniel Bold M.Arbor.A, N.C. Arb., H.N.D. Arb., N.E.B.O.S.H. General Certificate, of Cumbria Tree Surveys Arboricultural Consultancy.

1.4 The site investigations, Ash dieback assessment and arboricultural report have been established by implementing the following:

National Tree Safety Group.

*Common Sense Risk Management of Trees. Forestry Commission 2011.*

Forestry Commission Operations Note 46a.

*The management of individual ash trees affected by Ash dieback. 7<sup>th</sup> August 2019.*

British Standard 3998:2010.

*Tree work – Recommendations.*

British Standard 5837:2012.

*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methods, and Cumbria Tree Surveys protocols.

1.5 The Ash dieback assessment inspection and report are an assessment of the tree specimens on the date of inspection. Trees are living organisms and undergo alterations in structure and physiology throughout their live stages and as a result of wind, storm and drought weather events, insect, animal and human activity. As such, no tree can be considered as completely risk free. The arboricultural report being valid for a period of 12 months from the date of inspection. No liability will be held by the surveyor or Cumbria Tree Surveys Arboricultural Consultancy for events that occur post survey date.

1.6 The site survey being undertaken on the following dates: 16<sup>th</sup> September 2025. Weather: Bright, sunny clear with slight breeze. 7<sup>th</sup> October 2025. Weather: Heavy showers. 8<sup>th</sup> October 2025. Weather: Bright sunny clear. 14<sup>th</sup> October 2025. Weather: Overcast, mild.



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## **2.0 Ash Dieback Assessment Constraints, Details and Observations**

2.1 The Ash dieback assessment within the New Road amenity Woodland areas, west and east as represented below.



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2.1 continued.



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2.2 The Ash dieback assessment concentrates on the mature and semi-mature Ash tree population. Young Ash trees assessed depending on location, aspect and condition.

2.3 Ash tree specimens considered not to pose a Health and Safety risk due to location. Usually those in the centre of the amenity woodlands with limited public access and beyond the falling distance of highway and properties, may not be subject to assessment.

2.4 The survey area includes those Ash tree specimens on the boundary with and within falling distance of New Road, associated footpaths through the amenity woodlands and those Ash specimens within falling distance of neighbouring properties. This includes Ash trees adjacent to the A595, The Crescent, Bank Road and Earls Road. Earls Road being to the west boundary and parallel with, the west area.

2.5 Starting at Oak Bank Avenue, heading south. The east amenity woodland includes the public footpath linking New Road to Oak Bank. Those Ash tree specimens adjacent to Oak Bank and associated properties, Oak Bank Road, Solway View, Hilton Terrace, Wellington Row and those trees specimens in an elevated aspect to the rear of Omega Court, New Road.

2.6 The Ash tree population inspected and assessed to establish the following details.

2.7 A widely recognised method of assessing the crown of Ash trees for Ash dieback infection is to classify the degree of infection into one of four categories.

Ash Dieback Infection Stage 1: 0% to 25%

Ash Dieback Infection Stage 2: 25% to 50%

Ash Dieback Infection Stage 3: 50% to 75%

Ash Dieback Infection Stage 4: 75% to 100%

2.8 Those Ash tree specimens with no discernible evidence of Ash Dieback at time of inspection attract the value of 0 (zero).

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## 2.9 Age Class, Life Stage.

Four age classes as defined in British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations, are available for use for the purpose of this Ash dieback assessment report. That is, Young, Semi Mature, Mature and Over Mature. This system represents the tree specimen within its life cycle.

Young being in the early formative years and still with the potential for future vigorous extension growth.

Semi Mature being in essence middle aged with growth having slowed.

Mature is regarded as the stage in the life cycle of the tree specimen when extension growth has virtually ceased and the tree specimen is, in the main, sustaining the life cycle with little or no extension growth.

Over Mature is that stage in the life cycle of the tree where the specimen is in decline.

## 2.10 Arboricultural Observations and Comments.

Observations and comments regarding the health and safety status, structural condition and overall physiological condition of the specimen.

