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LINCOLNSHIRE

SERVICES

TREE REPORT

Reference

110216

Site Address

Land off Church Street
Kings Head Croft
Epworth

Prepared for

Mrs Caroline Maguire

Epworth Town Council
Cemetery Lodge
Burnham Road
Epworth
North Lincolnshire
DN9 1BY

Date of Inspection

16th February 2011

Surveyed by

Emily Wilde
Lincolnshire Tree Services Ltd
10 Church Street
Market Rasen
Lincolnshire
LN8 3ET

Checked by

James Kendall



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1.0. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Epworth Town Council have commissioned this report. Its purpose was to inspect the trees located on land off Church Street, Epworth, and to assess for health and safety issues. It is intended to provide a report on the condition and health of the trees and recommendations, if any, as part of a regular management plan.
- 1.2. The report is based on data collected on a site visit by Emily Wilde, who inspected the trees on 16th February 2011. Weather conditions were sunny and cold.
- 1.3. The tree assessment was carried out from ground level only, using Mattheck's Visual Tree Assessment. A Thor hammer was used during the inspection and diameter measurements were taken using a DBH tape. Height measurements are approximate, using rule of thumb. No internal measuring devices were used during this assessment. It was intended to identify distinct defects and other failure prone characteristics of the tree, which might give rise to hazards within the coming 3 years. The survey was carried out in accordance with the principles of BS3998: 1989 Tree Work – Recommendations 1989.
- 1.4. As trees are static objects; they are liable to change within the space of a short time, sometimes unpredictably. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, no responsibility can be accepted for damage or injury sustained as a result of the failure of any tree due to faults not apparent upon a visual, ground level inspection carried out, or to faults developing subsequent to the survey. Similarly, no liability can be accepted for the condition of the trees that are obscured in part or in whole (dense ivy or foliage). Nor for any that proved inaccessible to the inspector. Certain features that might provide evidence of ongoing decay or decline (such as fungal fruiting bodies, damage to foliage, insect emergence holes etc) may not have been in evidence. Only those features that are apparent at the time of inspection could be assessed. Trees should be inspected regularly; this is the responsibility of the tree owner. Therefore a full inspection of the trees, followed by a report is recommended every three years.
- 1.5. The following tabular element of the report records each individual tree with appropriate measurements, defects and characteristics worthy of note and recommendations for retention, remedial work or removal as applicable.
- 1.6. The site is situated within a public area in Epworth Town Centre and consists of a public car park, two play areas for children, St Andrew's church and a green open space.
- 1.7. To the South of the site there are a group of trees that are situated in between play equipment and over look the public car park.
- 1.8. Towards the East of the field, another group of trees accommodates a large number of walkers, which pass through its vicinity.
- 1.9. Adjacent to the group of trees within the open space, there is an avenue of Lime trees and the odd Sycamore that lead up to the entrance of the churchyard. A further group of trees are situated around the churchyard to the rear. There is a public footpath that runs along the field on the Northern boundary of the churchyard.
- 1.10. A total of 61 trees were surveyed – 29 in the playground area, 13 along the avenue leading up to the church, and 19 in and around the churchyard.

2.0. SURVEY DETAILS

Client Name: Mrs Caroline Maguire
Epworth Town Council.

Site: Land off Church Street
Kings Head Croft
Epworth
North Lincolnshire.

Date of Inspection: 16th February 2011.

Surveyor: Emily Wilde.

Purpose of Survey: To carry out a tree report as per BS 3998:1989 Tree Work Recommendations 1989 (with appropriate measurements) of trees in the area and to make recommendations for remedial works where necessary.

Survey Method: Visual inspection from ground level only, including:

- Measurements for height and stem diameter
- The physiological and structural condition of the tree
- To look for visible defects of the tree
- To comment on the condition of the tree and make recommendations for removal or retention, and remedial works where necessary.

Weather: Sunny and cold.


