

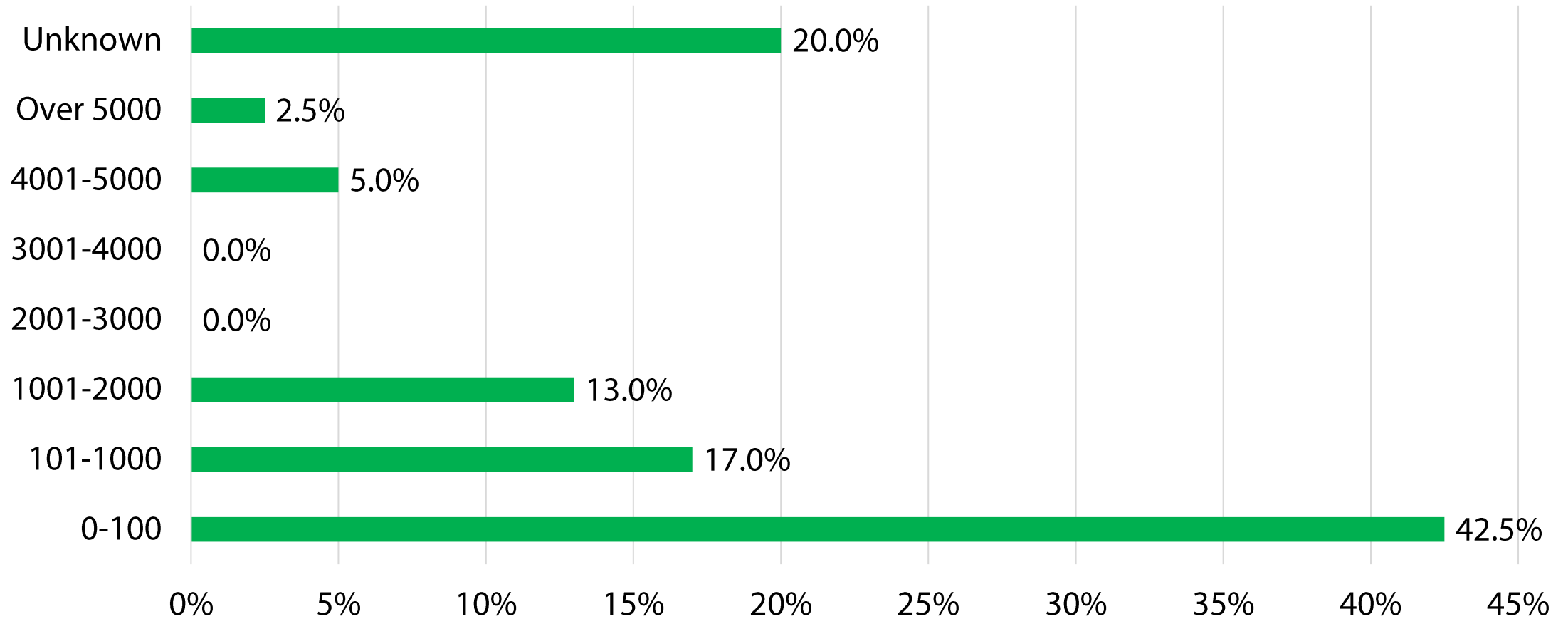


# **APSE Scotland**

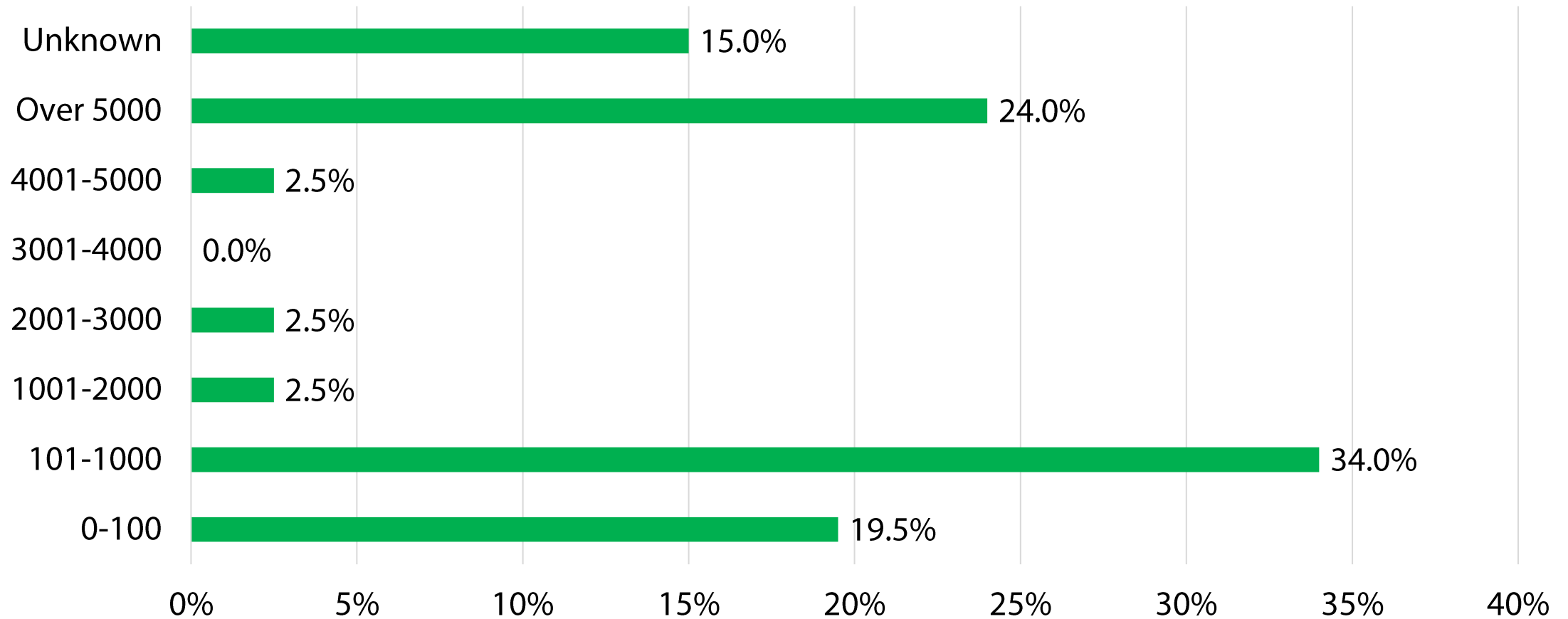
## **Ash Dieback Survey Results 2022**

Survey conducted by Wayne Priestley, July 2022

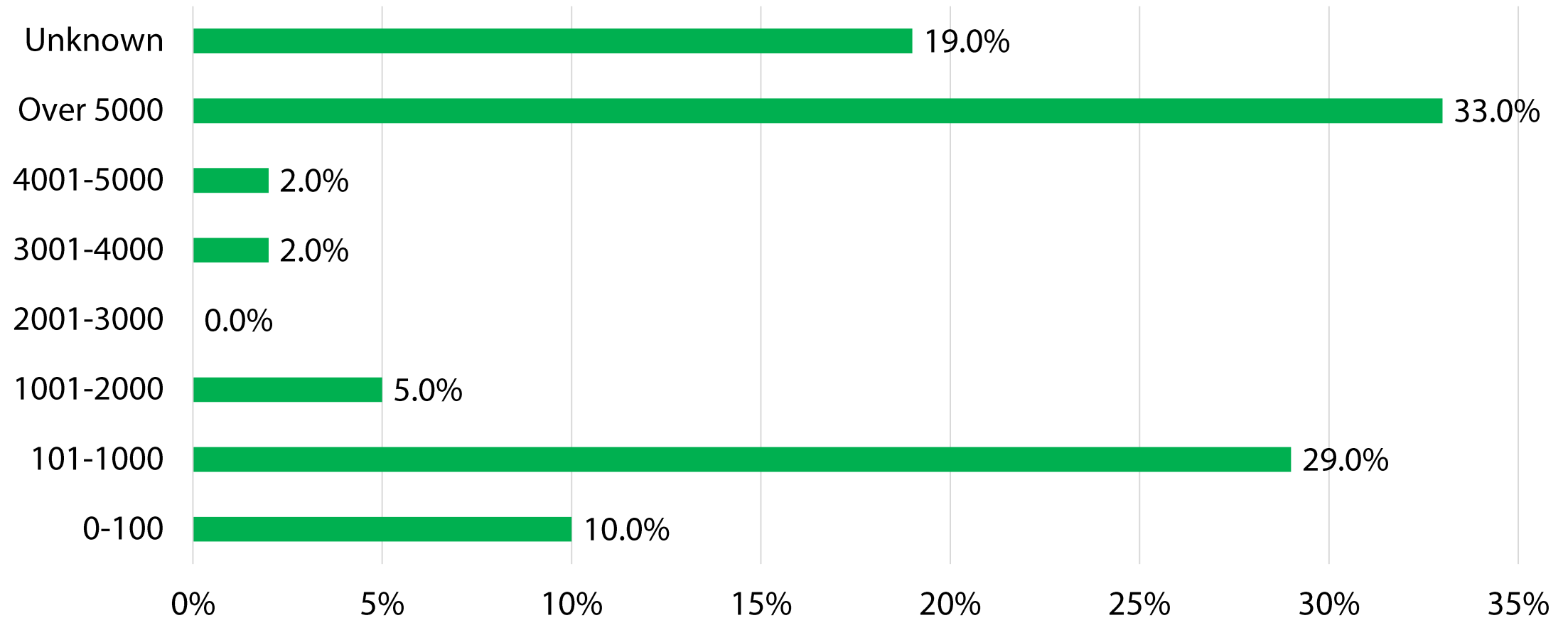
# How many trees affected by Ash Dieback do you expect to remove in the next 2 years?