## 2.11 Arboricultural Condition.

An assessment of the overall condition of the specimen taking into account the factors identified in 2.10 and classified as follows: Good, Fair, Poor, Dead.

Good. Trees generally free of defects, structural faults and showing good health shape and form for age and species.

Fair. Trees with minor defects, structural faults and usually of average shape and form for age and species.

Poor. Trees in decline with impaired condition and generally of poor shape and form for age and species and / or with significant structural defects.

Dead. Trees with no indication of life or in advanced stages of decline.

## 2.12 Arboricultural Recommendations.

Recommendations required for the benefit of good tree care management, sound arboricultural practice and to abate any potential health and safety issues arising from the specimen.

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**3.0 Ash Dieback Assessment Data Table and Analysis**

**3.1 New Road Ash dieback assessment inspection data table.**

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T001	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Linear group of Ash specimens parallel with highway. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection. The group consists of a number of dead secondary stems / branches potentially within falling distance of highway. The area is an exposed location with the potential for windblow branches to fall onto highway and parked cars.	Poor	4	Prune to crown clean and remove deadwood.
T002	Mixed species 'Ash' ( <i>Mixed species</i> )	Semi Mature	Linear group of Ash specimens parallel with highway. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection. The group consists of a number of dead secondary stems / branches potential within falling distance of highway. The area is an exposed location with the potential for windblow branches to fall onto highway and parked cars.	Poor	4	Prune to crown clean and remove deadwood.
T003	Common ash x12 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of 12 stems opposite "T" junction and with falling distance of highway. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T004	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Specimen with crown over footpath being of good shape and form. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T005	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back from and within falling distance of footpath. Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T006	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Two specimens opposite lighting column and set back from and within falling distance of footpath. Extensive scrub growth to base. Deadwood present with evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T007	Common ash x6 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of multi stemmed specimens set back from and within falling distance of footpath. Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection. Stems potential within falling distance of footpath.	Poor	4	Monitor.
T008	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back from and within falling distance of footpath. Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T009	Common ash x6 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of 6 specimens set back from and within falling distance of footpath. Extensive scrub growth to base. Specimens with good crown leaf cover. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback

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**3.1 continued.**

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T010	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Twin stemmed specimen set back from and within falling distance of footpath. Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T011	Common ash x20 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group on embankment and it within falling distance of pavement or A585. Evidence of stage 3 / 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T012	Common ash x4 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of specimen offset to north of lighting column D182. Group just within falling distance of pavement. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T013	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Twin stemmed specimen set back from and within falling distance of pavement and A595. Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T014	Common ash x30 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of say 30, specimens, to rear of lighting column D183 and set back in wooded area. Specimens not within falling distance of pavement or highway. Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback	Poor	4	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T015	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Specimen of good shape and form. Single stemmed specimen set back from and not within falling distance of footpath. Extensive scrub growth to base. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Good	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T016	Common ash x14 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group if specimens set back from boundary in wooded area. Specimen not within falling distance of pavement or New Road. Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T017	Common ash x5 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Group of 5 Single stemmed specimen set back from and within falling distance of pavement. Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell all specimen.
T018	Common ash x2 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Pair of multi stemmed specimen set back from and just within falling distance of boundary. Extensive established ivy on main stems. Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T019	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Twin stemmed specimen set back from and within falling distance of pavement and highway. Extensive scrub growth to base. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.

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3.1 continued.

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T020	Common ash x3 ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of 3 specimens set back from and within falling distance of pavement and New Road. . Extensive scrub growth to base. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T021	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Dead standing stem with extensive established ivy within falling distance of New Road electricity substation building and compound. Specimen of severely impaired structural condition.	Dead	4	Fell.
T022	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Multi stemmed specimen with fractured scaffold branch from adjacent Poplar in upper crown. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T023	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Multi stemmed specimen with evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T024	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of six set back from footpath. Five with evidence of stage 3/4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	3	Fell.
T025	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Single stemmed specimen with no discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T026	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of six. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T027	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Group of 12 adjacent to footpath. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T028	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of three with footpath through group. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T029	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Specimen set back from highway. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T030	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Three stemmed specimen to rear of young Oak. Specimen within falling distance of highway. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T031	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back from highway. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback. Sever ivy at base with hand saw.
T032	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Multi stemmed specimen with evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection. Ivy starting to form. Specimen within falling distance of pavement and highway.	Fair	1	Fell.