3.0. TREE SURVEY – Explanation of Terms

Tree Number:	Relates to tree tag number and number on attached plan.	
Species:	Common name of tree.	
Height:	Measured using a rule of thumb and taken to the nearest half metre.	
Diameter:	Measured at 1.5m above ground level or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees.	
Age Class:	Young trees (Y) Middle aged trees (MA) Mature trees (M) Over mature trees (OM) Veteran (V)	Less than 1/3 of expected lifespan Half of expected lifespan More than 2/3 of expected lifespan Reached expected lifespan Exceeded expected lifespan and is in decline
Physiological Condition:	Categorised to: Good (G) Fair (F) Poor (P) Dead (D)	
Structural Condition:	Description of the tree's condition and whether any decay or physical defects are present. Categorised to: Good (G) Fair (F) Poor (P)	
Estimated Remaining Contribution in years:	Categorised to: Less than 10 10-20 20-40 More than 40	
Management Comments and Recommendations:	Remedial tree works required (if any) and potential for wildlife habitat.	
Priority:	Categorised to: 1 (year 1) 2 (year 2) 3 (year 3)	This is the year that work is to be carried out, once the report has been submitted.

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Address: Kings Head Croft, Epworth, North Lincolnshire.

4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

Site: Kings Head Croft, Client: Epworth Town Council Date: 16/02/11								 Lincolnshire Tree Services		Epworth - Play Area	
Tree Ref No	Species	Height (m)	Stem (diameter in cm)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority (Work year)	
310	Lime	16	46	M	G	G	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This tree has a torn branch on the East side at 3m. A pruning wound on the North side at 3m has partially occluded. The majority of the crown is to the South, due to the adjacent trees suppressing the growth. Several small and minor torn branches on the South side in the lower crown can be seen. The roots of the tree are exposed and have some damage. Overall, the tree is in a good condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the torn branch on the East side at 3m. Prune the damaged branches on the South side back to appropriate growing points. 	1	
311	Lime	15	37	M	G	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roots are exposed on all sides of the tree and have some external damage. The tree has smaller girdling roots, possibly due to compaction. The tree forks at 2.5m, which is becoming a compression fork. An occluded bark scar at 1.5m on the East side and again at 4m on the West side have been observed. The tree has a small amount of deadwood within the crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No work is required. 	-	

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4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

312	Silver Birch	11	16	Y	P	P	0-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very small tree which has several areas of damage to the bark, which have led to decay. • The tree has a sparse crown. • The tree is not worth retaining as it will not reach its full maturity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fell. 	1
313	Ash	18	46	M	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tree forks at 2.5m into three main limbs, with two smaller branches. The smaller branch on the South-West side is dead. • Areas of bark damage on the North and West sides of the main stem can be seen. Most of these areas have fully occluded and no decay is present in the exposed wood. • The tree has a cavity on the North side of the central stem at 8m. • There is a medium amount of deadwood within the crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% reduction of the crown will remove the weight and make the tree safe. • Remove the limb overhanging the car park. 	1
314	Lime	14	29	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tree has minor wounds around the main stem and has been crown lifted in the past to 6m. • Not all of these pruning wounds have fully occluded. • There is a small amount of decay present in a wound at 3m on the West side. • The exposed roots have been damaged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-

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Address: Kings Head Croft, Epworth, North Lincolnshire.

4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

315	Ash	17	31	MA	F	P	0-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large bark wound on the South side of the tree is exposing wood at 1m. Other minor bark damage around the stem have been observed. • The tree forks at 2.5m. A 20cm deep wound on the East side (where the tree forks) has decay within. • On the North limb, a medium wound has mostly occluded but it has decay within. • The crown is in the top 25% of the tree, making the tree top heavy. It is also very sparse with substantial dieback. • A branch on the South side has recently been torn out. • The tree is in a poor condition and poses danger due to its location. 	• Fell.	1
316	Silver Birch	10	22	MA	F	F	0-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bark has two vertical knife wounds, each 50cm long on the North side of the main stem. • The tree has an area of peeling bark at 1.5-2m and the underlying wood is drying out. • The tree has dieback from the top of the stem. The stem appears sound at present. • This tree is the nearest Birch to the car park and is in decline. 	• Fell.	2
317	Silver Birch	12	21	MA	G	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old bark damage on the West side at 1.5m is exposing wood which is starting to decay. This is also happening on the South side at 1m. • The tree poses no danger at present. 	• No work is required.	-
318	Silver Birch	10	21	MA	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old bark damage on the North side at 1m is exposing wood which is starting to decay. • A cavity on the South side at 1m has decay present and contains water. • The tree has dieback in the North side of the crown. • The tree is in decline. 	• Fell.	2