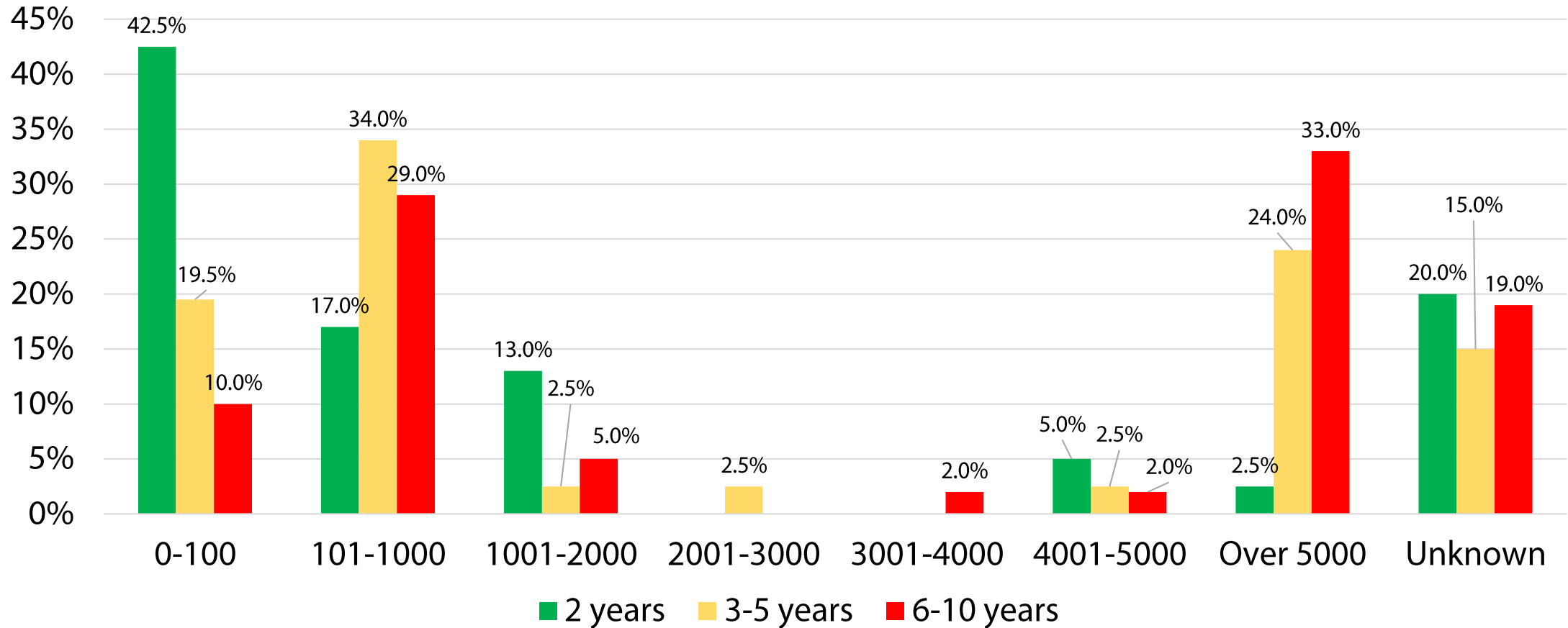
# How many trees affected by Ash Dieback do you expect to remove in the next 3-5 years?



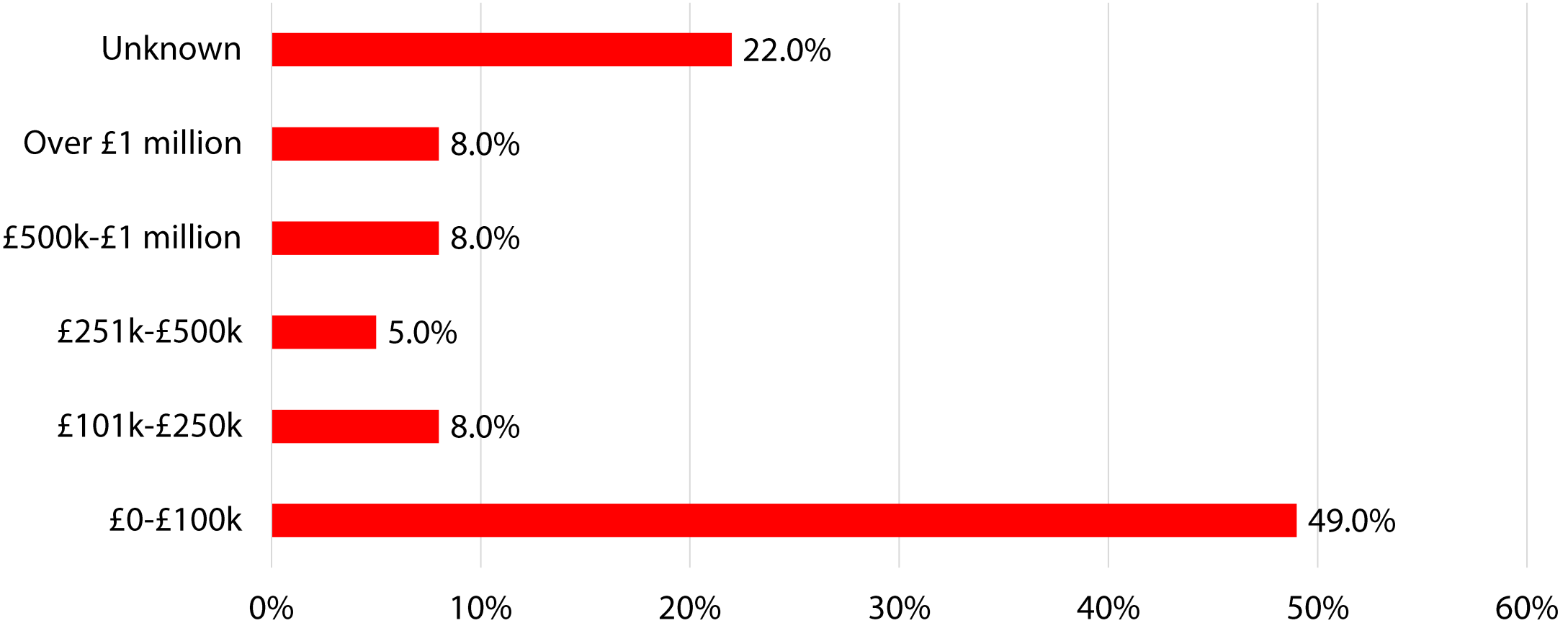
# How many trees affected by Ash Dieback do you expect to remove in the next 6-10 years?