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**3.1 continued.**

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T033	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Multi stemmed specimen of poor shape and form with evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection. Specimen not falling distance of highway.	Poor	3	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T034	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Group of three to right hand side of woodland path. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T035	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen with asymmetrical crown. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T036	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Single stemmed specimen to right hand side of woodland footpath. Specimen in advanced stages of decline. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T037	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Single stemmed specimen to right hand side of woodland footpath. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T038	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Pair of specimens either side of woodland footpath. Both being of severely impaired condition with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T039	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of eight to left hand side of woodland footpath. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T040	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen to right hand side of woodland footpath. Deadwood in upper crown. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T041	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen to left hand side of woodland footpath. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T042	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Single stemmed specimen to right hand side of woodland footpath. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T043	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	There specimens to right hand side of woodland footpath. All being of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T044	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Single stemmed specimen to left hand side of woodland footpath. Specimen in advanced stages of decline. Honey fungus to base. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T045	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Group of 13 young specimens adjacent to woodland footpath. Group with evidence of stage 1/2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.

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**3.1 continued.**

<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Life Stage</b>	<b>Arboricultural Observations and Comments</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Ash Dieback Stage</b>	<b>Arboricultural Recommendations</b>
T046	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Specimen on woodland edge. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T047	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Woodland edge group with evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection. Group not within falling distance of property or footpaths etc.	Poor	3	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T048	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Group of two to rear and within falling distance of bus stop shelter. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection. In view of location. Removal recommended.	Poor	3	Fell.
T049	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Specimen in advanced stages of decline. Extensive deadwood present. Extensive established Ivy on main stem. Specimen within falling distance of pavement and bus stop shelter. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T050	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Single stemmed specimen with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection. Specimen within falling distance of pavement and highway.	Poor	4	Fell.
T051	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Specimen in advanced stages of decline with extensive deadwood in crown over pavement and highway. Ivy starting to form on both. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T052	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Specimen in elevated position on top of retaining wall. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T053	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Substantial mature specimen with Ivy on main stem. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T054	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Specimen set back from highway. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Good	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T055	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Specimen set back from highway. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T056	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Specimen with crown fork to two at circa 6 metres. Ivy on stem fork to north. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T057	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Group of ten mature Ash opposite 42-45 Earls Road. Group in advanced stages of decline with deadwood present as a result of Ash dieback. Group within falling distance of Earls Road. Evidence of stage 3/4 Ash dieback at time of inspection. Fell	Poor	4	Fell.



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Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T058	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen opposite 41 Earls Road. Crown fork to two at 5 metres. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T059	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen opposite 40 Earls Road. Specimen within falling distance. Extensive deadwood in crown. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T060	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Group of three set back from Earls Road. Minor deadwood present. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T061	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Group of two mature specimens opposite Earls Road / Crosfield Road junction. Evidence of stage 10 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T062	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Specimen twin stemmed opposite 31 Earls Road. Specimen seeded this season. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T063	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Specimen opposite 21 Earls Road being set back. Specimen with crown fork at 3 metres. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T064	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Specimen at boundary to base of ornamental metal fence. Opposite 5 Earls Road. Specimen in decline with evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T065	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Young self-seeded specimen at base of ornamental metal fence. Specimen of good shape and form with no discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Good	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T066	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Six stemmed specimen from base growing on top of retaining wall. Wall starting to fail with significant deflection evident. Damage consistent with root development. Specimen in advanced stages of decline. Deadwood throughout crown over stepped path. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T067	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Substantial mature three stemmed specimen. One stem with acute 45° deflection over highway. Sufficient clearance at circa 6 metres. Extensive ivy on main stems. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Prune / fell stem with acute deflection over highway. Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T068	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Group of three specimens set back in elevated position to highway. Specimens in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown being within falling distance of highway. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.

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Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T069	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen with crown fork to two at 3 metres. Specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T070	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen with crown fork to two at 3 metres. Specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T071	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Good	4	Fell.
T072	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T073	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T074	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T075	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T076	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.