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4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

319	Silver Birch	13	30	M	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed wood on the South-West side of the stem at 1-1.5m has a small number of insect holes present. Small areas of bark damage on the North side of the stem can be seen. There is a medium amount of deadwood in the crown of the tree. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No work is required. 	-
320	Ash	15	35	MA	P	F	0-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This tree has a sparse crown with minor deadwood. It forks at 1.5m, and has a strong union. An occlusion scar on the South side of the stem on the West side is exposing wood and has insect holes present. The tree is situated close to the car park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fell. 	1
321	Silver Birch	13	21	MA	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large areas of exposed wood on the South and East sides of the main stem can be seen. The tree has a suppressed crown on the South side due to the adjacent trees. The stem appears sound at present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No work is required. 	-
322	Lime	14	28	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large exposed root on the North-West side has a small amount of manual damage. The tree has minor bark damage on main the stem - there is no exposed wood. The tree is in a good condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No work is required. 	-
323	Ash	16	30	MA	F	F	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulgewood on the East side at 0.5-1m, indicates possible decay within. The tree has a medium amount of deadwood in the top of the crown. A snapped branch on the South stem and a cavity on the East side of the North stem at 7m can be seen. The tree has girdling roots due to compaction of the soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the deadwood and prune back the snapped branch. 	1

4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

324	Poplar	20	63	M	F	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large tree, with a slight lean to the East. • The tree has included bark up the main stem on the East side from 0.3-1.5m. • There are no signs of decay. • The tree has a large limb on the South side at 3m, and has crossing limbs at 4m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the large limb on the South side at 3m. 	3
325	Poplar	20	44	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roots are exposed with surface decay present. • Compression forks at 2.5-3m can be seen. • The tree has deadwood in the lower crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the root and compression fork for any signs of splitting. • Reduce the forked limb on the North-West side. 	3
326	Poplar	20	45	MA	F	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tree has exposed roots and girdling. The base of the stem has started to grow over the girdling root. • The tree has fully occluded pruning wounds, and minor deadwood in the lower crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
327	Horse Chestnut	14	33	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor bark damage and some small snapped branches can be seen. • The tree is in a good condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
328	Horse Chestnut	15	44	MA	G	G	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tree has bark damage around the main stem and a girdled root. • It forks at 3m giving rise to three stems. • The tree is in a good condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
329	Poplar	23	49	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decay is present on the surface of the exposed roots. • The tree has minor deadwood in the lower crown. • The South branch at 7.5m has a minor crack on the underside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the cracked branch. 	-

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4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

330	Poplar	21	50	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tree has minor deadwood in the lower crown. • Fully occluded pruning wounds around the lower stem can be seen. • The tree has a compression fork at 8m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the compression fork as the limbs are large and heavy, but extended upwards. 	-
331	Horse Chestnut	14	38	MA	F	F	0-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark damage on the East side at 1.5m is exposing an area of wood measuring 30x30cm. There is a small amount of decay present in the exposed wood. • Occlusion further up the tree continues to 2m from bark damage. • The tree has scars on the North side from the base to 1.2m. • The tree has a medium amount of minor deadwood. • Girdling roots on the West side are restricting the cambium layer around the main stem. • The tree is small and poses no great danger, however the tree is in decline and removal will be necessary in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fell. 	4
332	Horse Chestnut	14	35	MA	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tree has small girdling roots and forks at 2.5m. • Minor deadwood in the crown can be seen. The crown is fairly sparse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
333	Horse Chestnut	14	36	MA	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tree has a poor, sparse crown with a large amount of minor deadwood in the lower crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
334	Sycamore	16	30	MA	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like T333, this tree has a sparse crown. Deadwood is present in the lower part of the crown, and the top half is healthy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-

