



## ARBORICULTURAL REPORT FOR PRE-APPLICATION

Site at:  
**Abington Recreation Ground**  
**Abington**  
**Cambridgeshire**

Job ref	Report Version	Author	Checked	Date
ATS0160	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.





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### **Additional documents attached**

Tree survey schedule

Tree Constraints Plan (existing)

Suggested tree removal, retention and planting plan







## 1 Limitations

1.1 The content of this report is valid for one year from the date shown on the title page.

### 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.

### 1.3 Tree Law

Details of statutory controls have been obtained from South Cambridgeshire District Council's online mapping service.

### 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

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#### 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 not a design or method statement or a tree safety report. This report has been prepared in respect of the impact of a proposed development upon trees. The report makes recommendations relating to tree protection which may have implications for design, construction, materials and methods to be employed in construction. Any such recommendations should be approved by the appropriate responsible parties.



## 2 Brief

- 2.1 This report was requested by Abington Recreation Ground Committee (the client) on 27 November 2017. The site visit / tree survey was conducted on 4 December 2017. I am instructed to provide advice in support of a pre-planning application enquiry (a 'pre-app') to South Cambridgeshire District Council – the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' as to the impact of a proposed development upon trees and how any impact may be avoided or mitigated. The advice takes the form of a report including an arboricultural impact assessment with tree survey schedule, tree constraints plan showing the current tree population and a plan of suggested tree removal, tree retention and mitigation planting.
- 2.2 The site area, to be occupied by the proposed development is nebulous at this stage. The accompanying suggested tree removal plan provides a guide to the approximate area that may be required to accommodate the proposals. The size of this area is informed by designs of a scheme provided by third parties at an earlier stage.
- 2.3 Pre-planning application advice has been received from South Cambridgeshire District Council (LPA), by letter dated 11 September 2017. The pre-application reference number is: PRE/0429/17. The case officer was Rebecca Ward. The advice contains a number of recommendations including concerns about tree loss. This report, in part, seeks to allay the concerns of the LPA.



### **3 Summary of findings and recommendations**

- 3.1 The trees located in the vicinity of the proposed development have some limited value as a group but are mostly low to moderate quality and none are of great stature or age. Dead and dying, semi-mature Elm trees feature throughout the length of the site. It is likely that all of the trees have come into existence since the making of 'area' TPO 1/61.
- 3.2 Many of the trees will need to be removed to accommodate the proposed development. The layout can be designed to retain most of the better-quality trees and provide working space to allow effective temporary protection measures during site preparation and construction.
- 3.3 The layout can be designed to provide adequate space for new tree and shrub planting in mitigation for tree losses and to provide effective screening of the pump track when viewed from dwellings the south. There is potential for a new landscaping scheme to considerably improve the quality of the tree population from its current state.







## 4 Tree survey methodology

- 4.1 The trees have been assessed in accordance with British Standard BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Trees surveyed are given sequential numbers from 1 through to 20. Groups of trees are numbered G1 through to G4. Number tags have not been fixed to trees. All of the surveyed trees are identified on the tree constraints plan.
- 4.2 The British Standard divides trees into one of four categories (based on the cascade chart for tree quality assessment – Table 1 in the Standard). These are classed as U, A, B or C (Section 4.5 of BS5837). This gives an indication as to the tree's quality. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below). Categories A, B and C cover trees that might be a material consideration in the development process, each with three further sub-categories (1, 2 or 3) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural (including conservation) values. Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons usually connected with their physiological or structural condition. In assigning trees to the A, B or C categories, the presence of any serious disease or tree-related hazards are taken into account. If the disease is considered fatal and / or irremediable, or likely to require sanitation for the protection of other trees it may be categorised as U, even if they are otherwise of considerable value.
- 4.3 Category 'U'. (Dark Red): Trees for removal are those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Trees within this category are:
- Trees that have a serious irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees;





- ii. Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline;
- iii. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and or/safety of other trees nearby trees or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

4.4 Category 'A'. (Green): are trees whose retention is most desirable and are of high quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to be able to make a lasting contribution (at least 40 years) and may comprise:

- i. Trees which are particularly good examples of their species especially rare or unusual, or essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue);
- ii. Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features,
- iii. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (eg. veteran trees or wood-pasture trees).