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3.1 continued.

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T077	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen with crown fork to two at 4 metres. Specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T078	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Twin stemmed from base specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown being within falling distance of highway. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T079	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Twin stemmed from base specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown being within falling distance of highway. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T080	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen of average shape and form. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T081	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Single stemmed specimen with crown fork to two at 1.5 metres. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T082	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Substantial four stemmed specimen in elevated position in centre of woodland area. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T083	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen with no discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T084	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown being within falling distance of highway. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T085	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Bark necrosis and structural fault at 5 metre, east aspect. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.



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3.1 continued.

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T086	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown being within falling distance of highway. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T087	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown being within falling distance of highway. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T088	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T089	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T090	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T091	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T092	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T093	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T094	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen with crown fork to the and 3 metres. Specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4	Poor	4	Fell.

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**New Road Whitehaven October 2025**

**3.1 continued.**

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T095	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Substantial mature specimen towards centre of woodland. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T096	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T097	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T098	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T099	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T100	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Specimen set back from top of retaining wall by circa 1 metre. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T101	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Specimen with horizontal stem growth pattern towards highway yet still within the boundary of the woodland. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T102	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Single stemmed specimen with asymmetrical crown due east. Specimen set back from retaining wall by circa 1 metre in elevated position to highway. Specimen of good shape and form with no discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Good	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T103	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Multi stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T104	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Twin stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen of poor shape and form with acute stem and crown development over pavement and highway. Sufficient clearance. No discernible evidence Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.



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**3.1 continued.**

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T105	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Specimen with acute stem growth pattern due south and parallel with pavement. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T106	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Young specimen growing on top of retaining wall. Damage anticipated as a result. Stem growth pattern 45° due north. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Fell so as to avoid further damage to retaining wall.
T107	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Young specimen set back from top of retaining wall. Asymmetrical crown due east over pavement. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T108	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Multi stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway. Specimen decline with deadwood throughout crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T109	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Three stemmed specimen from base set back from retaining wall by circa 3 metres. Specimen with asymmetrical crown due west over pavement. Specimen of poor shape and form with evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T110	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T111	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Two areas of damage on west aspect of stem at 4 and 5 metres. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T112	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T113	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T114	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T115	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Crown forks to two at 5 metres. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.



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3.1 continued.

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T116	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T117	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T118	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Deadwood in upper crown. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Fell.
T119	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T120	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T121	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T122	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Severe lateral fracture and decay developing throughout main stem from base to 8 metres. Evidence of stage 4 Ash	Poor	4	Fell.
T123	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T124	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.
T125	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Specimen of poor shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	4	Fell.

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3.1 continued.

Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T126	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back by circa 2 metres in elevated position to highway with deadwood in crown. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback. Sever ivy at base with hand saw.
T127	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Specimen situated adjacent to public footpath in woodland. Single stemmed specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T128	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen set back at top of steep incline in elevated position to highway. Specimen of average shape and form. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T129	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Young specimen is evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T130	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen on embankment to rear of garden. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T131	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen on embankment to rear of garden. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T132	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen on embankment to rear of garden. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T133	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen on embankment to rear of garden. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Deadwood in crown. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T134	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen on embankment to rear of garden. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Deadwood in crown. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T135	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Single stemmed specimen on embankment to rear of garden. Extensive established ivy on main stem. Deadwood in crown. Specimen with "S" bend deflection in main stem due west. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Poor	3	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.