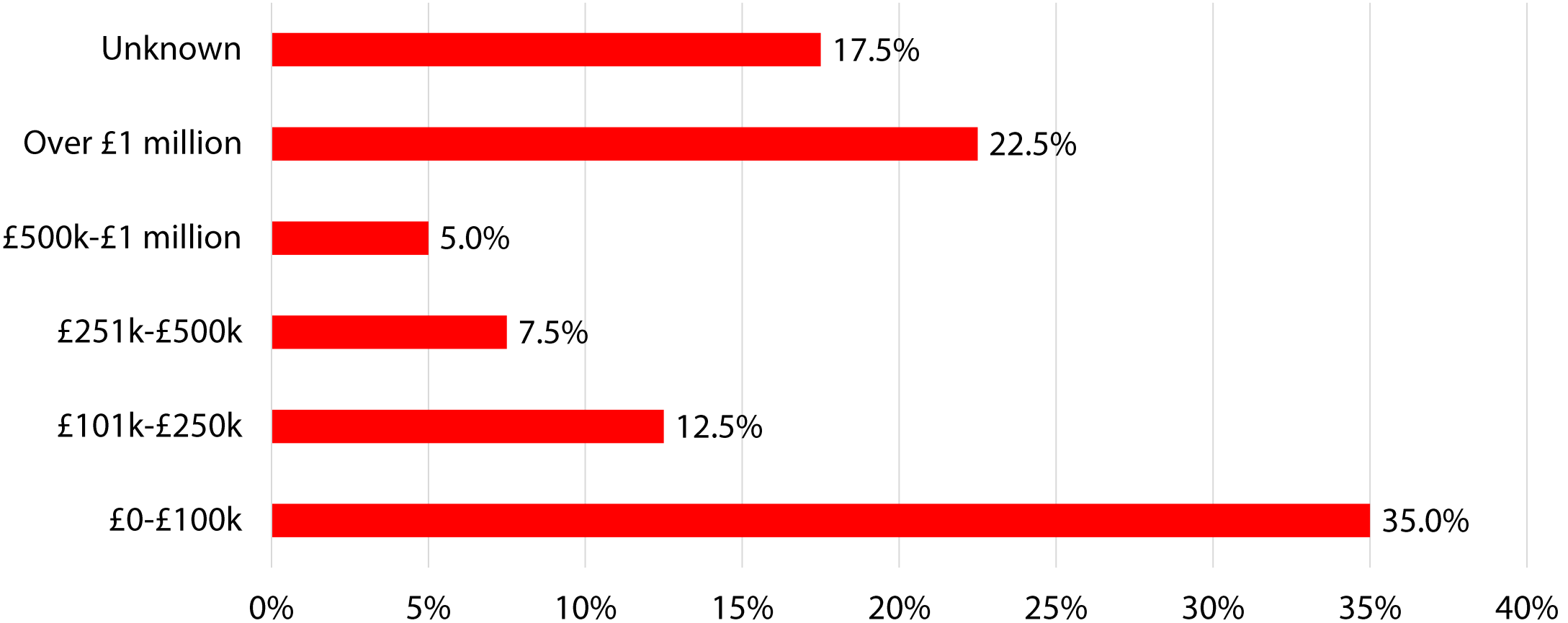
# How many trees affected by Ash Dieback do you expect to remove in the next 2 years, 3-5 years and 6-10 years?



