ARGENTA

TREE SURVEYS

TREE HEALTH & SAFETY SURVEY
&
ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Site at:

Abington Recreation Ground
Cambridgeshire

Job ref	Report Version	Author	Checked	Date
ATS0161	V1	IL	IL	January 2018

Ian Lorman

Relevant Qualifications

Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (Royal Forestry Society)

National Diploma in Arboriculture

National Certificate in Horticulture (Arboriculture Module)

Professional Membership

I have been a Fellow Member of the Arboricultural Association since May 2013

Membership number FE1030

Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION
Fellow Member

Experience

My industry experience extends to over 20 years from craft level in arboriculture and closely related industries to working as an Arboricultural / Trees Officer in five different local authorities. I have been practicing freelance consultancy for several years.

CONTENTS

Included with this report

Tree survey schedule

Tree location plan

1 Limitations

1.1 The content of this report is valid for a period of between one and three years from the date shown on the title page.

i. Trees in Zone 1: One year

ii. Trees in Zone 2: Two years

iii. Trees in Zone 3: Three years

- Note: Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. Condition and health and safety should be checked on a regular basis and after an extreme weather event.

1.2 Trees

The tree survey has been undertaken from ground level using non-invasive methods. The presence of Ivy, epicormic shoots or other climbing plants on tree trunks and branches obscures any defects that might be present that could otherwise be identified. In the presence of climbing plants etc assumptions are made based upon the general health and appearance of trees, which may differ fundamentally if Ivy etc were not present. For example, a tree that has the overall appearance of good health and vigour may have a serious structural defect hidden by climbing plants. Where Ivy severance / removal is recommended, this is usually to facilitate a tree inspection at a later date.

1.3 Tree Law

This report does not consider the presence of, or implications of statutory controls upon trees, such as Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or Conservation Areas. It shall be the responsibility of the landowner or their agent, to ensure that statutory requirements are met. At the time of writing, South Cambridgeshire District Council's online mapping service provides details of TPOs and Conservation Areas.

1.4 Wildlife

Before carrying out tree works, it is necessary to observe laws in respect of protected species and habitats. Various habitats and species of animal in the UK are protected by the following pieces of legislation:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

All tree work operations must comply with The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which provide statutory protection to birds, bats and other species, all of which could inhabit trees. Where works may constitute an offence, advice will be acquired from a suitably qualified person before works are able to proceed. For example, it may be necessary to programme tree work outside of the bird nesting period, typically March through to August inclusive.

1.5 Non-disclosure Notice

The content and layout of this report are owned by the author. This report may not be copied or used without the author's agreement for any purpose other than the purpose indicated in this report.

1.6 Third Party Disclaimer

The report was prepared by the author at the instruction of and for the use by, the client named within the report. The author provides this advice without prejudice and bases his opinions on knowledge, experience, qualifications and published research and cannot be held responsible for the consequences of a difference of opinion held by third parties, for example the Local Planning Authority or Planning Inspector. The

author does not accept liability for any loss or damage arising from reliance on the content of this report.

1.7 Status

This is a tree safety report. It has been prepared in compliance with a landowner's duty of care obligations in regard to the health and safety of the public and property such that may be presented by the partial or whole structural FAILURE of a tree or trees. The report makes recommendations for tree surgery works to address defects identified during the tree survey. The tree surgery works are given a priority weighting.

1.7.1 This document does not;

i. address the matter of the current or future potential for damage to buildings or other structures and surfaces from tree roots, directly or indirectly,

ii. address any hazards presented by low-hanging tree branches that have the potential to cause injury to pedestrians (e.g. eye injury) or damage to vehicles.

2 Brief

2.1 This report was requested by Abington Recreation Ground Committee (the client) on 27 November 2017 (by email from Peter Brunning). The site visit / tree survey was conducted on 5 December 2017. I am instructed to undertake a health & safety tree survey at the Recreation Ground to identify structural defects in trees and to make recommendations for tree surgery operations to eliminate a risk, or mitigate a risk to an acceptable level, proportionate to the nature and the location of the trees. Trees have been plotted on an Ordnance Survey base map using Geographical Positioning System (GIS) to a level of accuracy that is sufficient to identify the location of the trees.