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4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

335	Sycamore	17	46	MA	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girdling roots are very close to the main stem. • The tree forks at 2.5m. • A small pruning wound at the fork on the South side has decay within. • The tree has a poor lower crown, and is healthier towards the top. 	• No work is required.	-
336	Sycamore	16	31	MA	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like T335, this tree has a sparse crown with deadwood present in the lower crown. The top half is healthy. 	• No work is required.	-
337	Sycamore	16	30	MA	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark stretch marks on the South-East side at 1.5-2.2m can be seen. • The tree has deadwood in the lower crown, whilst the top half is healthy. 	• No work is required.	-
338	Cherry	15	35	MA	P	P	0-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large pruning wound on the South-East side of the main stem has only partly occluded. • The North side of the stem has a significant amount of decay under a papery layer of bark from 1-2m. • Dense Ivy coverage is creating the perfect environment for decay. • The stem is trying to occlude around the cavity. • The tree has a sparse crown. 	• Reduce the stem by 50%, to leave a 7m wildlife stump.	1

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Address: Land off Church Street, Epworth Town Centre.

4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

Site: St Andrew's Church Client: Epworth Town Council Date: 16/02/11								 LINCOLNSHIRE SERVICES		Epworth - St Andrew's Church	
Tree Ref No	Species	Height (m)	Stem (diameter in cm)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority (Work year)	
339	Sycamore	17	55	M	G	F	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tree has small cavities around the stem from previous pruning wounds. Some have fully occluded, others have only partially occluded which have small pockets of decay within. There is minor deadwood present in the crown. A wound at 7m and a larger cavity and branch tear at 9m have been observed. 	• No work is required.	-	
340	Lime	22	81	M	F	F	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a very large, mature tree. The tree forks at 9m where it has been pollarded in the past (the fork appears sound). There is minor deadwood in the crown, and it leans slightly to the East. Slight bulgewood at 1m on the West side has been observed. This is where the tree has laid down new wood to compensate for the lean. 	• No work is required.	-	
341	Lime	19	62	M	F	F	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fairly small and thin tree, with a small amount of deadwood in the top of the crown. There are a number of old pruning wounds evident from the previous crown lifting. 	• No work is required.	-	

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4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

342	Lime	19	66	M	F	G	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium deadwood in the crown, some are hanging over the footpath. • Crossing branches on the West side at 6m and 9m can be seen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
343	Lime	22	53	M	F	G	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tree has minor bark damage to the buttress on the South side and has an increment strip on the South side from 1-3m. • The crown is thin on the West side, and has minimal deadwood in the crown. • Crossing branches can be seen on the South side of the tree. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
344	Lime	20	72	M	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cavity on the East side of the stem at 1.5-2m has partially occluded. The decay, when probed, measures 10cm deep. • The tree has laid down extra wood below and at the sides to compensate for this. • A deadwood branch on the West side can be seen as can minimal deadwood within the crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
345	Sycamore	20	69	M	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bootlace mycellium is present under the bark and the soil on the West side of the tree, indicating Armillaria (honey fungus) is present. • Bark is peeling in several places. • Increment strips are visible in the underlying wood. • Dark stains can be seen on the bark on the West side. • Medium deadwood branches on the West side of the crown overhang the pathway. • The rest of the crown is reasonably healthy. • Deadwood branches on the South side can be seen at 5m and 9m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fell and grind stump to remove the habitat for the Amillaria. 	1
346	Lime	20	71	M	F	G	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully occluded wounds are present on the lower stem. • There is small to medium deadwood present in the crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-

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4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