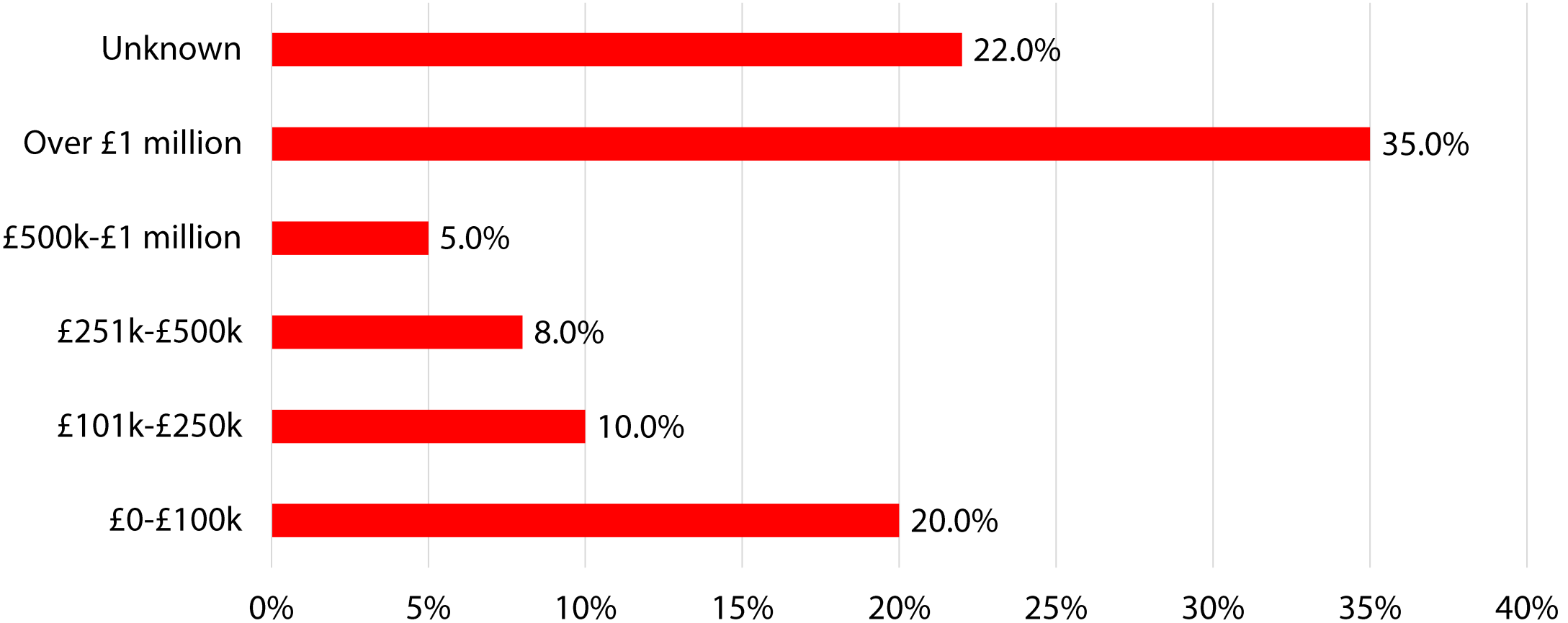
# What do you estimate the costs to be to carry out these works in the next 2 years?