3 Summary of findings and recommendations

3.1 Out of forty-eight individual trees and two groups of trees, one tree has been identified as imminently dangerous due to the presence of a deep-seated wood decay fungus (Ash tree 49). This is the only tree that requires removal due to wood decay or disease.

3.2 Two further trees are recommended for removal due to the presence of very weak included bark unions which are too large to remedy by pruning (Horse Chestnut 10 and Lime 33). These defects could fail, posing a risk of loss or damage to person or property. The defects have been present throughout the lives of the trees but the parts of the trees at risk of failure are now large enough to cause considerable harm should they fail. These defects could have been ‘pruned out’ when the trees were much younger, shortly after planting.

3.3 Most trees are generally healthy, and most will continue to contribute to amenity and habitat for many years to come. Very few trees carry deadwood of any concern. Ivy is becoming established on some trees and in most cases, this has obscured parts of trees that may present defects. Ivy severance or removal has been recommended to enable a more thorough inspection.

3.4 Dutch Elm Disease remains a cause of continuous work. The group of Elms around the play area (group 48) are in a short cycle of growing and dying and will require removal as and when they die.

4 Tree survey methodology

4.1 The trees have been assessed at ground level, using no ancillary equipment in accordance with the principles of Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) *C. Mattheck, K, Bethge, K, Weber (1994)*. The trees are numbered in sequence starting at '1'. The trees are identified on the tree location plan.

4.2 Trees with a stem diameter less than, or equal to 75 millimetres diameter at 1.5 metres above ground level have not been recorded. Trees that, at the time of writing and due to their size and location that could not conceivably present a health and safety risk have not been recorded. Such trees may be recorded in later years once they have attained greater size.

4.3 Common tree names are given.

4.4 Tree height is estimated in metres.

4.5 Stem diameter is estimated in millimetres at 1.5 metres above ground level (or nearest practical height). Where multiple dimensions are given, this reflects the multi-stemmed nature of the tree.

4.6 Crown spread is estimated in metres as a radius from the trunk. The reference to N, E, S, W is for ease of data collection and the production of the tree location plans and is not intended to give the impression that the tree crowns are symmetrical.

4.7 A priority rating has been provided where remedial tree surgery operations have been recommended. This provides a guide to assist with scheduling work and states the maximum period that should elapse from inspection date to the tree surgery operations. The following scale is used:

- 0 – No tree surgery work
- 1 – Urgent works that should be undertaken within six weeks of the tree inspection (if the urgency is deemed higher than this, the item will be highlighted in RED in the tree survey schedule, in which case it should be undertaken as soon as practicable – ie. straight away).

- 2 – Works that should be undertaken within 12 months of the tree inspection.
- 3 – Works that should be undertaken within 18 months of the tree inspection, or prior to the next scheduled tree inspection, whichever is sooner.

4.8 Life stage is estimated in accordance with the known lifespan of the particular species.

Young: Young trees

Semi mature: Semi-mature, trees less than 1/2 life expectancy.

Mature: Mature trees up to 2/3 life expectancy.

Over mature: Over-mature, declining or moribund trees of low vigour.

Veteran: Veteran trees

4.9 The physiological condition of the tree has been referred to as one of the following:

Good: A sound tree, trees needing little, if any, attention.

Moderate: A tree with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover.

Poor: A tree with major structural and physiological defects or stress.

Dead: A tree or trees, no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover, or are / have become dangerous.

4.10 Major defects or diseases and relevant observations have also been recorded under Structural Condition within the Tree Schedules. The assessment for structural condition has included inspection of the following defects:

- The presence of fungal fruiting bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay.
- Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base indicating possible root plate movement.
- Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulting from past pruning, as it may be an indication of internal weakness and decay.