347	Lime	16	63	M	F	P	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lower crown is over crowded and contains numerous crossing branches. • Several broken and dead branches are present around the lower crown. • The tree has small areas of decay initiation where the branches have been snapped off . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform a crown clean. 	2
348	Lime	22	66	M	F	P	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large branch at 3m on the West side of the stem is over hanging the park field. • The tree has a cavity on the main stem, just below the fork at 2.2m on the South-West side which has decay and sitting water within, measuring down to 30-40cm. • There is also a cavity at the base of an overhanging branch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the branch with a cavity at its base to a suitable growing point. 	1
349	Lime	20	63	M	G	F	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor bark damage to the South side of the main stem at 1m. No decay is present. • There is a medium amount of deadwood present in the crown. • Two long deadwood branches at 9-10m. • The crown is over-crowded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the deadwood from the tree. 	2
350	Lime	22	71	M				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tree has a cavity at 2.5m on the South side of the main stem. • Medium deadwood is present around and at the top of the crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
351	Lime	20	94	M	G	F	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal deadwood in the crown. • A large limb on the East side at 3m has a cavity at the base of the limb and has some decay within. • A deadwood branch can be seen 1m above the cavity. • A cavity on the South side at 8-9m, is exposing wood which has dried out and has a small amount of decay within. • New growth at an old pollard point is long and heavy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-

4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

352	Oak	21	86	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This tree is in a good condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No work is required. 	-
353	Lime	20	50	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tree forks at 2m and has a girdled root on the North side. There is a minimal amount of small deadwood in the crown. Crossing branches on the South side at 5m can be seen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No work is required. 	-
354	Norway Maple	18	50	MA	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A girdled root on the South-East side can be seen, along with a small area of bleeding on the East side of the main stem. A large tear wound at 1.5m on the South side is present where the tree forks. Insect holes can be seen in the exposed wood. The lower stem is sound at present. The tree has a small amount of bud and branch dieback on the West side of the crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tree requires no work at present, but it will need a reduction in the future. 	4
355	Sycamore	20	102	M	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large spreading forks at 2m give rise to one regular central limb and two large side limbs to the East and West. Crossing branches at 7m on the South side can be seen. The tree has a healthy crown and is in a good condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No work is required. 	-
356	Ash	22	80	M	F	G	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dense Ivy coverage continues right up the tree into the crown. The tree forks at 2.5m. The crown is fairly sparse and is within the top 25% of the tree. It has very few lower branches. A snapped branch on the East side is overhanging the graves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prune back the snapped branch on the East side to its nearest growing point. 	2
357	Sycamore	20	94	M	F	G	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With dense Ivy coverage, this tree has a small amount of deadwood and a snapped branch at 9m on the West side, which is overhanging the graves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prune back the snapped branch on the West side to its nearest growing point. 	2

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4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

358 - 360	Norway Maple x3	11	43	Y	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young trees in a good condition. • Tree 358 has small bark wounds in several places around the main stem and lower branches. No decay is present. • The tree has a crossing branch at 4m and 5m, and a compression fork at 2m with a small branch in between. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the crossing branches and the branch between the compression fork. 	2
361	Lime	18	82	M	F	G	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ivy coverage continues up the main stem. • There is a small amount of deadwood in the crown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
362	Sycamore	19	71	M	G	G	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tree has a cavity on the South side at 6-7m, where the tree forks. • A small cavity on the West limb measures 1m long and has decay within. • A small broken branch on the North side at 10m can be seen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-
363	Sycamore	21	83	M	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tree forks at 2.5m into two co-dominant stems which are growing very close together. This can lead to a low level compression fork in the future as the stems put on more increment (increase in size). • There are a number of small cavities along the lower limbs. • Poor pruning cuts have not been cut to BS 3998 on the North side. This has left branch pegs which are beginning to die back. • Otherwise, the tree is in a good condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prune back the branch pegs to the main stem. 	2
364	Horse Chestnut	16	82	M	F	G	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tree has a small cavity on the North side. • A branch at 12m has been ringed - probably because of squirrel damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the branch with the squirrel damage. 	2
365	Norway Maple	16	49	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good condition tree. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No work is required. 	-