# What do you estimate the costs to be to carry out these works in the next 3-5 years?

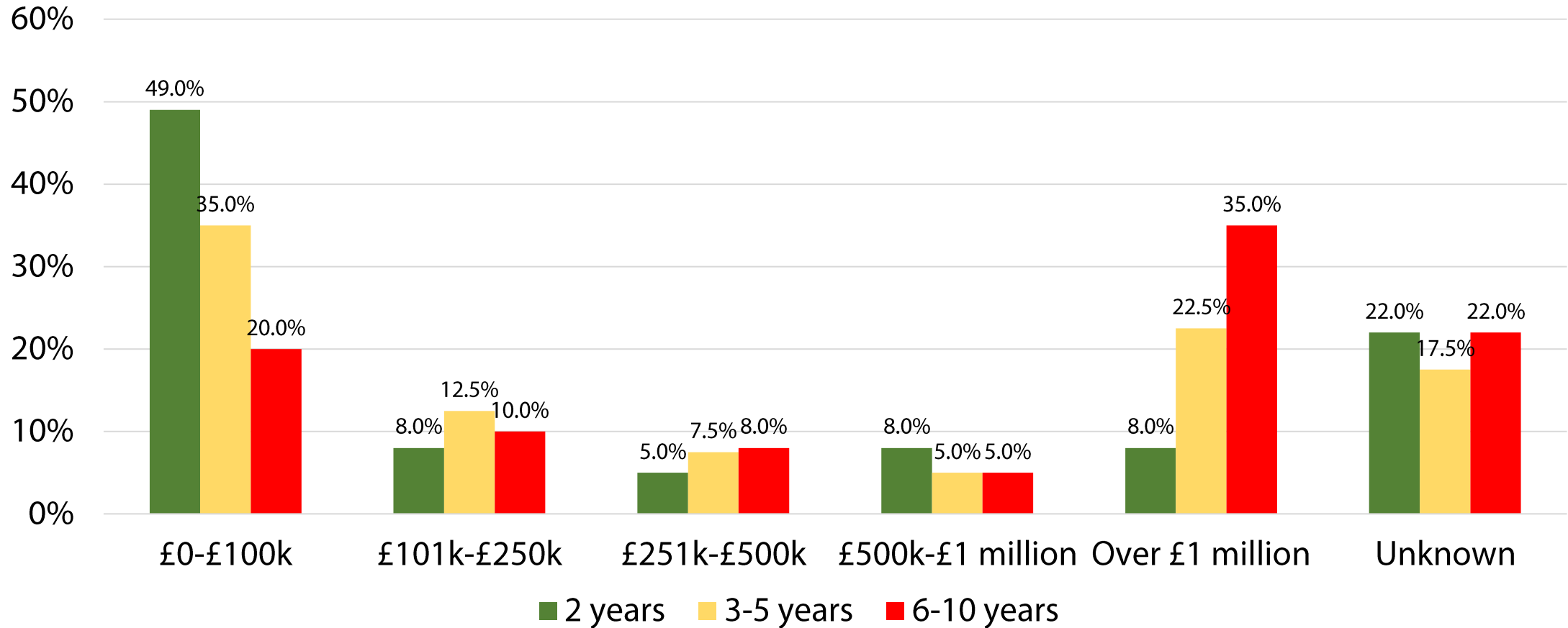


# What do you estimate the costs to be to carry out these works in the next 6-10 years?

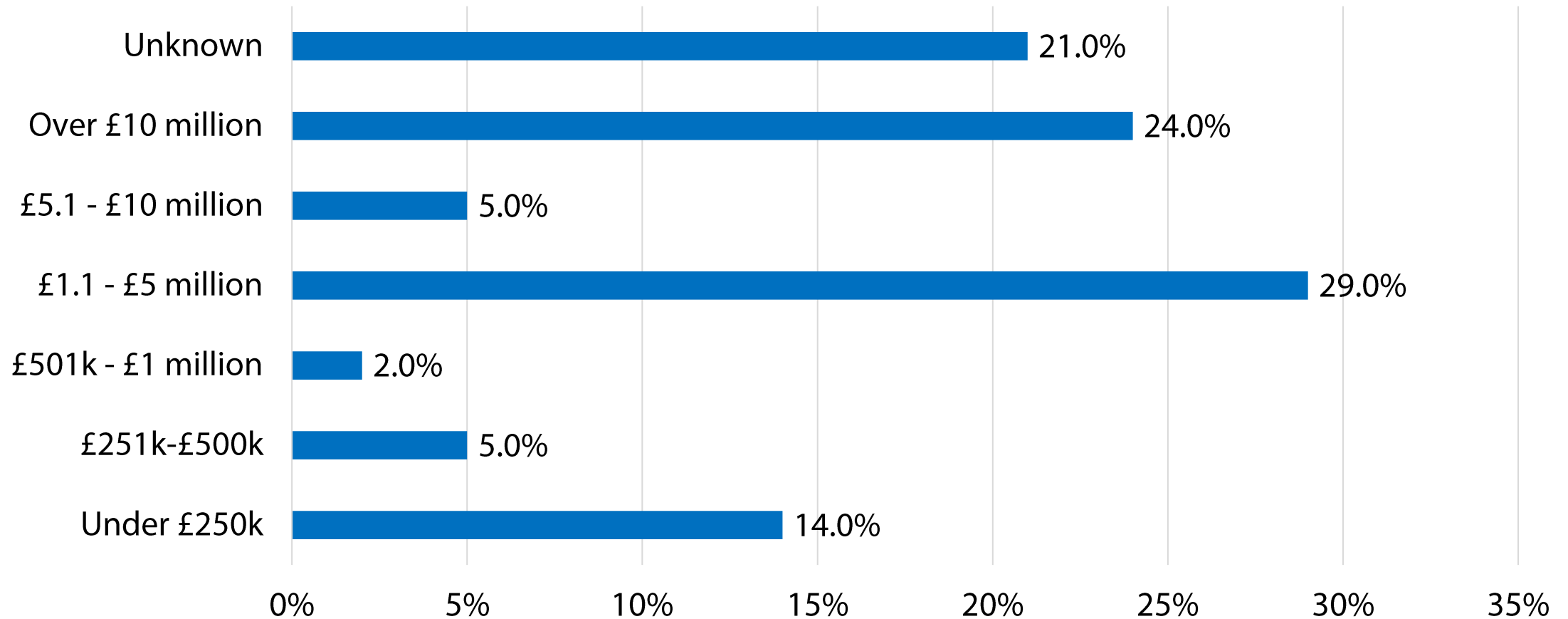




# What do you estimate the costs to be to carry out these works in the next 2 years, 3-5 years and 6-10 years?



# What do you estimate to be the eventual total costs for dealing with the impacts of Ash Dieback?