4.5 Category 'B'. (Blue): are trees whose retention is considered desirable and are of moderate quality. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (at least 20 years) and may comprise:

- i. Trees that might be included in category A, but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage), are downgraded in favour of the best individuals;
- ii. Trees present in numbers such that they form distinct landscape features and attract a higher collective rating than they would as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality;
- iii. Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.



- 4.6 Category 'C'. (Grey): are trees that could be retained and are considered to be of low quality. They have a life expectancy of at least 10 years or are young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm and may comprise:
- i. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories;
  - ii. Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient screening benefits;
  - iii. Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.
- 4.7 Crown spreads have been measured in metres and taken for the four cardinal points where necessary and where access permits. The measurements are always considered in the following sequence: north, east, south and west, and therefore appear as such within the Tree Survey schedule. Where access is not available dimensions are estimated.
- 4.8 In the assessment, particular consideration has been given to the following when considering the appropriate BS Category and Sub-Category allocation:
- i. the health, vigour and condition of each tree;
  - ii. the presence of any structural defects in each tree and its remaining contribution in years (i.e. future life expectancy);
  - iii. the size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of a proposed development for the land use;
  - iv. the location of each tree relative to existing site features, e.g. its value as a screen or as a skyline feature.
- 4.9 Age class is assessed according to the age class categories referred to in BS 5837.
- Y:** Young trees
- SM:** Semi-mature, trees less than 1/3 life expectancy.
- EM:** Early-mature trees up to 1/2 life expectancy.



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

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

**V:** Veteran trees

4.10 The physiological condition of the tree, or group of trees, has been referred to as one of the following:

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

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

**Poor:** A tree, trees, with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be very expensive and inappropriate to retain.

**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.

4.11 Major defects or diseases and relevant observations have also been recorded under Structural Condition within the Tree Schedule. 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





## 5 General Description of Site and Surroundings

- 5.1 The site occupies the southern boundary of Abington Recreation Ground. Topography is level and it is set to rough grass and sporadic tree planting. Horse paddocks are situated immediately to the south on adjoining land. The wider area of the Recreation Ground is a playing field of level grass, surrounded by mature trees.
- 5.2 The tree survey has identified twenty individual trees and four groups of trees located within influencing distance of the proposed development (or operations associated with site preparation and construction). The quality of trees varies from 'U' category (the lowest quality) to 'B' (moderate quality). There are no trees of high quality or of great age, stature or importance. Dead and dying, semi-mature Elm trees feature throughout the site.
- Below: Photograph taken near St Mary's Church, looking east, showing the area of trees surveyed in their entirety. Nearest are a cluster of trees (numbered 13 thru 20) which are some of the better trees on site, suggested for retention as part of the scheme.





## 6 Description of the Proposed Development

- 6.1 The construction of a 'pump track' – An undulating bicycle track, for use by the local community.





## 7 Legal constraints

### 7.1 Tree Preservation Orders

7.1.1 The site is covered by an 'area' TPO; in fact, two areas numbered A1 & A9, listed under the same TPO document number; TPO 1/61.