4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

366	Sycamore	21	96	M	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ivy is beginning to climb up the main stem. The tree has a compression fork from 3m, and the stems are almost touching. The tree is in a good condition with a healthy crown and a sound stem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No work is required. 	-
367	Sycamore	21	87	M	F	F	10-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large cavity from a pruned branch on the East side at 2.5m has decay within. A further cavity can be seen at 9m. A small amount of deadwood can be seen around the crown. The tree forks at 2.5m and has a deadwood branch on the South side at 11m. Cankers are present all the way up the South stem. The East stem leans towards the church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the crown of the tree by 20%. 	2
368	Sycamore	18	77	M	P	F	0-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tree has a large, spreading basal area due to fibre buckling. A small cavity at the base of the tree on the West side has no decay present. The crown is sparse and dying back from the top, indicating there may be some form of root disturbance/decay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the tree to leave a wildlife stump. 	1
369	Sycamore	22	103	M	G	F	20-40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large area of exposed wood on the North side where a branch has been removed, has decay present. An increment strip up the North side from the base is an indication of an internal crack, which appears stable at present. The tree has large limbs at 4m and 5m to the North and South. Both have large cavities towards the end due to tear outs. New growth has been initiated and will become long and heavy in the future. A cavity at 8m has decay within. The tree forks just above this cavity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform a 30% reduction of the crown, and reduce the new growth off the lower limbs to prevent breakage. 	2

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4.0. TABLE 1 - Tree Survey Details

370	Sycamore	18	64	MA	G	G	40+	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dense Ivy continues all the way up the tree and through the crown.• The tree has previously been pollarded at 9-10m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No work is required.	-
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5.0. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1. The play area is considered a high target zone, the avenue up to the church is a medium target zone and the churchyard is a low target zone. This is based upon the amount of human traffic throughout the day and has been taken into consideration when recommending work to be carried out. There are trees within the churchyard that are in a worse condition than the trees near the play area, but they have a lower target rating. Therefore the work required is less urgent than the trees in the play area.
- 5.2. The churchyard is an excellent habitat for wildlife, so it is important to maintain this area in as natural a state as possible. Therefore works carried out to these trees should be minimal and no felling to the ground should be carried out. This is why a reduction to a tree that has reached an irreversible state of decline will serve the area better and maintain a much higher quality of wildlife habitat than felling will do.
- 5.3. The trees within the play area have a considerable amount of human traffic throughout the day. Trees 324 to 338 are located either side of a pedestrian walk way, so a large amount of soil compaction has occurred around the roots of these trees. This is instantly obvious through observing the girdled roots and exposed roots that have incurred manual damage as the tree roots have surfaced to enable them to gain better access to water and oxygen. The majority of the Horse Chestnut trees within this group have poor, low crowns but they pose no significant danger at present.
- 5.4. Soil compaction reduces pore space within the soil, it restricts development of the plant roots and causes water logging in wet weather and drought in dry weather. This also limits the root development. These afflictions causes stress to the tree and the tree is unable to retrieve the vital oxygen and nutrients it requires to sustain itself. Year on year stress like this contributes to an early decline of a tree.
- 5.5. Trees 310 to 323 are close to the public car park and have overhanging branches. Within this group, the Birch and the Ash trees are showing signs of dieback in their crowns due to compaction of the soil.
- 5.6. All Birch tree stems have been subject to animal damage and vandalism, leaving exposed wood that has either no decay, or very minimal decay. None of these trees pose an immediate threat to the public but may do so in the near future. It has therefore been recommended that tree 316 and tree 318 be felled in the next two years.
- 5.7. The Ash tree adjacent to the car park needs to be felled in the first year; it is very close in proximity to the car park and poses a danger to the public. It has a significant amount of dieback within the crown, and has recently suffered snapped branches. The crown is sparse and there are no lower branches for a reduction to be recommended.
- 5.8. The avenue of trees, trees 339 to 351, which lead up to the church, have been pollarded in the past to a height of 9-10m. Some of these trees have recovered better than others (for details, please see Table 1) but these trees will need re-pollarding as the stems have become heavy and prone to failure. Due to budget issues within the Council, this work can be delayed and carried out after a further tree survey is completed in three year's time.