## **What percentage of diseased trees are located on council owned land, privately owned land and others?**

Almost a third of respondents were reporting infection rates of up to 50% of their ash tree stock, and a similar proportion of trees on private land.

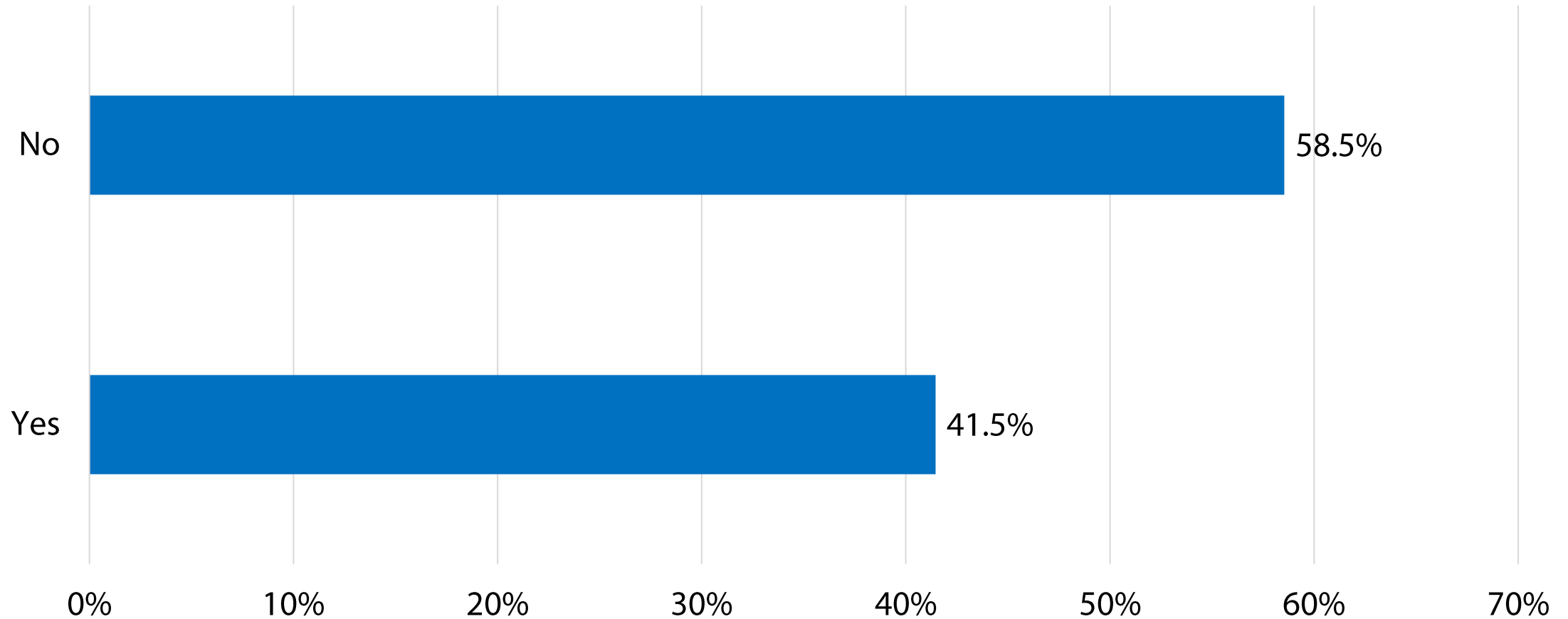
Due to the huge task of inspecting all of a council's tree stock, the actual infection rates may be much higher.