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Tree Number	Species	Life Stage	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Condition	Ash Dieback Stage	Arboricultural Recommendations
T136	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Specimen of severely impaired structural condition. Decay throughout main stem. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection. Not within falling distance of footpath or property.	Poor	3	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T137	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Substantial mature specimen situated to rear of Solway View Gas Installation compound. Extensive established Ivy on main stem. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Sever Ivy at base with hand saw. Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T138	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Semi Mature	Specimen to rear of Solway View Gas Installation compound. Specimen with stem growth pattern and asymmetrical crown due south being within falling distance of allotment. No discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T139	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Substantial mature specimen on embankment on boundary of garden. Extensive established Ivy on main stem and crown. Specimen within falling distance of garden. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback. Sever Ivy at base with hand saw.
T140	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Young	Specimen set back from boundary retaining wall by circa 1 metre. Specimen of good shape and form with no discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Good	0	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.
T141	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Substantial mature specimen with extensive established Ivy on main stem. Deadwood to south east aspect of crown over wooded area. Evidence of stage 1 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	1	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.
T142	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Over Mature	Dead standing stem with extensive established Ivy.	Dead	4	Fell.
T143	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Specimen to rear of 17 Wellington Row. Asymmetrical crown over boundary and garden. Extensive established Ivy on main stem. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Fell. Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary could be considered. However. The prognosis due to the presence of Ash dieback long term would be removal.
T144	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Over Mature	Specimen dead standing stem with extensive established Ivy. Within falling distance of Omega Court.	Dead	4	Fell.
T145	Common ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	Mature	Substantial mature specimen. Access to base of specimen not possible. Specimen on embankment in elevated position to Omega Court and to rear of 17-20 Wellington Row. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fair	2	Monitor due to the presence of Ash dieback.

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**3.2 Ash dieback assessment inspection data table analysis.**

Condition	No. of Trees	Ash Dieback Stage	No. of Trees	Life Stage	No. of Trees	
Good	6	No Evidence	0%	25	Over Mature	2
Fair	63	Stage 1. 0% - 25%	21	Mature	89	
Poor	165	Stage 2. 25% - 50%	23	Semi Mature	127	
Dead	3	Stage 3. 50% - 75%	22	Young	19	
		Stage 4. 75% - 100%	146			
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	

3.3 In general terms. The survey methodology being to survey the west then east boundary of the amenity woodland areas. Starting from the north amenity woodland adjacent to the A595 and working south. The numbering system follows this pattern.

3.4 To aid identification and where safe on foot access has been possible. A number of Ash trees recommended for removal have been identified by means of a red cross. Ash tree specimens recommended for pruning works marked with a red spot.

3.5 On foot access to the base of the specimens, due to the density of the vegetation and ground conditions, has not always been possible. Some Ash trees specimens recommended for removal therefore have not been marked.

3.6 The number of Ash trees recommended for removal and the volume of timber to be removed as a result, shall necessitate the requirement to apply for a Forestry Commission Felling Licence. Refer to section 6.

3.7 Photographic evidence has been included in section 8 to support the arboricultural observations, comments and recommendations for a number of the Ash tree specimens subject to this Ash dieback assessment.



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## 4.0 Ash Location Plan

### 4.1 New Road Ash dieback assessment, tree location plan.



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4.1 continued.



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4.1 continued.



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4.1 continued.



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4.1 continued.



## **5.0 Ash Dieback Disease *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus***

5.1 The Ash dieback assessment identified 237 Ash tree specimens consisting of individuals and groups. In view of the current Ash dieback epidemic, the following needs to be considered and is included for information.

5.2 Ash dieback is a disease of Ash trees caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*, previously, *Chalara fraxinea*. The disease causes leaf loss and crown dieback in affected trees and often leads to the death of the infected specimen.

5.3 Symptoms of the disease can be visible on leaves, shoots, stems and branches of affected trees. In severe cases, the entire crown shows leaf loss and dieback. This is often associated with the formation of epicormic shoots on branches and stem.

5.4 Leaves are normally only infected by the airborne spores of the fungus. Spores are produced on fallen Ash leaves and shoots in the leaf litter layer usually between June and September in the year after infection.

5.5 Leaves typically show wilting and black-brownish discolouration that extends into the midrib and leaf stalk. The shrivelled leaves remain attached to shoots if these are girdled quickly.

5.6 Branches and stems. Lens-shaped lesions centred on a dead side shoot are often visible on stems and branches. As the lesions girdle, wilting and dieback of shoots and branches, particularly in the upper crown, may be seen. Underneath the bark lesions, wood is often strongly stained.

5.7 Growing trees are known to be weakened to the point where they succumb to secondary pests or pathogens, e.g., Honey Fungus, *Armillaria* fungi.