- Tight or weak ‘V’ shaped forks and co-dominant stems
- Hazard beam formations and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Mattheck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994).
- Cavities as a result of limb losses or past pruning.
- Broken branches
- Storm damage
- Canker formations
- Loose bark
- Damage to roots
- Basal, stem or branch / limb cavities
- Die-back in the crown
- Abnormal foliage size and colour
- Any changes to the timing of normal leaf flush and leaf fall patterns
- Other pathological diseases affecting any part of the tree

4.11 Each tree is given a ‘Zone value’ for inspection frequency which refers to a combination of factors including tree height and location and frequency and value of ‘targets’. Targets can be defined as person and property or other asset to which a tree presents a risk. It is important to consider risks posed by trees in respect of their location because it allows common sense decisions to be made regarding the frequency of tree inspection regime and remedial tree surgery works. This has environmental and economic benefits. The Zone value given to the tree informs the priority rating for remedial tree surgery operations. The following scale is used for the sites within this tree survey:

- 1 – High frequency of high value targets / large tree / medium tree (red trees on the tree locations plans) – One-year (annual) inspection frequency.

- 2 – Low frequency of high value targets / large tree / medium tree (amber trees on the tree location plans) – Two-year inspection frequency.
- 3 – Very low frequency of high value targets / large tree (green trees on the tree location plans) – Three-year inspection frequency.

4.12 The above inspection frequencies are recommended in the absence of extreme weather events. It is strongly recommended that a 'walkover' inspection is undertaken following an extreme weather event where it is likely that trees will have been subjected to damaging forces and where branches can be expected to have been shed. A walkover survey is a basic visual assessment that may be carried out by a person with basic knowledge of tree safety and keen eyesight. The walkover survey should record any items that require immediate attention to ensure safety. Works identified should be undertaken as soon as practicable and the area affected should be cordoned off where possible, until the works have been undertaken. Zone 1 trees should be inspected as a priority.

5 Abington Recreation Ground – Findings

5.1 Forty-eight individual trees and two groups of trees were recorded in the tree survey.

5.2 One tree has been identified as imminently dangerous (Ash tree no.49). Prior to the publication of this report, the condition of this tree was drawn to the attention of the client and action has been taken to make the tree safe at the earliest opportunity.

5.3 The tree survey schedule identifies trees that require remedial tree surgery and / or the removal or severance of Ivy. In most cases, Ivy removal is recommended to enable further inspection where the Ivy may be concealing serious structural defects that could not otherwise be reported upon. All tree surgery must be undertaken by expert tree surgeons in accordance with British Standard BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations. It shall be the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that tree surgery contractors are indemnified with suitable insurance policies and that they are authorised to carry and dispose of commercial waste such as arises from tree surgery operations. The severance and removal of Ivy could conceivably be undertaken at ground level by volunteers. If volunteer labour is to be used for some operations, ensure that safeguards are put into place, that volunteers are physically fit, that suitable tools are used, and that first aid is available.

5.4 There are a striking number of structural defects identified in many of the trees that are related to defective growth, especially that of weak, branch unions and the division of trees into multiple co-dominant leaders with included bark unions. These defects, in time can lead to sudden, catastrophic failure of part, or a whole tree. These weak features arise from a combination of poor genotypic provenance and a lack of formative pruning at the time of planting or in the first growing seasons after transplanting. The legacy of poor provenance and lack of husbandry is the need for greater vigilance in tree condition monitoring and more regular tree surgery operations. A noteworthy example of this situation is the recommendation to remove a Lime tree in early maturity (tree 33). Whilst this tree could be retained and fitted with a cable brace in the future, to protect against failure, this is a costly operation with

regular maintenance required by climbing inspection and adjustment. I have therefore recommended removal and suggest its replacement with a new Lime tree with a strong, central leader and well-formed branch unions.

5.5 Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker disease (most often caused by the bacterium *Pseudomonas syringae pv. Aesculi*) is present on site, which is quite typical and not cause for urgent concern. The status of the condition is somewhat less ominous than it was several years ago when it seemed to have a much more severe effect on host trees. The disease, in most cases now seems to be more of a chronic condition from which trees can recover in some years and then succumb again in others. Young trees are usually more seriously affected. As a consequence, the species, *Aesculus hippocastanum* (Common Horse Chestnut) is less frequently planted.

5.6 Some Grey Poplar trees are situated mid-way along the western boundary and are by some margin, the tallest trees on site. Due to the presence of included bark unions at the bases, two of these trees require tree surgery to reduce the risk of failure of one or more very large stems.