Knowledge of infection rates on other land owned by charities varied, but likely reflect the same amount seen on council and private land.

# Which areas of council owned land are most affected by Ash Dieback?

- Highway verges
  - 10% to 40% have trees suffering ash dieback
- Parks and open spaces
  - 10% to 30% have trees suffering ash dieback
- Woodlands
  - 10% to 70% have trees suffering ash dieback. One authority have this in all of their woodland areas.

# Do you identify Ash Dieback in residential gardens?



# **What do you estimate will be the percentage loss to your ash tree population?**

Over 75% of respondents are expecting losses between 60% to 95% with most reporting figures at the higher end of this scale.

It is clear that councils are expecting significant losses of ash trees.

# How will you monitor occurrence of Ash Dieback and what will the actions be which you take to address the problem?

- Regular tree monitoring with trees given a risk category based on:
  - the areas they are growing
  - their level of maturity
  - their state of health
- Ash Dieback Plans which identify specific actions needed to be taken to manage this problem
- The Tree Council's Ash Dieback Toolkit is useful reading for developing plans [[link](#)]

## **Will your local authority be replacing trees lost to Ash Dieback? If so, what species of trees will you be using?**

Most respondents stated they would be using a wide mixture of native species including: Lime, Oak, Beech Birch, Hazel, Rowan Field Maple, Sycamore, Hornbeam, Elder, Willow, Aspen, Holly and Cherry.

Adopting a 'right tree, right place' approach will give greater resistance against existing and new pests and diseases.

Respondents often stated they would still plant non-native trees for increased biodiversity and to match the landscapes.



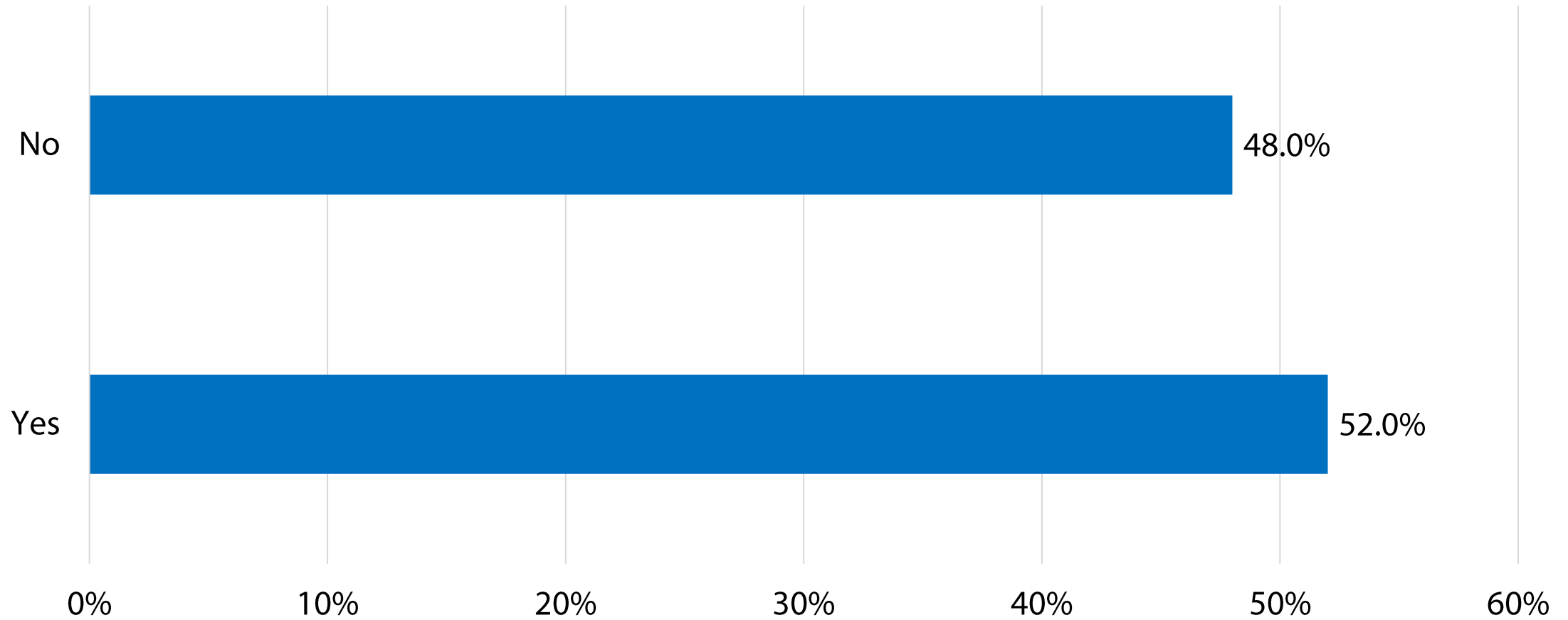
# **Where will the new / additional trees be sourced from?**