6.0. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Armillaria	Otherwise known as Honey Fungus, this is a 'white rot' fungus that grows on living trees as well as on dead and decaying woody material.
Bark	All tissue on the outside of the trunk, roots, stem, branches and twigs.
Bark Necrosis	A disease in which the branches gradually dry up from the bark to the centre.
Basal Flare	Part of the tree where the trunk starts getting larger, just before the roots start leaving the tree.
Bulges	Young trees may flex in the wind causing the wood fibres to buckle in places. Subsequent growth may produce horizontal tyre-like bulges to compensate for this. Also bulge wood occurs within the stem in the area of decay when new wood is laid down to compensate for the hollow area in the stem, this works to strengthen the stem in the decayed area.
Buttress	A large root on all sides of a tall or shallowly rooted tree. They prevent the tree from falling over and help gather more nutrients.
Cambium Layer	A thin ring of tissue within the stem, branch, and trunk that continually forms nutrient and water-conducting vessels.
Canker	Defined as a localised lesion; a dead spot.
Canopy	The part of the tree composed of leaves and twigs.
Cavity	An open wound characterized by the presence of decay and causing a hollow.
C. ohridella	Larva mines the leaves of Horse Chestnut trees causing noticeable brown blotches and significant damage to the appearance of the tree.
Crown	The main foliage carrying part of the tree.
Crown Lifting	The removal of the lower branches up to a specified height to provide clearance under the crown.
Crown/Limb Reduction	A shortening of lateral and vertical branches that make the entire crown or specified part smaller.
Crown Thin	The balanced removal of secondary, minor, live branch growth to reduce the leaf density evenly throughout the canopy or specified part without altering the tree's overall size and shape.
Deadwood	A branch or a part of a tree that is dead.
Decay	Rot. The process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition.
Epicormic Growth	Usually appears on the main trunk from dormant buds, which may

be activated when a branch or branches are removed higher in the crown, resulting in a flush of epicormic shoots.

Failure	A partial or total fracture of woody tissues or loss of cohesion between soil and roots.
Fibre Buckling	A line of ridges in the bark of the trunk made up of strengthening wood laid down to support excessive loading.
Fungi	A group of organisms that obtain nutrients from dead or living organic matter.
Girdling Roots	A root which can eventually strangle a tree by constricting the growth of the other roots and the trunk of the tree.
Growth Ring	A sheath of cells appearing as one of a series of concentric rings in a cross-section of a woody stem. Each ring is usually the result of a single yearly growth flush starting in Spring and ceasing in the late Summer.
Hazard	Any thing with the potential to cause harm.
Included Bark	Bark of neighbouring parts of the tree that are in face to face contact causing a weakness due to the lack of wood union.
Inonotus Hispidus	A white rot decay fungi, attacking cellulose and lignin at a similar rate - especially on Ash trees.
Occluded	When a state of something is incorporated by absorption and becomes closed.
Pollarding	A method of pruning that can obtain regulation of size and shape. It is also known as coppicing.
Phytophthora	A fungal infection found mainly on Horse Chestnut trees. In severe cases it can lead to death. On affected trees sap can be seen oozing from the bark and running down the trunk.
Pruning	The removal or cutting of twigs, branches or roots, often used to describe all kinds of work involving cutting.
Risk	The likelihood of a potential harm from a hazard becoming actual harm.
Root	Part of the tree that contains woody and non-woody tissues to absorb water and minerals from the soil, gases from the atmosphere, and support the trunk and crown.
Significant	Relates to health and safety – describing a condition, state, hazard or risk that is deemed to exceed accepted standards, thereby requiring remedial or preventative action.
Stem	The principle portion of the woody structure (the trunk) or one of a number of such portions with similar size and status.
Suppressed	Trees that have been over shadowed and whose crown development is restricted by neighbouring trees.

Tree

A woody plant that typically has a single self-supporting woody stem, attaining a height in excess of 4 metres in maturity with a stem diameter of at least 75mm.

Trunk

A single main self-supporting stem of a tree.