5.8 Mortality has been observed in as little as two growing seasons. As an Ash tree declines, and where affected by secondary pathogens, it appears to more rapidly lose timber strength and integrity and is prone to structural failure.

5.9 The movement of arisings, wood chip, logs, and timber from infected trees may also be a pathway and vector for the spread of Ash dieback. Although the risk of this is considered low, the movement from site of such items should be avoided.

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5.10 Current advice and recommendations. Whilst the advice regarding Ash dieback is under constant review, the current advice from the Forestry Commission as published in Operations Note 46a, the management of individual Ash trees affected by Ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), remains as follows:

*"Current advice recommends that land managers should already be identifying their ash tree population, assessing ash tree condition, monitoring for any change over time, and be planning mitigation for the expected loss of a large proportion of ash trees. Such works should look to minimise the loss of ash trees as a habitat used by other species and as an important tree in the landscape by, for example, undertaking compensatory tree planting with site appropriate species in advance of the expected loss of ash trees. Land managers need to prepare their resources and manpower to manage any identified risks resulting from changes in ash tree condition. This should include obtaining an approved felling licence for trees on their land so that they can legally fell if they need to. The advice is provided in the knowledge that land managers have an overarching duty to comply with the law, and should be acting now in their preparation to deal with the likely increased risks from ash dieback on their ash trees. In particular, their focus must be on ash trees growing within 'high risk' locations, like those adjacent to highways, service network infrastructure, buildings, or in areas or routes frequently used by the public".*

5.11 Ash tree specimens in advanced stages of decline as a result of Ash dieback become brittle and unstable presenting a potential hazard. Particularly in areas of high public use and those adjacent to highways and property etc.

5.12 Brittle and unstable Ash tree specimens are potentially dangerous to fell either by felling from ground level or by section felling / dismantling implementing rigging and traditional arboricultural work at height techniques. Mechanical and assisted felling may need to be considered.

5.13 It is recommended those Ash trees to be retained are monitored for the presence of Ash dieback with professional advice sought should symptoms become evident.

## **6.0 Forestry Commission Felling Licence Requirements**

6.1 Consideration should be given in respect to the requirements of the Forestry Act 1967. Tree felling is a legally controlled activity. In any calendar quarter a land / tree owner may fell up to 5 cubic metres ( $m^3$ ) of growing trees on their property without a felling licence, as long as no more than  $2m^3$  are sold. Calendar quarters are defined as, 1 January to 31 March, 1 April to 30 June, 1 July to 30 September and 1 October to 31 December. There are felling licence exemptions for those trees in gardens, orchards, churchyards and public open spaces.

6.2 The felling licence application requires the number of trees for removal, their location, species and the anticipated cubic metres of timber to be removed and the proposed restocking. Any statutory tree protection measures are also to be declared within the licence application.

6.3 The volume of timber in a standing tree is assessed by measuring the amount of wood in the main tree stem(s) where this is greater than 8 cm in diameter over bark measured at 1.3 metres from ground level. For large broadleaved trees, this includes major branches.

6.4 Depending on the nature of the felling licence required. Replacement tree planting to mitigate the tree removal may be conditioned. Usually replaced on a 1:1 ratio, the condition states the tree stock are to be actively maintained for a period of ten years. A restocking proposal is required to be submitted with the felling licence application.

6.5 Point to note. The felling licence application for the "Thinning" of trees does not require a mitigation planting proposal.

6.6 The mitigation planting proposal must also clearly confirm the area of land to be planted, tree species, numbers etc. A major consideration in this regard must be the 10 year maintenance period. Whatever area of land is chosen for mitigation planting, in effect, becomes sterile for any other use for at least 10 years.

6.7 On submission of the felling licence application the initial stage is to validate the application. On validation, the forestry commission aim to process the felling licence application within 77 days. Although, at their discretion, this period can be extended. Confirmed felling licence applications are valid for a five-year period.



## **7.0 Ash Dieback Assessment Recommendations**

7.1 Following the site visits, assessment and investigation the following arboricultural recommendations are proposed.

7.2 The arboricultural work recommended, often referred to as tree surgery, should only be undertaken by a trained, competent and fully insured arboricultural contractor. All arboricultural works to be undertaken in accordance with the standards as required by British Standard 3998:2010, Tree work - Recommendations.