All respondents are using UK sources trees with the required provenance and biosecurity protocols in place.

Some mentioned using council or community nurseries so the source of trees is known.

One respondent mentioned using overseas sources, but only where trees were suitably quarantined.

# Do you have an Ash Dieback Plan?



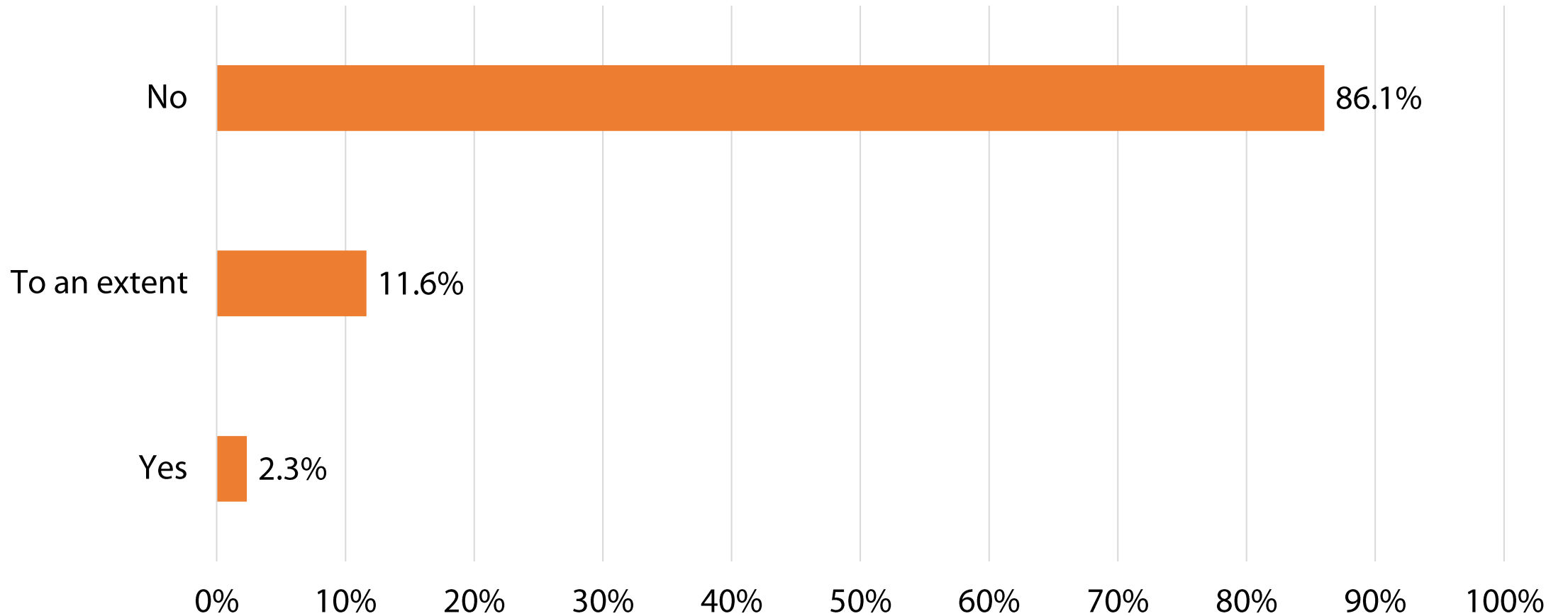
## **Do you have any innovative approaches you are using or developing to manage the problem of Ash Dieback?**

- Software systems are being used by many which help identify the scale of ash dieback and those trees affected.
- Drive-by surveys over traditional foot surveys is speeding up surveying.
- More mature trees are being pruned back to reduce diseased limbs in the hope they can be retained longer without the need to fell.
- Regional forums are popular with councils where best practice is discussed.
- External agencies such as the Tree Council are sharing best practice.

# **Are there any other tree-related diseases you are now finding which may cause future issues?**

- Alder Leaf Beetle (increased significantly)
- Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (reported by a number of respondents)
  
- Other common concerns were:
  - Bleeding canker in chestnuts
  - Honey fungus
  - Acute Oak Decline
  - Phytophthora in larch

# Do you feel Government is providing sufficient funding to local authorities to address the problem of Ash Dieback?



# Contact details

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