- Area A1 covers the following tree species

i. Horse Chestnut

- Area A9 covers the following tree species

i. Elm

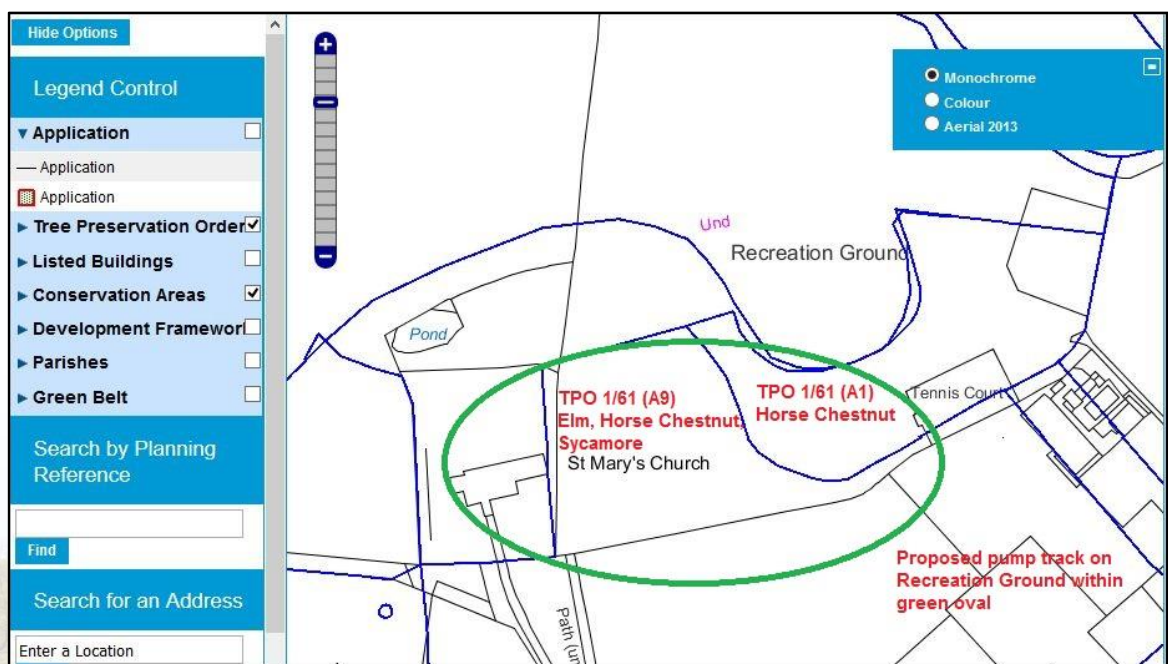
ii. Horse Chestnut

iii. Sycamore

### 7.2 Conservation Area

7.2.1 The site is located within Abington Conservation Area.

- Below: A screenshot of South Cambridgeshire District Council's tree constraints information of 14 January 2018





- 7.3 Conservation Area status affords legal protection to all live trees that exceed 75 millimetres trunk diameter (measured at 1.3 metres above ground level). Conservation Area status is ostensibly the same as that afforded to trees covered by Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and the same offences and penalties apply.
- 7.4 The local planning authority can make new TPOs at any time without advanced notice. Penalties for offences relating to TPO trees include, but are not exclusive to, lopping, topping, damaging or destroying trees which can be unintentionally done by such simple means as damaging the soil structure around the trees during demolition or building work.
- 7.5 The effect of a Tree Preservation Order is that a formal application will normally need to be submitted to the local planning authority (LPA) (subject to exceptions) for tree works. Such an application may be refused, approved or approved subject to conditions. There is a right of appeal against refusals, conditions or non-determination. In all cases, unauthorised work or wilful damage or destruction etc is a criminal offence, on summary conviction leading to fines of up to £20,000 per tree and on indictment, to an unlimited fine and / or imprisonment. All trees are a 'material consideration' in the town planning context and extra weight is normally given to those the subject of the above statutory protection. If TPOs are applied, it is imperative that the LPA is consulted with respect to any activities that affect trees whether directly or indirectly. In addition, before removing any trees a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to ascertain if extant planning conditions affect trees on the site.
- 7.6 The granting of full planning permission allows works to be undertaken to protected trees (TPO & Conservation Area) as far as is necessary in order to implement that permission. For example, if the approved plan shows the footprint of a new building where a protected tree is located, you may remove that tree for the purpose of implementing the extant planning permission (but for no other reason) without the need to make a separate tree work application to the Local Planning Authority.



## 8 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

### 8.1 Tree loss required to implement the design

- 8.1.1 At this stage it is not known precisely how many trees would need to be removed to accommodate the proposed scheme as there is no final design. It can be assumed that the final design will require the removal of the central section of trees from the southern boundary of the Recreation ground, between St Mary's Church and the Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA). The suggested tree removal plan with this report provides a guide to the size of the area of tree clearance.
- 8.1.2 None of the trees in the vicinity of the proposed pump track have significant individual value, some are diseased, and several are self-set, semi-mature Elms in a cycle of living and dying as a result of Dutch Elm Disease. It is unlikely that any of the trees were present at the time that the 'area' TPO 1/61 was served. The trees covered originally by that TPO are most likely long gone.
- 8.1.3 Tree loss incurred by the pump track proposals can be mitigated by replacement tree planting which will ensure compensation for loss of green infrastructure and could, if properly designed and maintained, improve screening effectiveness and the overall quality of the tree population.
- 8.1.4 Special regard is to be given to Conservation Area status, which includes the impact of any proposal upon trees. The existing trees provide limited benefits to amenity and make little contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. A carefully designed landscaping scheme would, in time, provide a net gain to amenity.