5.7 Field Maple makes up a very large proportion of the trees on site. This is a robust, native species with few vices and was an excellent choice when the planting scheme was conceived. The combination of disease resistance and relatively compact dimensions makes these trees very economical to maintain in a public location.

6 Conclusion

6.1 Ash tree 49 must be removed at the earliest opportunity. I understand that this work is imminent or already undertaken by the publication date of this report.

6.2 Two further tree removals are required due to structural defects that could have been avoided with formative pruning at an early age, or by the selection of better quality nursery stock. Similar defects are present with notable regularity throughout the population. In most cases, the defects have been present for too long for remedial pruning to be an effective or suitable prescription.

6.3 The Elm trees around the play area (48 group) will continue their regular cycle of a short life followed by death due to Dutch Elm Disease. Some consideration should be given to the removal of this group and its replacement with more suitable, robust species.

6.4 Overall, the tree population is physiological healthy, compromised only by poor quality nursery stock and a lack of early husbandry. Only a small number of Horse Chestnut trees are present, but they do show clear signs of infection with Bleeding Canker. The use of a high proportion of Field Maple is very fortunate given their robust nature and potential for longevity.

6.5 The reader is advised to refer to the tree survey schedule herein and to observe the recommendations and their priorities. From this, plans can be made to allocate a budget at an early stage to enable the works to be undertaken within the appropriate timescales.

7 Normative references

7.1 The following documents are indispensable in the application of the recommendations in this report:

- R.G. Strouts, T.G. Winter (1994). Diagnosis of Ill-Health in Trees. DoE
- D. Lonsdale (1999). Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management. ODPM
- C. Mattheck, K. Bethge, K. Weber (1994). The Body Language of Trees. DoE
- C. Mattheck (2007). Updated Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment. Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmBH
- F.W.M.R. Schwarze, J. Engels, C. Mattheck (1999). Fungal Strategies of Wood Decay in Trees. Springer
- Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2011). National Tree Safety Group / Forestry Commission
- Tree Surveys: A Guide to Good Practice – Guidance Note 7 (2015). The Arboricultural Association
- British Standard BS3998: 2010 Tree Work – Recommendations. BSI

ARGENTA

TREE SURVEYS

www.argentatreesurveys.co.uk

Tel: 01480 435155
Mobile: 07766 379251

Company no: 10697882
Registered Company address
39 Stokes Drive
Godmanchester
Cambridgeshire
PE29 2UW

Signed:

Ian Lorman
Director

January 2018

Site: Abington Recreation Ground		Date: 5 December 2017					Weather: Dry / Windy	
Tree number	**Species**	**Tree Height (m)**	**Stem Dia (s) (mm)**	**Crown Spread (m)**	**Priority / urgency**	**Life stage**	**Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations**	**Zone value**
1	Whitebeam	7.00	100 125 125 125	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Divides into four co-dominant stems at 1 metre with weak included bark union on stem facing north Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action North limb isn't so heavy as to be a safety issue	2
2	Common Ash	11.00	300	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Early-mature	Vertical shoots in crown indicative of stress Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
3	Whitebeam	8.50	275 175	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Weak included bark union at base. Numerous small wounds on lower stems Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
4	Common Ash	13.00	275	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Early-mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
5	Common Hawthorn	5.00	150 100 100	N E S W 2.0	0	Over Mature	Multiple stem wounds with hollowing and other internal decay. Massive dieback. Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	2
6	Field Maple	13.00	350	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
7	Field Maple	12.00	300	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
8	Field Maple	13.00	300 400	N 7.0 E 7.0 S 7.0 W 7.0	0	Mature	Low north-facing limb has strong branch attachment. Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at base with included bark union Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Abington Recreation Ground		Date: 5 December 2017					Weather: Dry / Windy	
Tree number	**Species**	**Tree Height (m)**	**Stem Dia (s) (mm)**	**Crown Spread (m)**	**Priority / urgency**	**Life stage**	**Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations**	**Zone value**
9	Common Horse Chestnut	14.00	450	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	2	Mature	Small patches of dead bark on west side at 2 metres and lesions on central stem from bleeding canker Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Further inspection 12 months - On internal trunk decay. Monitor deterioration	2
10	Common Horse Chestnut	14.00	400 400	N 7.0 E 7.0 S 7.0 W 7.0	2	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 1 metre with weak included bark union. North-facing limb divides again at 2 metres with extremely weak included bark union. Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Fell Tree not worth bracing	2
11	Field Maple	10.00	250 200	N 4.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.0	0	Mature	Small dead wood throughout. Black exudation on trunk at 1.5 metres western side Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
12	Field Maple	7.00	200 200 200	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Stem on south side has open wound with internal decay inside branch junction Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action Rotten stem not in danger of falling into recreation ground	2
13	Field Maple	9.00	300	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Next to litter bin and east of bench. Leaning due to light competition. Small dead wood Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
14	Field Maple	10.00	250 250 200	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
15	Common Horse Chestnut	5.00	100	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	0	Young	Multiple impact wounds on lower trunk from grass cutting machinery Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	2