7.3 In accordance with good arboricultural practice and for reasons of Health and Safety. It is recommended. The Ash tree population be inspected on an annual basis from the anniversary of the Ash Dieback Assessment date by a professional, trained, experienced and competent fully insured Arboricultural Consultant following Cumbria Tree Surveys protocols.

## **8.0 Photographic Evidence**

T001. Linear group of Ash specimens parallel with The Crescent. Extensive deadwood present with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection. The group consists of a number of dead secondary stems / branches potentially within falling distance of highway. Prune to crown clean and remove deadwood.



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T007. Group of multi stemmed specimens set back from and within falling distance of footpath. Monitor recommended.



T010. Twin stemmed specimen set back from and within falling distance of footpath.



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T013. Twin stemmed specimen set back from and within falling distance of pavement and A595. Fell recommended.



T014. Group of 30 specimens, to rear of lighting column D183. Monitor.



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T017. Group of 5 Single stemmed specimen set back from and within falling distance of pavement. Fell recommended.



T021. Dead standing stem within falling distance of New Road electricity substation.



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T036. Single stemmed specimen to right hand side of woodland footpath. Specimen in advanced stages of decline. Fell recommended.



T051. Extensive deadwood in crown over pavement and highway. Fell.



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T057. Group of ten mature Ash opposite 42-45 Earls Road. Group in advanced stages of decline. Fell recommended.



T065. Specimen with no discernible evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.



Ash Dieback Assessment  
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T066. Retaining wall starting to fail due to root development and establishment.



T066. Specimen in decline. Deadwood throughout crown over stepped path. Fell.



Ash Dieback Assessment  
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T067. One stem with acute 45° deflection over highway. Prune to remove / fell.



T069. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown.  
Fell recommended.



Ash Dieback Assessment  
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T084. Specimen in advanced stages of decline with deadwood throughout crown being within falling distance of highway. Fell recommended.



T089 etc. Group in advanced stages of decline. Fell recommended.



Ash Dieback Assessment  
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T106. Young specimen growing on top of retaining wall. Damage to retaining wall anticipated as a result. Fell recommended.



T111. Two areas of damage on west aspect of stem at 4 and 5 metres. Fell.



Ash Dieback Assessment  
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T122. Severe lateral fracture and decay developing throughout main stem from base to 8 metres. Fell recommended.



T138. Asymmetrical crown due south being within falling distance of allotment.



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T139. Substantial mature specimen on embankment on boundary of garden.  
Extensive established Ivy on main stem and crown. Sever Ivy at base.



T141. Deadwood to south east aspect of crown over wooded area. Monitor.



Ash Dieback Assessment  
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T142. Dead standing stem with extensive established Ivy. Fell recommended.



T144. Dead standing stem with extensive established Ivy. Fell recommended.



Ash Dieback Assessment  
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T143. Specimen to rear of 17 Wellington Row. Asymmetrical crown over boundary and garden. Extensive established Ivy on main stem. Evidence of stage 2 Ash dieback at time of inspection. Fell recommended. Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary could be considered. However. The prognosis, due to the presence of Ash dieback, long term would be removal.



Signed: *Daniel Bold*

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> October 2025

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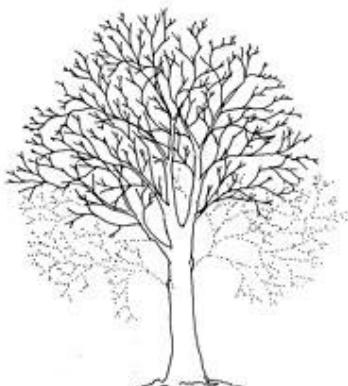


## Definitions

The following definitions are based on British Standard 3998:2010, Tree work - Recommendations, British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations and Arboricultural terminology.