## 8.2 Evaluation of tree constraints – trees to be retained

### i. Above ground constraints

- The crowns, branches and trunks of the 'retained trees' (the trees that are kept in-situ as part of the development) present a physical constraint and these trees must be protected from any impact damage that may be incurred by plant and machinery if they are to survive and continue to contribute to the environment in the long term. On receipt of a final design, a tree protection plan can be produced, showing the position of temporary tree protective barriers (fencing) for the implementation of the development.

### ii. Below ground constraints – Root Protection Areas

- The root systems of the retained trees represent arguably the most critical constraint, albeit an invisible one under normal circumstances. The most valuable part of the root systems for maintaining health and structural anchorage of trees is mostly located in the upper 600 millimetres of the soil profile. The British Standard uses a formula to calculate these nominal areas on the ground which are referred to as the 'root protection area' (RPA). The RPA is determined by multiplying a factor by the stem diameter depending on the form of the tree (see section 4.6 and Figure C.1 of the Standard). The calculated figure provides a measurement of the radius from the centre of a tree trunk to form a nominal circle; all the ground within this radius is the RPA. This is often quoted in metres squared. RPAs may not be 'offset' to one side unless there is arboricultural justification to do so. The tree constraints plan in this report shows the RPAs as an orange polygon.

8.2.1 It is critical to reduce harm to tree roots and this can be achieved by the use of temporary tree protective measures such as fencing as specified at page 20 of this report.



### 8.3 Works and operations most likely to damage trees – General notes

- i. Impact damage by plant and machinery.
- ii. Changes of ground level (raising or lowering) within RPA or located such that the water table is altered to cause pooling around trees or excessive soil drying around trees.
- iii. Soil compaction within RPAs of retained trees.
- iv. Installation of new hard surfacing within RPAs of retained trees.
- v. Fires close to retained trees.
- vi. Soil poisoning by chemical and fuel spills.

### 8.4 Avoiding potentially damaging activities

- i. The avoidance of alterations to existing ground levels within RPAs or to otherwise affect trees (the raising or lowering of existing ground levels by excavation or adding or other materials).
- ii. Temporary protective barriers to BS5837 specification (or to a lesser standard as may be agreed with the Local Planning Authority in some instances) to exclude RPAs of retained trees or erected to the extent of the crown spread (whichever is greater).
- iii. Appropriate work phasing to maximise efficiency of site logistics and to avoid conflict with tree protection measures.
- iv. Monitoring regime to ensure compliance with tree protection measures.

### 8.5 Buildability – Considering logistics

- i. Ensure adequate space for full, comprehensive tree protection.
- ii. Ensure there is no reasonably foreseeable circumstance that would require the unplanned and undesirable removal or repositioning of tree protective barriers.



## 8.6 Structural landscaping for the finished scheme – Mitigation of tree loss

- 8.6.1 A professional landscape architect should provide a suitable detailed landscaping scheme. The provision of soft landscaping and tree planting is normally a condition of planning permission.







## 9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The removal of trees to accommodate a pump track would present a minor loss to amenity, but it offers an opportunity for suitable mitigation tree planting within a managed landscape.
- 9.2 The remaining trees to be retained as part of the development are not threatened by the proposals and will be simple to protect during implementation of the development.
- 9.3 A fit-for-purpose tree protection scheme can be provided in support of a planning application once a final layout is available.