Site: Abington Recreation Ground		Date: 5 December 2017					Weather: Dry / Windy	
Tree number	**Species**	**Tree Height (m)**	**Stem Dia (s) (mm)**	**Crown Spread (m)**	**Priority / urgency**	**Life stage**	**Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations**	**Zone value**
16	Grey Poplar	30.00	700 900 700	N 14. E 14. S 14. W 14.	0	Mature	Multiple stems at base with all being co-dominant. Multiple weak included bark unions at base but stems quite vertical with low probability of whole stem failure. Forms single aerodynamic unit with adjacent Poplar no.17 Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
17	Grey Poplar	27.00	700 700	N 10. E 10. S 10. W 10.	2	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at base with weak included bark union Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Reduce crown - Reduce height of north side leaning leader by 10 metres	2
18	Grey Poplar	27.00	700 600	N 10. E 10. S 10. W 10.	2	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at base with weak included bark union Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Reduce crown - Reduce height of north side leaning leader by 10 metres	2
19	Field Maple	8.00	200 200	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Early-mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at base with weak included bark union. Small basal wounds from mowing machinery Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	1
20	Field Maple	7.00	275	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Leaning due to light competition Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
21	Common Horse Chestnut	13.00	350	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
22	Field Maple	12.00	250 250 200 200 200	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
23	Field Maple	12.00	200 200 250 100	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	0	Mature	Small dead wood throughout. Drawn up due to light competition Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2

Site: Abington Recreation Ground		Date: 5 December 2017					Weather: Dry / Windy	
Tree number	**Species**	**Tree Height (m)**	**Stem Dia (s) (mm)**	**Crown Spread (m)**	**Priority / urgency**	**Life stage**	**Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations**	**Zone value**
24	Common Horse Chestnut	14.00	300 400 400 400	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	2	Mature	Chronic long-term Bleeding Canker infection. Multiple weak included bark union unions from base to 2 metres Physiological condition - Poor ▪ Further inspection 12 months - On internal trunk decay. Monitor deterioration	2
25	Field Maple	13.00	300 300	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	3	Mature	Ivy becoming established Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
26	Field Maple	13.00	200 200	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	3	Mature	Ivy cover on trunk obscuring possible defects. Low vigour Physiological condition - Poor ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
27	Field Maple	5.00	100 100 100 100	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Early-mature	Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
28	Field Maple	6.00	100 100 100 100	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Early-mature	Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
29	Field Maple	13.00	300 400 250 250	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	3	Mature	Ivy becoming established Physiological condition - Good ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
30	Field Maple	13.00	500	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	3	Mature	Ivy becoming established Physiological condition - Good ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
31	Field Maple	14.00	300 300 200	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	0	Mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Abington Recreation Ground		Date: 5 December 2017					Weather: Dry / Windy	
Tree number	**Species**	**Tree Height (m)**	**Stem Dia (s) (mm)**	**Crown Spread (m)**	**Priority / urgency**	**Life stage**	**Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations**	**Zone value**
32	Grey Poplar	19.00	400 600	N 10.0 E 10.0 S 10.0 W 10.0	2	Mature	Twin-stem with sound basal attachment. Some old Hornet Clearwing Moth exit holes at base on south side. Moderate dead wood in mid-crown Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Remove major dead wood	2
33	Common Lime	15.00	250 250 250	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	3	Early-mature	Divides into three co-dominant stems at base with very weak included bark unions. Tree will become dangerous when it grows much larger. Tree too established for remedial tree surgery Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Fell	2
34	Field Maple	14.00	300 300 150	N 6.00 E 6.00 S 6.00 W 6.00	3	Mature	Ivy becoming established Physiological condition - Good ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
35	Field Maple	14.00	300 300 300 300 300	N 6.00 E 6.00 S 6.00 W 6.00	0	Mature	Divides into multiple stems at base Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
36 Group	Mixed species	12.00	300 300 300 300 300	N 8.00 E 8.00 S 8.00 W 8.00	3	Mature	Close group of Field Maple and one small Elm. Privet growing at base. Ivy becoming established Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
37	Common Ash	20.00	700	N 8.00 E 8.00 S 8.00 W 8.00	0	Mature	Growing out ouf river bank leaning sharply over river Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	2
38	Whitebeam	9.50	200 200 200 100 100	N 4.00 E 4.00 S 4.00 W 4.00	0	Mature	Next to litter bin Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
39	Common Ash	18.00	300 400 250 100	N 8.00 E 8.00 S 8.00 W 8.00	3	Mature	Divides into four co-dominant stems at base. Ivy becoming established Physiological condition - Good ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2