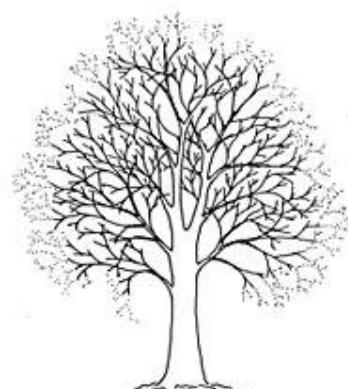
## Tree Structure

Stem: Main supporting body / truck of the tree and crown.  
Scaffold Branch: Main supporting branches for the crown and lead off the main stem.  
Secondary Branch: Branches that lead off the scaffold branches.  
Tertiary Branches: Those branches that lead off the secondary branches are usually small in diameter and contain the leaf cover.



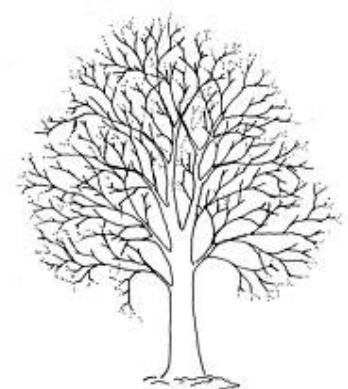
## Crown Raising / Crown Lifting

Crown Raising / Crown Lifting is the removal of the lowest branches. Crown Raising is an effective method of increasing the height of the crown over a given target / hazard or obstacle. Crown Raising also enables light transmission to areas closer to the tree. At least two thirds of the total height of the tree should remain. Crown lifting should be specified with reference to a fixed point, e.g. "Crown Raise" to give 5.5 metres clearance above ground level'.



## Crown Reduction

Crown Reduction is the reduction in height and / or spread of the crown. The final result should retain the main framework of the crown, and a significant proportion of the leaf bearing structure, leaving a similar, although smaller outline. Not all species are suitable for this treatment and crown reduction should not be confused with 'topping', an indiscriminate and harmful treatment



## Crown Thinning

Crown Thinning is the removal of a portion of smaller / tertiary branches, usually at the outer crown, to produce a uniform density of foliage around an evenly spaced branch structure. It is usually confined to broad-leaved species. Crown thinning does not alter the overall size or shape of the tree. Material should be removed systematically throughout the tree, should not exceed the stated percentage and not more than 30% overall. Common reasons for crown thinning are to allow more light to pass through the tree, reduce wind resistance and reduce weight. It is rarely a once only operation particularly on species that are known to produce large amounts of epicormic growth.



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Crown Balance

The method of pruning branches to develop an evenly distributed and weighted crown.

Crown Clean

The method of pruning those branches that are dead, dying, dangerous and deemed to be of poor quality including crossing and rubbing branches.

Side Prune

Method of pruning branches on one side of a tree crown to achieve a clearance from object / obstruction. Similar to Crown Raise.

Coppicing

Cutting trees close to ground level with the intention of encouraging regrowth of multiple shoots. This practice is species and age dependent.

Deadwood

The pruning of dead, dying branches from the crown of the tree. This may be for the entire crown or specific branches are specified in the Arboricultural Report.

Epicormic Growth

The growing of a previously dormant bud on the main stem or limb of a tree. Often as a result of defoliation or radical pruning.

Fell

The felling or dismantling in sections, of a tree to ground level.

Hedge Laying

The established practice of making and establishing a hedge by correct cutting and pegging techniques. Stems are cut part way through, laid horizontally and pegged to hold them in position.

Pollarding

Quite a specific process that involves pruning a tree so as to encourage formation of numerous branches arising from the same height on a main stem or principal branches. Important. This process ought to be undertaken on a cyclical basis on trees that have not reached maturity.

Root Protection Area

The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

Windblow / Windblown

Complete failure of the tree due to a wind or storm event.

Bibliography

*National Tree Safety Group.*

*Common Sense Risk Management of Trees. Forestry Commission 2011.*

*British Standard 5837:2012*

*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.*

*British Standard 3998:2010*

*Tree work - Recommendations.*

*Forestry Commission Pest Alert Ash dieback disease, March 2013*

*Forestry Commission Operations Note 46a. The management of individual ash trees affected by Ash dieback. 7<sup>th</sup> August 2019.*