Wound

An injury that induces the tree to compartmentalize internally.

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AVENUE LEADING TO CHURCHYARD

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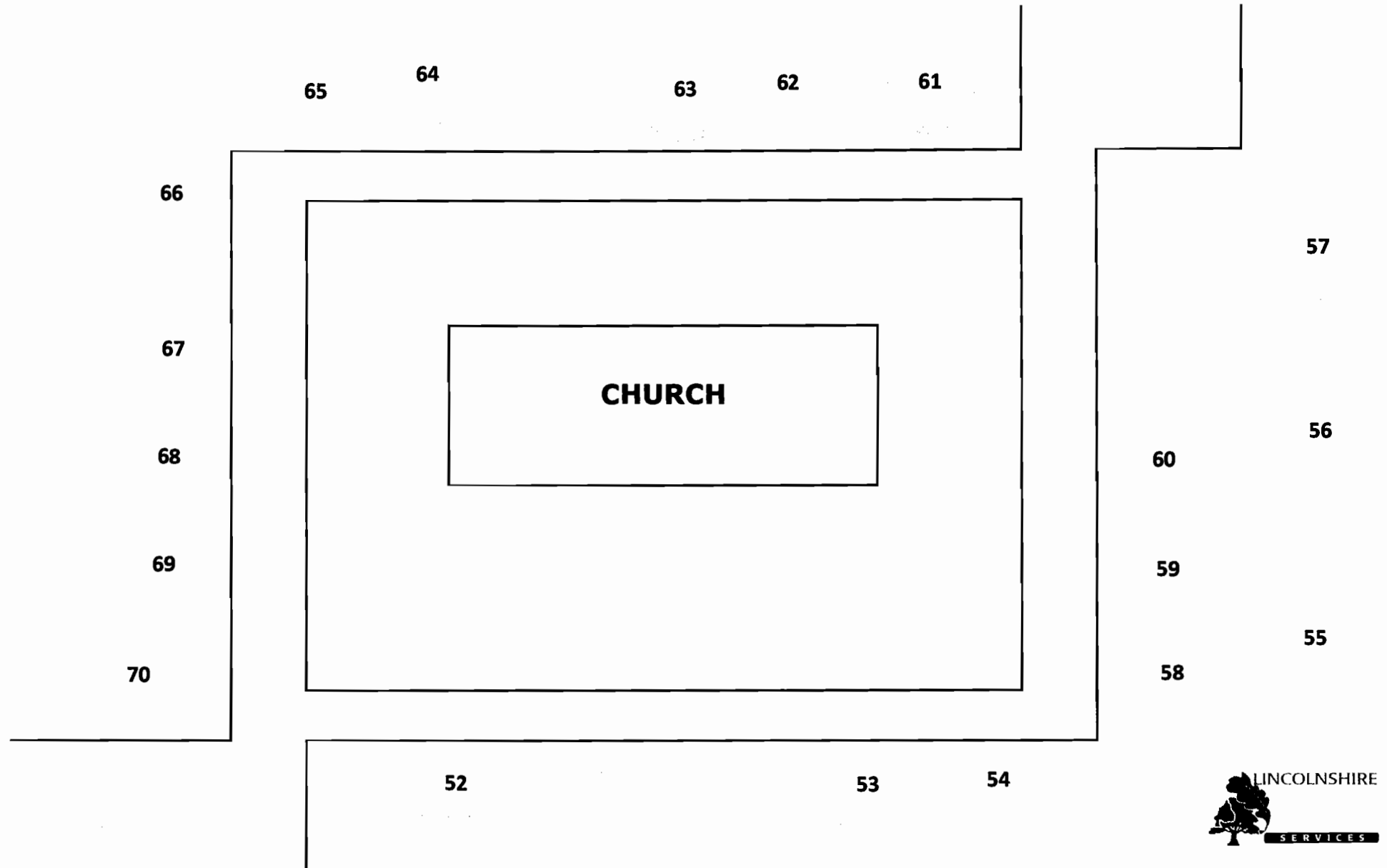
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