Site: Abington Recreation Ground		Date: 5 December 2017					Weather: Dry / Windy	
Tree number	**Species**	**Tree Height (m)**	**Stem Dia (s) (mm)**	**Crown Spread (m)**	**Priority / urgency**	**Life stage**	**Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations**	**Zone value**
40	Sycamore	17.00	600	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	3	Mature	Ivy becoming established Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
41	Field Maple	17.00	500 400 400 400	N 9.0 E 9.0 S 9.0 W 9.0	0	Mature	Rope swing attached to branch over river. Very impressive specimen Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
42	Common Ash	14.00	300 250	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	3	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at base. Ivy becoming established. Leggy and drawn up form. Pair of shoes hanging in crown Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
43	Common Ash	19.00	300 300	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	3	Mature	Dense Ivy cover on trunk to 7 metres Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Ivy - Sever/remove ivy	2
44	Common Ash	17.00	600	N 8.0 E 8.0 S 8.0 W 8.0	2	Mature	Moderate dead wood in lower and mid-crown Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Remove major dead wood	2
45	Common Ash	10.00	125	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Young	Sprouted from rotten stump of parent tree Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
46	Field Maple	11.00	300 200 200 200 200	N 5.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	0	Mature	Multiple stems from 0.5 metres Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2
47	Common Alder	8.50	225	N 3.0 E 3.0 S 3.0 W 3.0	0	Mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	2

Site: Abington Recreation Ground		Date: 5 December 2017					Weather: Dry / Windy	
Tree number	**Species**	**Tree Height (m)**	**Stem Dia (s) (mm)**	**Crown Spread (m)**	**Priority / urgency**	**Life stage**	**Observations; structural / physiological condition and any tree work recommendations**	**Zone value**
48 Group	Elm	15.00	300	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 6.0 W 6.0	2	Early-mature	Group of Elm suckers. Some dying due to Dutch Elm Disease (a cycle that will continue) Physiological condition – Poor / dying ▪ Remove dead trees as they succumb to DED	1
49	Common Ash	15.00	775	N 8.5 E 10. S 9.0 W 9.0	1	Mature	Multiple Ganoderma fungal brackets at base on south-east side. Black exudation from trunk in same location Physiological condition - Poor ▪ Fell (within 6 weeks)	1
50	Sycamore	13.00	550	N 5.5 E 5.5 S 5.5 W 6.5	0	Mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres with sound union. Multiple old pruning wounds on stems from crown lifting show poor occlusion. Low vigour. Decline probably due to construction of MUGA Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	1

ARGENTA
TREE SURVEYS

Abington Recreation Ground
Tree locations

SCALE : 1 : 800 @ A3	DATE : 03/01/2018	N
MAP FILENAME :		

The original of this plan is produced in colour
Monochrome copies should not be relied upon

INSPECTION FREQUENCY

Name & Tree colour	Minimum recommended frequency	
Zone 1 (Red)	1 Year (annual)	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 2 (Amber)	2 Years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event
Zone 3 (Green)	3 Years	Plus additional 'walkover' survey after storm event