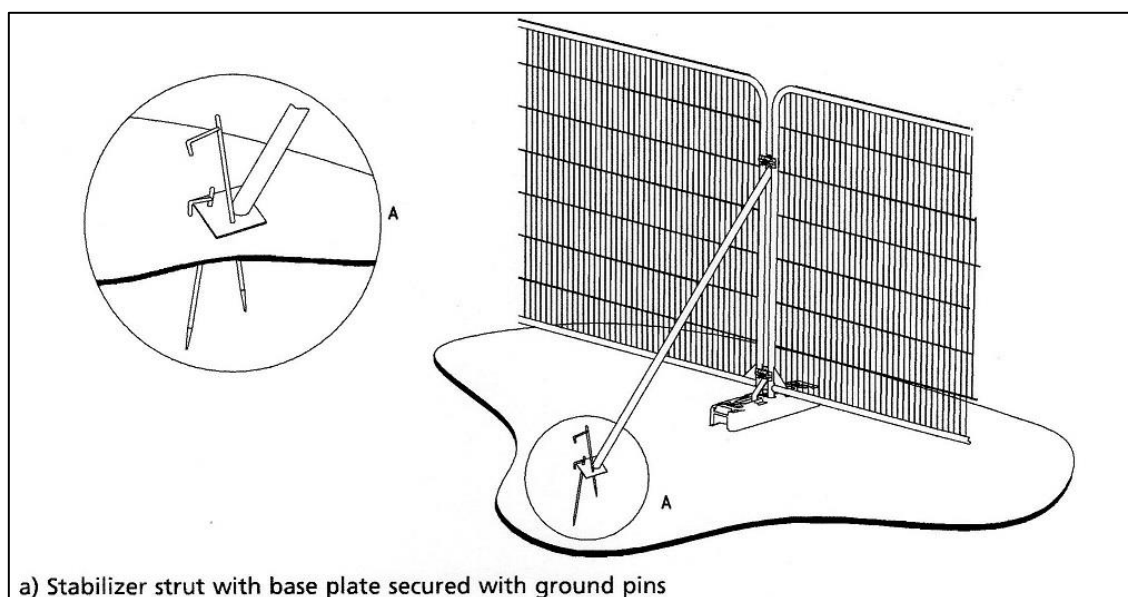
## 10 Normative references

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

- British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- British Standard BS3998:2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations'
- Managing Trees During Construction - International Society of Arboriculture (second edition) 2016



Example of tree protective barrier – Support struts on tree side







# ARGENTA

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T R E E   S U R V E Y S

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**Signed:**

Ian Lorman  
**Director**

January 2018



## **LEGEND TO TREE SURVEY FORM**

<b>Tree number/Tag</b>	Number on tag fixed to tree or given number on plan where no tag has been used. Given number for groups (G), hedges (H) or shrubs (S). Individual tree will have no tag if located on adjoining land or inaccessible
<b>Species</b>	Tree species - Common name or botanical name if no common name is in common use
<b>Tree height</b>	Height in metres where measurement is possible. Estimated where tree is inaccessible
<b>Stem Dia(s)</b>	Trunk diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (on the side of the tree where the ground is highest). A formula applies to multiple stemmed trees
<b>RPA radius</b>	Root Protection Area radius in metres (linear) measured from centre of tree trunk
<b>RPA m2</b>	Root Protection Area in square metres
<b>Crown spread</b>	Spread of tree crown in metres at each cardinal point (NESW) measured from tree trunk
<b>1st large branch height above ground</b>	The height in metres on the tree of the lowest major branch and its direction (where relevant)
<b>Canopy height above ground</b>	Headroom - The height above ground in metres of the lowest part of the tree crown / branch ends (where relevant)
<b>Life stage</b>	The estimated stage of life of the tree in relation to its species. e.g. A Silver Birch may be considered 'mature' at 40 years, but Oak may only be considered 'semi-mature' at the same chronological age
<b>Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations</b>	The condition of the tree in relation to the presence of any notable structural defects or ill-health and any recommendations that may be relevant to good arboricultural management or in relation to a proposed development
<b>Estimated remaining contribution</b>	An estimated range of the minimum number of years a tree may make a positive contribution before it falls into decline (senescence)
<b>Category &amp; Sub category</b>	A qualitative grading. See paragraph 3.0 of report for definitions

Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category & Sub category
				RPA m2							
1	Common Hawthorn	4.00	100 100	1.70 9	N 3.5 E 2.0 S 1.0 W 2.0		2	Mature	Three stems at ground level leaving two stems as co-dominant leaders. Suppressed by adjacent trees Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	C2
2	Common Hawthorn	5.50	150 150 100 100 100	3.29 34	N 2.5 E 4.5 S 3.0 W 3.0		2	Mature	Multiple stems at base Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	B2
3	Common Hawthorn	3.00	50 50 50 50 50	1.34 6	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5		1	Mature	Multiple stems at base. Shrubby habit. Low vigour Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	C2
4	Wild Cherry	6.00	125 200	2.83 25	N 4.0 E 4.5 S 4.5 W 2.0	1.5S	2	Mature	Large open lesions on western side of trunk between 0.5 and 1 metre with internal decay Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	10+	C2
5	Field Maple	10.00	550	6.60 137	N 6.5 E 7.0 S 6.0 W 7.0	1.5W	2	Mature	Large side branch removed at 0.5 metres on east side with poor wound occlusion. Crown has low vigour Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	B2
6	Common Ash	6.00	150	1.80 10	N 2.0 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0		2	Semi-mature	Bifurcates into twin co-dominant stems at 2 metres. Massive basal wound around almost entire circumference caused by grazing Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	<10	U
7	Common Ash	10.00	400	4.80 72	N 6.0 E 5.0 S 6.0 W 6.0		2.5	Early-mature	Basal wound south east side at base (30 x 20cm) caused by grazing, but not of concern Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	B2
8	Common Hawthorn	6.00	200 175 175	3.82 46	N 5.0 E 3.5 S 4.0 W 5.0		2	Mature	Three co-dominant stems at base Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	B2



Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category &Sub category
				RPA m2							
9	Common Horse Chestnut	9.50	300	3.60 41	N 5.5 E 4.5 S 3.5 W 5.0	3.5W	2	Early-mature	Showing some signs of low level chronic bleeding canker and squirrel damage Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	10+	C2
10	Common Horse Chestnut	13.00	525	6.30 125	N 5.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 4.5	1.5W	2	Early-mature	Chronic bleeding canker with dead bark and open lesions within crown Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	<10	U
11	Field Maple	11.00	175 150 175 175	4.06 52	N 1.5 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 4.0		2	Mature	Twin co-dominant stems at base having appearance of two separate trees. Stems then further subdivide into multiple co-dominant stems. Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	C2
12	Common Walnut	6.50	125	1.50 7	N 3.5 E 1.5 S 3.5 W 4.0		2	Semi-mature	Trunk kinks to west at 1 metre, probably due to loss of leader when tree was young Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	C2
13	Field Maple	11.00	175 200 250	4.38 60	N 5.0 E 4.5 S 5.0 W 1.5	1N	2	Mature	Divides into three co-dominant stems at 1 metre Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	B2
14	Field Maple	7.50	225	2.70 23	N 1.0 E 4.5 S 2.5 W 2.0	1N	3	Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	C2
15	Field Maple	12.00	250 150 250	4.61 67	N 7.0 E 4.0 S 4.0 W 3.0	1N	2	Mature	Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	B2
16	Field Maple	9.50	300	3.60 41	N 2.5 E 3.5 S 3.5 W 1.0		2	Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	B2



**Abington Rec Ground (pump track project)**  
**Tree constraints (existing)**

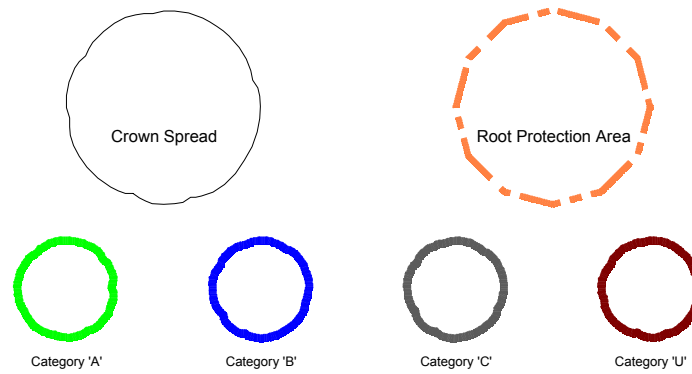
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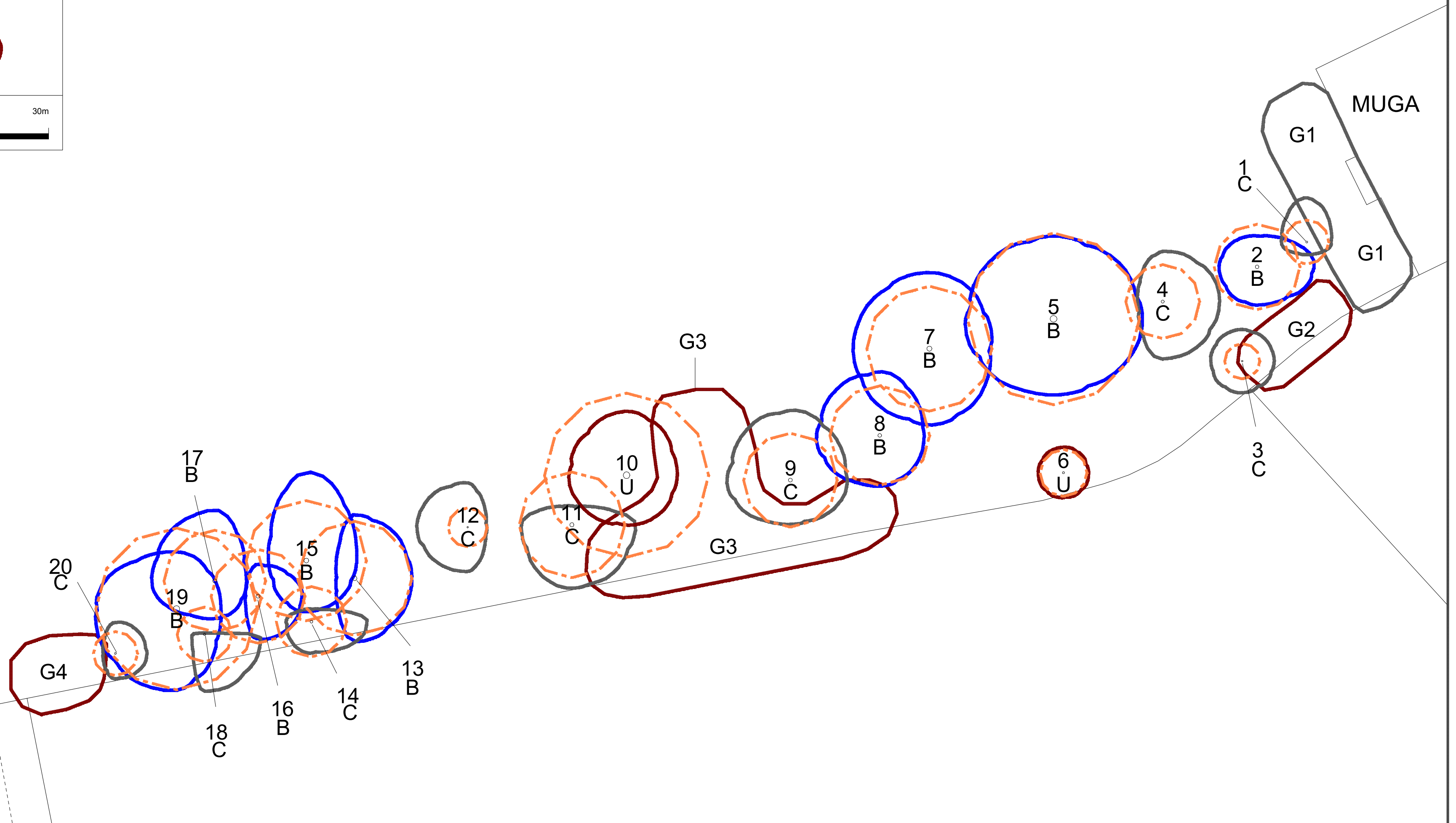


The original of this plan is produced in colour  
Monochrome copies should not be relied upon



0 30m

St Mary's Church





Abington Rec Ground (pump track project)  
Suggested tree removal, retention and planting

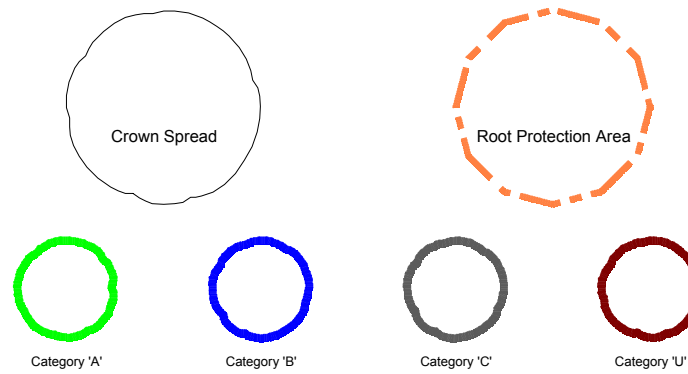
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14/01/2018

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0 30m

St Mary's Church

17 B  
19 B  
15 B  
16 B  
18 C  
14 C  
13 B  
20 C

Suggested approximate area for tree removal,  
and construction of pump track working around  
the best existing trees and making provision  
for mitigation / screening planting

Area around trees  
excluded  
7 B  
5 B

2.5m

5m

Suggested new structural landscape planting  
comprising mixed tree and shrub species to  
ultimately provide low and high level  
screening

G1 MUGA  
G1